

THE
GERMAN EXODUS TO ENGLAND
IN 1709.

(Massen-auswanderung der Pfälzer).

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF
The Pennsylvania-German Society.

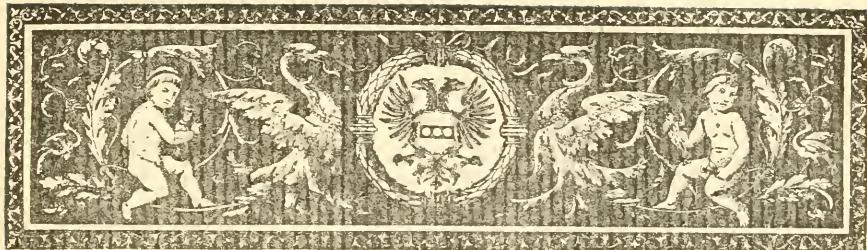
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HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ETC., ETC.

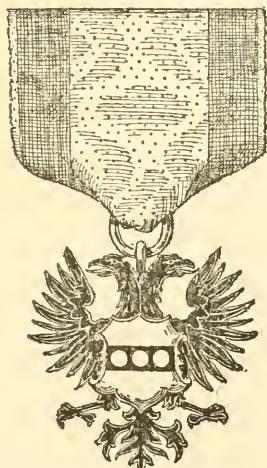


LANCASTER, PA.
1897.

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INTRODUCTORY.



INSIGNIA OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

THE colonization of this continent by the Spaniards, English, Dutch, Swedes, French and Germans, presents many curious historical features and incidents. From the settlement of the Spaniards in Central and South America, to that of the French in the Canadas, many curious episodes thrust themselves upon the consideration of the chronicler, matching in interest and importance anything told in Greek or Roman story.

Our Society, while taking an interest in all these early colonists, has to do only with those peoples from whom our membership claims descent, except in so far as they may incidentally have come into

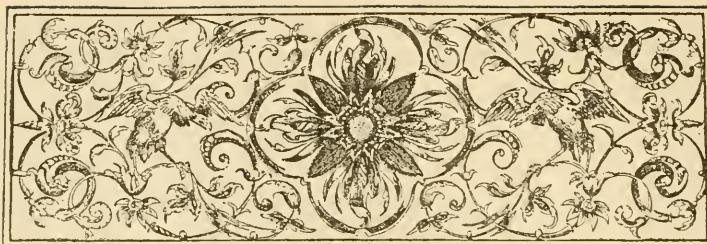
contact with the people of other races and their own lives and careers been influenced by the men of other lands, and whose interests and destinies were more or less closely interwoven with their own.

But even as we stand upon the very threshold of this great question of Germanic immigration and settlement in the New World, we are confronted with the magnitude no less than the importance and grandeur of the subject. Its period of active and continuous duration covers more than a century, and even now, more than two centuries since the first German settlement was made in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, this Teutonic wave still continues to reach the shores of our Commonwealth. De Quincy in one of his brilliant essays describes the flight of a Tartar tribe, in which 600,000 men, women and children, pursued their course from the banks of the Volga, for more than 2000 miles through the treeless plains and sandy wastes that mark the highlands of Central Asia, from midwinter until the succeeding fall. It was an event wonderful in its conception and as remarkable for its successful execution. But it was after all, only the return of a people to the home which their forefathers had left generations before. It was going back to the old rooftrees where plenty as well as a welcome awaited them. Not so with the early Germans who came to America. Desolation and hunger indeed, lay behind them. With poverty and misery for companions, they braved the perils of the ocean for months at a time; they were crowded into ships that became pest houses, in which the fatal

ship fever more than decimated their ranks, the survivors well aware that years of servitude under task masters would be their lot.

But the task to which I address myself is not to rehearse the story of the German immigration and settlement in this and some of the other states. That is a grand theme, worthy of anyone's ambition. In a general way it has been told and retold, but the subject is of fadeless interest and much still remains to be discovered and recorded. Out of the many interesting phases of this wonderful story, I have chosen one episode, one of which the writers of our history have made but small account, but which, while surrounded by obscurity, is nevertheless of surpassing interest to us, the descendants of those early colonists.





IMMIGRATION BEGINS.

EARLY GERMAN COLONISTS TO AMERICA—WHEN AND WHERE LOCATED—FOLLOWED BY THE STILL GREATER IMMIGRATION IN THE SUMMER OF 1709 TO LONDON, MUCH OF WHICH EVENTUALLY FOUND ITS WAY INTO PENNSYLVANIA.



HERE has been some discussion among historians who have dealt with the question of German immigration to America, which should be considered the first established colony. Löher¹ tells us the Spaniards, Italians, French and English may not claim the exclusive honor of founding early settlements on this continent. "In Venezuela was planted the first German colony in the New World," are his words.²

¹ Geschichte und Zustanden der Deutchen in Amerika, von Franz Löher, p. 1. This now well-established fact has also been carefully elaborated by Julius F. Sachse, Esq.

² Geschichte, p. 14.

The date given is 1526. The colony which settled itself on the shores of the Delaware in 1638, while ostensibly Swedish, was largely composed of Germans. Although Gustavus Adolphus and his no less illustrious minister, Axel Oxenstierna, were its promoters, the great Protestant king begged the Protestant German princes to permit their subjects to join his scheme of colonization,³ and from the names among those colonists that have come down to us, we are assured that many of them were Germans. The charter accorded the Germans even more favorable conditions than it did to the Swedes themselves. Campanius, the earliest Swedish historian of New Sweden, tells us Germans went in the ship "der Vogel Greif" which sailed with 50 colonists to establish the first colony on the Delaware. In 1638, Peter Minnewit, the first Governor, was drowned in the West Indies. Johannes Printz, a native of Holstein, succeeded him. Although Printz was in the Swedish service, he was a German nobleman whose full name was Edler von Buchan. With Printz came 54 German families, mostly from Pomerania.⁴ These facts establish the semi-German character of this so-called Swedish colony.

But when we come to look for a German colony in the New World that was distinctively such, that was permanent in its nature and left its imprint in

³ Mr. Provost Stille, in Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.

⁴ The First German Immigrants to North America, by Louis P. Hennighausen, pp. 160-162.

ineffaceable characters upon the future of the people of Pennsylvania, we must re-echo the words of the late Dr. Seidensticker who said: "Should it be asked when the German immigration in America had its beginning, the answer must be, in the year 1683."⁵ He of course alludes to the Germantown settlement.

From that time forward, individuals and families found their way to the New World, but this immigration for some years was small and sporadic. We do not find that colonies of any considerable size made their way hither. In 1705 a number of German Reformed families left their homes between Wolfenbuttel and Halberstadt. They first went to Neuwied, in Rheinish Prussia, and thence to Holland, whence they sailed for New York, and finally settled in German Valley, Morris county, New Jersey.⁶

A still more important German colony was led to these shores in 1708. In January of that year, Joshua von Kocherthal, a German preacher, representing 21 families, composed of 54 persons,⁷ presented himself to the resident English government agent, Davenant, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and asked for permission to go to England, as well as for the necessary subsistence. Davenant consulted with

⁵ "Fragt man welcher zeit die deutsche Einwanderung in America ihren Anfang genommen habe, so lautet die Antwort: Im Jahre 1683." Bilder aus der Deutsche-Pennsylvanischen Geschichte, von Oswald Seidensticker, p. 3.

⁶ The Pennsylvania German Dialect, by Dr. Marion Dexter Learned.

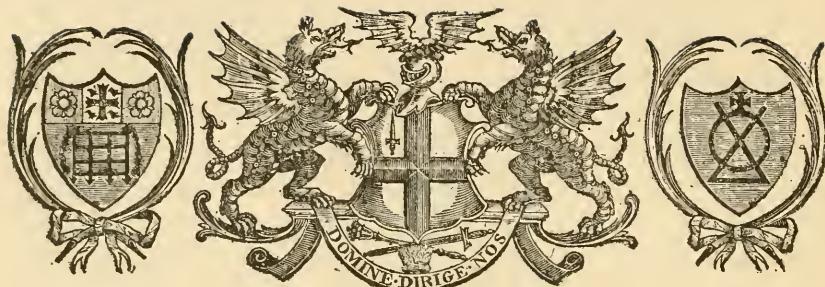
⁷ Their number is variously stated. Kapp says 61. See his Deutschen im Staate New York, p. 12.

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Colony, the first German one sent out under Government auspices. (See note.)

the home government, and was advised, that no assistance could be rendered until these people received the consent of the Elector to expatriate themselves. Without more ado, Kocherthal and his little colony of Palatines, in March, made their way through the Low Countries and across the sea to London. Upon their arrival they were completely impoverished and without means of subsistence. Queen Anne allowed each a stipend of one shilling per day. What to do with them was the question. It was at first decided to send them to the island of Jamaica or Antigua, in the West Indies, but to this the Palatines objected because the climate there was so unlike their own. With their consent their destination was changed to New York, whose climate was more like that to which they were accustomed. Accordingly, on April 28, 1708, they were sent to that colony on a government vessel, accompanied by Lord Lovelace, the newly appointed Governor.⁸

⁸ *Die Deutchen im Staate New York, während des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts*, von Freiderich Kapp. The records of the Board of Trade show that of this colony 10 were men, 10 women, 21 children, the rest unclassified. There was 1 joiner, 1 smith, and the rest were farmers, while the women understood the same business. An effort was made to salary Kocherthal, but Secretary Boyle said he could find no authority to settle a salary on a foreign clergyman. Tools were however furnished for the colonists, and 20 pounds were given to Kocherthal for books and clothes. *See records of the Board of Trade.* Appendix B.



ARMS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

THE GERMAN EXODUS TO ENGLAND IN 1709.

REMARKABLE MOVEMENT OF PALATINES AND SWABIANS TO LONDON, IN SEARCH OF HOMES IN THE NEW WORLD—THE MASSEN-AUSWANDERUNG OF THE GERMAN WRITERS—ATTEMPT TO TRACE ITS ORIGIN—NO SINGLE CAUSE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.



ARMS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, A. D.
1694.

As has been seen, there was up to the beginning of the eighteenth century, no extended emigration

THESE preliminary remarks bring me to the subject which it is the aim of this paper to bring into prominence, the remarkable emigration of Germans,—Palatines, Swabians and others,—to London in the spring and summer of 1709.

movement in the direction of the English colonies in America by Germans. It is true, immigrants continued to come in the wake of the Germantown settlers, but they were either a few families at a time, or isolated individuals, and did not attract much attention. This period of comparative quietude continued uninterruptedly until 1709. During the entire period which elapsed from the establishment of the Pastorius colony in 1683 to the year 1709, the immigration was sporadic and unimportant. I have been unable to ascertain with exactness the number of Germans in Pennsylvania in the last named year, but it is almost certain that it did not exceed two or three thousand individuals, which would give us an average immigration of about 100 individuals annually during the entire period, surely a very moderate number when we consider the efforts made by Penn to secure colonists, the favorable reports sent to the old home by the Crefelders, and the wide dispersion of pamphlets throughout Germany, reciting in

Through the courtesy of Dr. F. D. Stone, the accomplished librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, I am enabled to present to the American public this fac-simile of the letter of denization granted to the colony of Germans led to this country by the Rev. Joshua von Kocherthal, in 1708. This colony numbered fifty-four persons and was the first one composed of Germans who came across the Atlantic under the direct auspices and with the assistance of the English Government. The sum expended by the Government in planting this little colony in New York, was from first to last £655, of which amount Lord Lovelace's bill was for £202,17,8½. On August 29, 1709, Kocherthal sent a letter of thanks to the Board of Trade for its favor and kind offices. The above fac-simile, I believe, has never been printed or reproduced before.

glowing terms the advantages of Pennsylvania as a land of plenty and an asylum from oppression.

THE FIRST ARRIVALS IN LONDON.

During the months of May and June, 1709, the citizens of the city of London were astonished to find the streets of that metropolis swarming with men and women of an alien race, speaking an unknown tongue and bearing unmistakable indications of poverty, misery and want. It soon became known that about 5000 of these people were sheltered under tents in the suburbs of the city.

Additions were almost daily made to their number during June, July, August and September, and by October, between 13,000 and 14,000 had come. Then this "massen-auswanderung der Pfälzer," as Kapp calls it, gradually drew to a close.

This sudden irruption of so many thousands of foreigners within a few months, into a country where but few of them had ever appeared before, and where they were utter strangers, rather than into neighboring countries of like faith and kindred language, that would perhaps have been more ready to welcome them, stands forth as one of the most remarkable facts of the time. It was found that these people were Germans from the country lying between Landau, Spire and Mannheim, reaching almost to Cologne, commonly called the Palatinate. There were, however, many from other parts of Germany, principally from Swabia and Wurtemberg.

About the manner of their coming we learn more



*Johannes Wilhelmus-
Elector Palatinus.*

from a report made to the House of Commons in 1711, than from any other source. By that report we are told that in the spring of 1709 great numbers of these people came down the Rhine and did not pause until they reached Rotterdam, in Holland. They were even then miserably poor, and were maintained while in that city by the charity of the people. Their destination, however, was England, but for lack of the necessary shipping and want of other means, they were detained in Rotterdam. The English ministry consented to provide the necessary transportation and receive 5000 of their number.¹⁰ Transports and other vessels were accordingly pro-

¹⁰ Cassell's History of England. Text by William Howitt.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Julius F. Sachse, Esq., for the portrait of the Elector Palatine, John William, of the House of Newburg, which is here presented. I further avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to the same gentleman for other assistance both in the text and illustrations that accompany this article. His wide acquaintance with the pictorial as well as the written history of this period, freely placed at my service, has been of much value to me, and I would be doing an injustice to myself as well as to him, did I not make the fullest acknowledgement of his valuable advice and assistance.

I regret that I have been unable to supply a biography of this ruler. All I have been able to learn about him has been supplied by Protestant sources, and this, of course, has not been of a favorable character. In two lengthy letters written at that time by "A Nobleman," which I found among the papers of the late I. D. Rupp, and addressed to the English people, a long list of accusations are brought against him. The charges are mainly that he had failed to comply with the solemn treaty stipulations he had entered into with his Protestant subjects. There are no accusations of persecutions, but there were other means of manifesting his preference for his Catholic subjects. Probably he was neither better nor worse than the average petty ruler of his day.

vided by the English Government at the charge of the crown.

In one of his official communications to Mr. Secretary Boyle, Mr. Dayrolles, the English Minister at the Hague, informed that person that these immigrants were persuaded to go to England by some one in the latter country, and that even after the coming of any more had been prohibited, "a gentleman with a servant who had come over in a packet boat, had on August 20, 1709, gone to Brühl, a town near Cologne, where large numbers of Palatines were staying, and distributed money among them. Printed tickets were also sent to their friends in Germany to persuade them to do the same." Minister Dayrolles said he could never learn who this mysterious person was, much as he tried to do so. The Committee investigating the matter in England could do no more, but they did find from two letters, that one Henry Torne, a Quaker at Rotterdam, who had been acting under Minister Dayrolles, had forced a great number to embark for England after they had been provided for to return to their own country.¹¹

I am strongly inclined to believe from the foregoing, that the Land Companies did not confine their efforts to secure immigration to the dissemination of booklets and other literature having that end in

¹¹ It has been suggested to me that this "unknown" may have been Benjamin Furly, an English Quaker, the life long friend of William Penn, and the promotor of the first German emigration to Pennsylvania. He was born in 1636 and died in 1714.

view, but that they were also operating through agents to persuade these people to cross the ocean and settle upon the rich and virgin lands beyond the ocean. Lord Sunderland, on May 3, 1709, said the Queen was convinced this immigration would greatly benefit her kingdom if some means could be found to settle them comfortable in England, instead of sending them to the West Indies. If, after all, the English ministry was covertly at work and instigating this exodus, they operated so secretly that their fine hand was never discovered.

In June the number sent over had reached more than ten thousand, and the Queen's Government began to be alarmed as there was no cessation, apparently, in the number clamoring to come. Secretary Boyle accordingly sent orders to her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, to prevent any further shipments until those who were already in England, should have been disposed of. To further make this fact known throughout Holland and the Palatinate, advertisements were published in the Dutch Gazettes, that no more would be carried to England. Either the pressure brought to bear on Minister Dayrolles was too strong, or his kind heart was unable to bear up under the impassionate beseechings of these friendless wanderers, so that disregarding his instructions, he sent over nearly three thousand more at Queen Anne's expense, while still others were forwarded by the charitable citizens of Rotterdam, and supplied by them with food, inasmuch as the magistrates of that place no longer permitted the im-

migrants even to enter the city, which of course served only to intensify their want, their sufferings and their general misery.

But neither the declarations of the English government, nor the indignation of the then Elector Palatine, John William, of the house of Newburg, who was loath to see his subjects leave him, seems to have deterred still others from making an effort to get across the North Sea. Oft repeated orders continued to be sent to the English Minister to prevent or check this exodus. Even Holland itself was appealed to, to issue similar notices, but it would seem nothing was able to stay this wholesale emigration until it had run its course, and the large number I have already mentioned had landed on the English shores. But even then it did not entirely cease. This is shown by a Proclamation or circular issued by the English government as late as the last day of December, 1709, in which further emigration is alluded to, and all persons are absolutely prohibited from coming over from Holland under pain of being immediately sent back to Germany. A fac-simile of this curious Proclamation is herewith given.^{11a}

The archives of the city of Rotterdam afford us an excellent insight into the continental side of this emigration. From the records of a meeting of the Burgomasters of that city, held on April 22d, 1709, we learn it was resolved to pay to Engel Kon and Samuel de Back, four hundred and fifty guilders to be distributed among destitute families of the Lower Palatinate, for their subsistence on their journey to

Königl. Englisch in Teutschland verschickte Declaration, oder Abmahnungs-Schreiben.

Seynnach letzt verwichenen Sommer/ eine grosse Anzahl armer Leuthe/ von verschiedenen Orten/ aus Teutschland allhier in Engelland angekommen/ welche bisshero von Ihrer Königlichen Majestät unterhalten/ und nach und nach/ in West Indien und nacher Irrland versandt worden: Weilen aber der gleichen armer Leuthe seither mehr anshero gekommen/ und man darauf hin nacher Holland/ und andernwerts Nachricht gegeben/ daß dergleichen keins mehr passirt/ vielweniger unterhalten; diejenige auch/ welche seither dem ersten October letzthin allhier angelanger/ wieder mit ecker Gelegenheit/ zurück über Holland nacher Teutschland gesandt werden sollen. Als wird hierdurch allen denjenigen/ welche noch intentionirt sind/ dorthero zu kommen/ zur Nachricht wissend gemacht/ solche ihre Reysse einzustellen/ welche gewißlich fruchtlos fallen wird/ es seydenn/ daß sie von selbsten bemittelt sind sich zu unterhalten. Datum London den 31. December 1709.

England, and a warrant was ordered for that amount. Seven days afterwards, at another meeting of the town council it was ordered that a warrant should be drawn to pay Peter Toomen three hundred guilders to be distributed among those destitute Germans who came subsequently to those to whom money had already been paid.¹²

But the city of Rotterdam grew tired of spending so much money on these flying columns of Palatines, from whom it could expect no benefit. Accordingly on the 12th of August, 1709, the Burgomasters of the city had eight circulars prepared and distributed, in which public notice was given that the Queen of Great Britain having ordered that no more of these people should be sent over to England, until those already there had in some way been disposed of, two commissioners, Hendrick Toom and Jon van Gent, who, having out of charity taken order by direction of

^{11a} The following is a translation of the Royal English Declaration or Proclamation (p. 271) transmitted to Germany: "Inasmuch as during the summer just past a large number of poor people arrived here in England, from different parts of Germany, who have hitherto been supported by Her Royal Majesty, and have gradually been sent to the West Indies, and afterwards to Ireland: and where as more such poor people have come hither since, notice has consequently been sent to Holland and elsewhere that none such would be passed much less supported, and that those also, who have arrived here since the first of last October were to be sent back to Germany via Holland at the first opportunity. All such as intend to come hither are therefore notified to desist from their voyage which would assuredly result in failure unless it be that they have means of their own with which to support themselves. Dated, London, the 31st of December, 1709."

¹² See Appendix "A" for full detail, quoted from the minutes of the proceedings of the City Council of Rotterdam.

her Majesty to provide transportation and other necessities for these people, should also be instructed to notify all persons who might yet intend to come from Germany, to remain away and prevent them making a fruitless journey.

The two agents just named were instructed to put two yachts on the rivers Waal and Maas and cruise on those streams in order to turn back any emigrants who might be coming down on their way to Rotterdam and England. It was stated that they had already stopped one thousand and turned them back. The council on August 24, allowed them three hundred and fifty guilders for their services. The Burgomasters of the city of Brielle, a fortified town in South Holland, also adopted a scheme to shift the burden of supporting some of these people from their own shoulders. They wrote a letter to the Rotterdam authorities stating many Germans were there on their way to Rotterdam in a starving condition, and asked assistance to help support them, they being unable to do so by themselves. In a long and very polite letter dated on the 26th of August, the Rotterdammers replied, and went into the details of what they had already done for those who had come among them, and how they had at great expense adopted precautions to prevent the arrival of any more. They told the Brielle people that but for these precautions, the general situation would be still worse.

On September 16th, 1709, the Burgomasters of Rotterdam again met in council, and a letter from

the English Minister Dayrolles was read, in which he requested that the city should order that no more Germans should be sent or allowed to go to England. The wily Hollanders in reply made answer that "they could not prevent those families of the Palatines who were already in this country in order to go to England, from being taken thither, but that the Minister at Cologne and Frankfurt should be ordered to warn the people over there not to come this way for that purpose," and that is all the satisfaction Minister Dayrolles got. Finally, the city of Rotterdam prohibited all these emigrants from coming into that place.

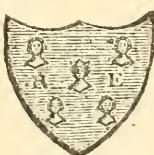
It does not appear from any of the records that the Holland Government itself made any appropriations for the maintenance of these people while in that country, but left that duty upon the shoulders of the several municipalities themselves and to the charity of the people at large. No doubt it proved as grievous a burden there, as it did in England when they reached that country. From all the evidence, it appears that the English government was in every case compelled to pay the cost of transportation from Holland to London.

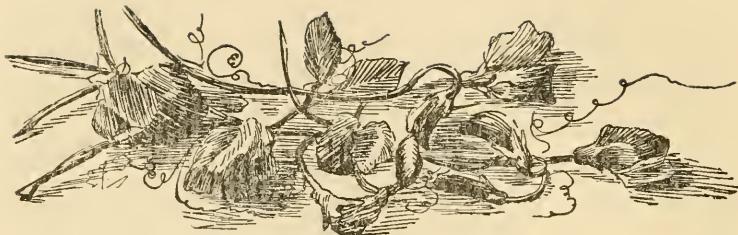
Most opportunely, through the liberality of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, new and original records have been thrown open to our inspection and use, in a copy of the original Board of Trade Journals which that Society has had made, and in which are recorded the "Proceedings of her Majesty's Commissioners for promoting the trade of this Kingdom

and for inspecting and improving her Plantations in America and elsewhere." The notice of the Commissioners was first called to this question by a letter from the Earl of Sunderland, on May 4, 1709, who was Secretary of State at the time, who stated that some hundreds of poor German Protestants had lately arrived, that more were coming, and asking the Board to consider the best means of settling them in some part of the kingdom.

In all, I find that the Board met about twenty times to consider the various phases presented by the German exodus. All the action that was taken by the Government seems to have been inspired by the discussions and investigations of the Commissioners. The task before the Commissioners was a troublesome one and took up much of their time during the summer of 1709.^{12a}

^{12a} See Appendix B.





CAUSES LEADING TO THE EXODUS.

THE QUESTION OF PERSECUTION EXAMINED—ENGLAND'S SHARE IN THE WORK—THE COLD WINTER OF 1708-1709—OPERATIONS OF THE LAND COMPANIES—PENN'S INVITATIONS—LETTERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA AND BOOKLETS.



ROYAL ARMS OF HOLLAND.

SO remarkable was this Palatine emigration that historians have endeavored to discover some great moving cause, some all powerful impulse to which they might ascribe it. They have not found it for it did not exist.

After going over the ground carefully, however, I have had no difficulty in reaching very convincing and satisfactory conclusions.

No single cause was responsible for this wonderful exodus of a people from their firesides, who, perhaps, beyond all others, are most strongly attached to home

and country. There was probably since the fall of the Roman Empire, no period of greater unrest in Europe than the closing years of the seventeenth and the opening years of the eighteenth century. The ceaseless disturber of the world's peace, the arch plotter of Europe was still alive, and although past seventy years of age, Louis XIV continued to keep almost every country within his reach, embroiled in foreign or domestic strife. For forty years he had been almost continuously at war with foreign powers. The war of the Spanish succession was now on. Spain, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands echoed to the tramp of desolating armies. Peter the Great and his allies, the kings of Denmark and Poland, were struggling with Charles XII of Sweden, and the contest convulsed the North and East of Europe for more than twenty years.

Germany had for many years been the battle field of Europe. The soldiers of almost every nation had in turn trampled on her soil and despoiled her people. The Palatinate, bordering both on France and Germany had been the provinces most subject to invasion and spoliation. Surely, this dreadful condition of things was in itself enough to induce these miserable people to forsake the land of their birth by thousands.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS.

So far as I have been able to learn there were at this time no direct religious persecutions; the testimony on this point is concurrent and conclusive. But

there were men still living who remembered the days of old; whose friends and relatives had passed through the tortures of the stake and the fagot, and who would carry those memories to their dying day. There are extant two long letters,¹³ written in 1698, in which the religious condition of the Protestant Palatines is fully described. They give in detail the broken promises and petty persecutions of the Elector. How the treaty of Munster was shamelessly ignored. We know that religious motives sent the Puritans and the Quakers to the New World, and this had also much to do in setting on foot the Teutonic emigration that turned towards Pennsylvania. By the treaty of Westphalia, only three confessions were tolerated in Germany: the Catholic, Reformed and Lutheran. The "sect" people passed under the yoke.¹⁴ It was that which sent the Mennonites, the Schwenckfelders and the Mystics of Ephrata and the Wissahicon to Pennsylvania. This fact crops out on every page of their history. Whenever contemporary authorities deal with this German exodus, the religious aspect of the case is invariably introduced and frequently is the only one alluded to. We must not forget, however, that whether the emigrants left the Fatherland in larger or smaller numbers, there were nearly always some Catholics among them. In the great migration under consideration

¹³ "A true account of the sad condition of the Protestants in the Palatinate, in 1698, in two letters to an English gentleman." These letters were originally printed in London in 1699, by Richard Parker.

¹⁴ Seidensticker.

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the Catholics were quite numerous. Many of these who refused to embrace the Protestant religion, were sent back to the Palatinate where the ruling house, as well as the ruling prince, as has already been said, were both Catholic. While, therefore, the questions of persecution and religious motives are to be considered, they were by no means the only, not even the principal ones. It is true that in a memorial which was issued in their behalf in London, there are allusions to persecutions, but these occurred full twenty years before.

The Elector, John William, seems to have been stung by the oft-repeated charge of having persecuted his Protestant subject, and in consequence, the Protestant Consistory of the Palatinate, by his direction, issued and spread throughout Britain, Holland and Germany, the following declaration :

"Good Queen Anne," as her own and succeeding generations have delighted to call her, Queen of Great Britain and the last sovereign of the House of Stuart, was born on Feb. 6th, 1665. She was the daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards James II of England, and VII of Scotland. Although her father embraced the Catholic religion, Anne, who had been educated in the Protestant faith, always retained an ardent affection for it. She married Prince George of Denmark in 1683, an indolent but good natured sort of a man. On the death of William III, she succeeded to the crown. During the earlier part of her reign, she was largely under the influence of the Duke of Marlborough and his scheming wife, and this was manifested in much of her public career. Party strife ran high and political combinations made her reign a turbulent one. The successes of that great Captain, the Duke of Marlborough, made her reign a continual scene of public glory. The Union of Scotland with the British crown was consummated while she occupied the throne. So many eminent men in literature and science flourished at this time, that her's has been called the Augustan age of Britain.

*A Translation from the High-Dutch, of a Declaration
made (by Direction from the Elector Palatine) by
the Protestant Consistory in the Palatiniate.*

“ **W**Hereas it has been signify’d to the Re-
“ form’d Consistory in the Palatiniate, that
“ several of the Families, who are gone down the
“ Rhine, to proceed to *Penſilvania*, to settle them-
“ selves there, commonly pretend they are ob-
“ lig’d to retire thither for the Sake of Religion,
“ and the Persecution which they suffer upon that
“ Account; and since it is not known to any of
“ the Consistory, that those with-drawn Subjects
“ have complain’d, that they suffer’d at that
“ Time any Persecution on Account of Religi-
“ on, or that they were forc’d to quit their
“ Country for want of Liberty of Conscience, con-
“ trary to his Electoral Higliness’s gracious Decla-
“ ration of the 21st of November, 1705. therefore, as
“ soon as the Consistory understood that a Num-
“ ber of Subjects were gone out Abroad to the said
“ *Penſilvania*, and that more were like to follow,
“ they thought it necessary to acquaint all the
“ reform’d Inspectors and Ministers with it, to
“ undeceive their Auditors, as also these with-
“ drawn People, and that they are not like to gain
“ their End in all Probability, and to perswade
“ them against their withdrawing any farther;
“ as also to the Intent to shew the groundless Pre-
“ tences of such People to go out of the Country
“ on Account of the said Religious Persecution.
“ Which we do attest hereby in favour of Truth.

“ Done at *Heidleburg* the 27th of June, 1709.

“ *L. S.* The Vice-President and Council of the
“ Consistory constituted in the Electoral Palatiniate.

“ *V. P. Howmuller, T. Heyles, H. Croxitz, J. Cloffer.*

Z. Kirchmejer. Schemal.

If it were possible to ascertain with fullness and certainty, the extent to which Queen Anne and her government were responsible for this movement, I am fully satisfied we had about reached the true solution. England retained a lively remembrance of the results that followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. That unwise act sent 700,000 of France's best citizens to Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Britain. They were largely handicraftsmen and carried their various manufacturing industries, their skill and their industry with them, giving thereby a wonderful impulse to industrial trades wherever they went. The long and costly wars England had carried on, took away many of her people and this was felt to be a most serious drawback to national prosperity. It was desirable to replace them with the unsatisfied people of Germany, who were known to be skillful in many trades, as well as reliable and thrifty.

I have found a number of references to a proclamation by the Queen, said to favor, if not actually invite, these people to come to England.^{14a} A careful

Queen Anne was too much swayed by her ministers and favorites to be called a great Queen, but as a woman she deserves our admiration. She was a sincere friend of the Palatines, doing everything in her power to improve their condition while in England, and to settle them comfortably elsewhere. She was of medium size, comely, but not beautiful. If she was not great as a queen, never was there a more virtuous, affectionate and conscientious a woman or one more worthy of esteem. Our portrait is a reproduction from the famous one of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

^{14a} 'On a proclamation of Queen Anne, of England, 1708, some three

examination of all the authorities that were accessible to me, shows no evidence sustaining this allegation. There is no reason to suspect her of even having authorized the famous "Golden Book," so largely circulated in Germany, containing a portrait of herself, with the title printed in gold. That she was throughout these trying times the sincere friend of these immigrants, there is no room to doubt. We are told in Luttrell's diary that in response to a letter from the King of Prussia, she declared she had already given her ministers abroad, instructions to aid the French Protestants and would further aid them as far as lay in her power. The fact is that her treatment of them while in England was everything that could reasonably be expected of her, and that she even sent assistance to those in Holland, clearly shows that the earnest sympathies of the warm hearted Queen were thoroughly aroused in the cause of these homeless wanderers. If any proclamation had been issued by her, it would surely be in

or four thousand Germans went in 1709, to Holland, and were thence transported to England." Rupp's Hist. Lancaster county, p. 182.

Löehr says: *Da verzweifelten viele am Leben, und als die Einladung der englischen Königin Anna, eine freie Überfahrt nach Amerika, und gutes Land umsonst zu gewinnen, den Rhein entlang verkündigt wurde, brach man in Masse auf, und es begab sich jener Zug der mehr als dreisig tausand Deutchen, welcher ein Denkmal ist des deutchen Elends.*" *Die Deutschen in Amerika, p. 42.*

Rupp evidently followed Löehr blindly as others have done since. If these writers have any evidence of what they assert why have they not produced it, or indicated chapter and verse where it may be found? I reiterate therefore that I am fully persuaded the story is a mere figment of the imagination, having its origin in the Queen's well-known kindly attitude towards these people.



Drawn by J. Thurston.

Engraved by R. Rivers.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.

Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain from 1702
until 1710.

*From a Drawing by Balfinch in the Collection
at Strawberry Hill.*

evidence somewhere. But even the inquiry instigated by the House of Commons as to the causes of this influx of Palatines, and undertaken by an opposite administration, failed to reveal anything of the kind. Surely if there had been such a thing, it would have been discovered. I am fully satisfied therefore, that no such document was ever issued, either by the Government or by the Queen. It was simply one way of accounting for a perplexing condition of things.^{14b}

THE COLD WINTER OF 1708-9.

I am inclined to believe that a most potent cause in bringing about this remarkable migration was the cold winter of 1708-9. All the contemporary author-

^{14b} The Ministry at this period was Whig. Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland was Secretary of State, from 1706 until 1710; and Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, was Lord High Treasurer, from 1702 until 1710. In the latter year, however, there was a change in the political complexion of the country. The Tories came into power, with Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, as Foreign Secretary, and Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The German immigration having been most distasteful to the majority of the English people, especially the lower classes, the new Ministry at once proceeded to make itself popular by beginning an inquiry into the causes of the coming of so many thousands of these people. A parliamentary committee consisting of sixty-nine members of the House was appointed to make a searching investigation "upon what invitation or encouragement the Palatines came over and what moneys were expended in bringing them into Great Britain, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid," but nothing was discovered incriminating the former administration, or connecting the Queen with the movement except in a way to do her exceeding honor. This investigation was a fortunate thing, inasmuch as it has made us acquainted with much concerning this movement which otherwise might never have been disclosed.

ties are agreed as to its unexampled severity. It was general throughout Western Europe, but especially was it felt among the starving citizens of the Palatinate, whose lands and homes had so long and so often been despoiled by persecutions and wars. The pen almost refuses to do its task when asked to tell of the hundreds of strong men who, during that memorable winter, lay down to die of cold and hunger in the once fruitful valley of the Rhine. So intense was the cold that even the wild animals of the forest and the birds of the air were frozen to death. Wine was frozen in the casks and bottles. The vineyards were frozen to the ground and the fruit trees completely destroyed.¹⁵

Tindal refers to the intense frost of that winter. He says: "The severity of the winter season was very remarkable this year, (1708-9), for it began to freeze the night before Christmas Day, with great violence, and not long after fell great snows. Those who compared the great frost of 1683-4 with this, observed that the first was generally a bright one, and continued about two months without interruption; but the latter mostly dark, with some intervals lasted a month longer; during which many cattle, especially sheep, and likewise birds, perished. The Thames was frozen over, and on the 3rd of January, people began to erect booths and set up tents on the ice. This occasioned a thin harvest and

¹⁵ See Löehr, who says: "Endlich kam der gräszliche Winter von 1709, hinzu, wo die Vögel in der Luft und das Wild in den Wäldern erfroren und die Menchen verhungerten. Page 42.

this a scarcity of corn. This great frost was general in Europe, but most severely felt in France, where in most places the fruit trees were killed, and the corn frozen to the ground, which occasioned there a dreadful calamity and desolation.”¹⁶

Need we wonder, therefore, that these wretched people, who had previously undergone so much from the invasions of contending armies, were at length driven to despair by this terrible visitation of the forces of nature? Where armies were no longer able to collect resources, what hope was there for the individual citizen? Their heart-rending lamentations filled the listening air and existence seemed only possible in another clime and under new conditions. To make matters worse, even in that time of dire distress, speculators came to the front, bought the grain that frugal farmers had saved and sought to make a profit even out of famine. Nor could all the efforts on the part of the government check it. An eye witness says of the financial situation: “Nobody could pay any more, because nobody was paid. The people of the country in consequence of exactions had become insolvent; commerce dried up and brought no returns. Good faith and confidence were abolished.” Chaos, ruin and universal suffering prevailed.

I come now to what, after all, may be ascribed the principal cause leading up to this extraordinary

¹⁶ Tindal’s History of England, Book xxvi. See also James’ History of Louis XIV.

movement. William Penn had made two visits to Germany, one in 1671 and the second in 1677. At that time he had not yet acquired the Province that was to make his name so memorable. But he became well known through the peculiar religious tenets he advocated and attempted to spread. Later, when the owner of Pennsylvania, he spared no efforts to attract colonists from Germany. Not only did he write full descriptions of the Province where lands were almost given away, but political and religious toleration was proclaimed as the very corner stone of his new government. Many of these attractively written brochures are still extant to show us how great were the efforts to arouse the spirit of emigration.

Then, too, the spirit of speculation stepped in and did much to forward the project. One company after another was formed to arouse and encourage the migrating impulse. The West India Company, The Frankford Company and many more were engaged in this work. Seidensticker tells us that the latter company is directly attributable to Penn. He also asserts that Penn gave the first impulse to this German exodus.¹⁷ Bancroft bears testimony to the same effect.¹⁸ The climate, resources and general advantages of Penn's Province were well known all over Germany.

It is true that more than a generation had passed

¹⁷ Der anstossz zur deutchen Auswanderung im eigentlichen Sinne ging von William Penn aus. Bilder, p. 4.

**Gros.
Britannisches
AMERICA**
 Nach seiner
 Erfindung/Bevölkerung
 und
 allerneuestem Zustand.

Terre-Neuf.	St. Lucia.
Neu-Schottland.	St. Vincent.
Neu-Engelland.	Dominico.
Neu-Nordt.	Antego.
Neu-Jersey.	Montserrat,
Pensylvanien.	Nevis.
Maryland.	Barbuda.
Virginien.	Anguilla.
Carolina.	Jamaica.
Hudsons-Bay.	Bahama/ und
Barbados.	Bermudas.

Aus dem Englischen übersetzt

durch
M. Bischer.

Hamburg/ in Verlegung Zacharias Petrels
Buchhändler in der Dohm/ 1710.

by since the gentle Quaker's, visit to the Rhine provinces, and many of those who had met him face to face were no longer among the living. But there were still some there who had seen and heard him. A new series of publications also began to appear about the year 1700, and these were widely distributed all over Germany and the Low Countries. Once more the tales of a land flowing with milk and honey were told; a land where the climate was more temperate than in Germany; where the conditions of life were most desirable; where all creeds were tolerated; where kings and priesthood were unknown; where universal freedom prevailed; where strife never came; where not only ease and comfort but certain wealth awaited the industrious settlers:—this and much more was heard around every fireside and fell like the voice of enchantment upon the ears of the harried and starving Palatines. There was also an old German prophecy to the effect that in America they would prosper and be happy.¹⁸ With all these things continually pressed upon their attention, and with the grim spectre of spoliations, hardships, intolerance and want rising gloomily out of the past, need we seek further, need we even wonder, that

¹⁸ "Meanwhile the news spread abroad that William Penn, the Quaker, had opened 'an asylum to the good and the oppressed of every nation,' and humanity went through Europe, gathering the children of misfortune. From England and Wales, from Scotland and Ireland and the Low Countries emigrants crowded to the land of promise."

Bancroft's United States, vol. 2, p. 391.

¹⁹ E. K. Martin. *The Mennonites.*

entire communities uprose as one man, shook the dust of the Fatherland from their feet—that Fatherland so dear to the German heart—and with little or no preparation, took flight for a land where their lives should thereafter be passed in plenty and in peace?

Another cause and by no means an unimportant one must also be mentioned. The colonists who had come to Pennsylvania prior to 1709, were, with very few exceptions, satisfied with the condition of things as they found them. The Germantown colony itself was in the land business, and therefore interested in bringing over as many colonists as possible. Selfish motives may have moved the people of Germantown equally with their desire to benefit their countrymen, but whatever the motive, it turned the expectant eyes and the waiting footsteps towards the New World.

BRITAIN'S NATURALIZATION ACT.

Still another cause remains to be mentioned. For twenty years the passage of a general naturalization law for Protestant foreigners coming into, or residing in the Kingdom, conditioned on their taking the oaths and communing in the English church, had been discussed in the newspapers and by pamphleteers. Up to this time Holland had drawn to herself most of the German Protestants who had emigrated from Catholic states, enriching that country by their industries and their thrift. Englishmen were anxious to turn at least a portion of these people

across the channel. This eventually led to the passage of the naturalization law.²⁰ Luttrell thought this matter so important that he gave it close attention in his diary as the following will show :

Saturday, Feb. 5, 1709. The Commons this day gave leave to bring in a bill for naturalizing all foreign protestants.

Thursday, Feb. 24. This day a second time the bill for naturalizing foreign protestants, and committed it for Monday.

Tuesday, 1 March. Yesterday the Commons in a Committee, went through the bill for naturalizing foreign protestants, and to be repeated to-morrow.

Thursday, 3 March. The Commons ordered the bill for naturalizing foreign protestants to be engross.

Thursday, March 24. Yesterday the Lords Commissioners appointed by her Majesty, sent for the Commons to come up to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for naturalizing protestants.

Saturday, 14 May. A great many poor German and French protestants have taken the oaths this

²⁰ An extract from the oath which these naturalized foreigners were compelled to take, is here given :

Ich, A. B. schwere, dass ich von ganzem Herzen verabscheue und abschwere, als gottlos und ketzerisch, die verdammte Lehre und Satz, dass Fürsten, welche der PAPST, oder der Romische Stuhl, hat in Bann gethan, können von ihren Unterthanen, oder sonst jemanden, abgesetzt und ermordet werden. Und ich bekenne, dass kein ausländischer Fürst, Person, Prälat, Stand oder Potentat habe, oder soll haben, einige Jurisdiction, Gewalt, Oberherrschaft, Vorzug, oder Autorität in Geistlichen und Kirchen-Sachen in diesem Königreich. So helfe mir Gott.



CHARLES *Earl of* SUNDERLAND.

Secretary of State of Great Britain from 1706
until 1710.

week at the Queen's Bench Court, in order to their naturalization by the late act.^{20a}

While the act was passed about the time the first emigrants began to arrive, and would therefore not seem to have been an inducing cause, yet the concurrent testimony of a number of authorities on this point seems nevertheless to give color to this fact.

One authority say: "In consequence of the naturalization act, there came over in May, 7000 of the poor Palatines and Swabians, who had been utterly ruined and driven from their habitations by the French.²¹ Dick Steele, when the immigration had set in, said in the *Tatler*: "Our late act of naturalization hath had so great effect in foreign parts, that some princes have prohibited the French refugees in their dominions to sell or transfer their estates to any other of their subjects; and at the same time have granted them greater immunities than they hitherto enjoyed. It has been also thought necessary to restrain their own subjects from leaving their country on pain of death.²² The latter clause no doubt refers to the Elector Palatine himself, as Luttrell under date of April 28, says: "Foreign letters advise that the Elector Palatine, upon many families leaving his dominions and gone to England to be transported to Pennsylvania, has published an order making it death and confiscation of goods, for any of his sub-

^{20a} A Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs from Sept. 1678 to April, 1714. By Narcissus Luttrell, Oxford, 1857. 6 vols.

²¹ Anderson's History of England.

²² Tatler, No. 13, May, 1709.

jects to quit their native countries."²³ It must be confessed, that cause and effect in this case seem to follow each other very closely, but no doubt it was well known that the law would be passed and men made ready in anticipation. Holland, too, seems to have thought the act had something to do with the great outgoing of the people, as on the 24th of June, just three months after the English law was promulgated, the States General issued a proclamation, offering to naturalize all the refugees from France and other countries who had sought a domicile in Holland, and confer on them and all other worthy persons who might hereafter come, all the privileges of citizenship.^{23a}

While various accounts, among them those set forth by the Palatines themselves after they arrived in England, give various reasons for this extraordinary movement, yet through them all runs one long, unvarying refrain—the hope of bettering themselves, of securing religious toleration and domestic tranquillity. I say again, therefore, as I have already said, that no one reason or cause was responsible for this remarkable movement, but that it was the result of a combination of causes, which had long been at work, and which at length made themselves seen and felt in the manner here set forth.

²³ Luttrell's Diary.

^{23a} See Appendix D.



THE STAY IN ENGLAND.

MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT AID AND BY PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS—VARIOUS PROJECTS FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT—SCATTERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE KINGDOM—UNHAPPY CONDITION AND THEIR APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC—INCIDENTS OF THEIR LIFE IN LONDON.



Arms of Penn.

WE now come to the long stay of these Palatines in London and the surrounding country, a stay that was not more agreeable to them than it was unwelcome to the English. Never before, perhaps, were emigrants seeking new homes in a distant land, so poorly provided with

money and the other necessaries of life to support them on their way, as were these Palatines. All contemporary accounts agree on this point and there is besides abundant evidence to sustain them.

Ships had to be provided by the English govern-

ment to bring them from Rotterdam. From the day of their arrival in London they required the assistance of the English to keep them from starving. There was little or no work ; bread was dear, and the only thing to do was to bridge the crisis by raising money by public subscriptions. On June 7, 1709, the Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, sent a petition to the Queen, asking for authority to take up collections in their behalf in all the churches, as well as from the public generally, throughout the county. The Queen not only granted the desired authority, but on June 16, in Council, she being present, orders were prepared and a Brief was issued at once. This Brief was soon thereafter made to extend to the entire kingdom, including Scotland and Wales, the need having grown from day to day, and the charge on the crown having become a burden. In this paper recital was made of the many hardships these people had suffered in their own country during the previous years, and it was ordered that collections should be lifted in all the churches, and that the curates and wardens should proceed from house to house, asking for contributions which were to be distributed among the needy Palatines through a Royal Commission, which included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Dukes of Devonshire, Newcastle, Somerset, Ormond, Bedford, and Buckingham, besides many of the most eminent persons among the gentry.²⁴

The well known Bishop Burnet, who throughout these troublesome times was the staunch friend of

the Palatines, at the same time sent out a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, asking their earnest efforts to stir up the people to be liberal in this charity. The result of these efforts was that the large sum of £19,838.11 was collected and distributed to relieve their necessities. Considering the difference in the value of money between that period and the present time, it must be admitted the Englishmen were liberal, especially when we remember how long wars, and the payment of subsidies to other nations, absorbed the money of the English nation.²⁴ At that very hour, the King of Denmark, the King of Portugal, the Duke of Savoy, the King of Prussia, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Elector of Treves and the Elector Palatine were all heavily subsidized by the English Government, on account of the war then carried on.

But while food was thus provided, shelter was also needed. The Queen directed that a thousand tents be taken out of the Tower of London for their use. But of course these were far from sufficient, and for a time even no suitable place to pitch them could be found. Eventually, part were set up on Blackheath,²⁵

²⁴ In Appendix C will be found the full text of the petition sent to the Queen by the Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, as well as the "Brief" issued by the Queen in response to the same. A full list of the persons who were appointed to superintend these collections is also appended as a matter of historic interest. One hundred persons were engaged in the work.

²⁵ Blackheath was a large, elevated, open common in the county of Kent, seven miles south-east of London. Once it was of considerable size but it has been encroached upon to such an extent that at present it

on the south side of the Thames, near Greenwich, and the rest at Camberwell.²⁶ Some found lodgings in private houses; others were permitted to occupy barns until harvest time, when, of course they would be required to house the crops. Sir Charles Cox gave up his large warehouse, although desired by the parish officers not to do so, for fear of the expense and of probable infection. He offered it for two

comprises only about 70 acres. For several hundred years it has been a favorite holiday resort of the citizens of London. The inimitable diarist Samuel Pepys, speaks of having gone there in 1665 to test a carriage fitted with springs, a new invention, it would seem. This high-lying spot was also a favorite military camping ground. John Evelyn says, under date of June 10, 1673, "we went, after dinner, to see the formal and formidable camp on Blackheath, raised to invade Holland; or, as others suspected, for another design." In 1683 he visited the same spot to see "the new fair," it pretended to be for the sale of cattle he tells us, but adds, "There appeared nothing but an innumerable assembly of people from London, peddlers, &c." Again in 1685 he was there to see six Scotch and English regiments encamped there, about to return to Holland: "The King and Queen came to see them exercise." The last visit he records was made on July 20, 1690, on which day, "a camp of about 4,000 men was begun to be formed on Blackheath."

Blackheath is also noted for being the scene of some of the most important occurrences in the English history. The peasant revolt under Wat Tyler originated there. Jack Cade, the leader of the insurrection of 1450, when he marched on London with upwards of 15,000 adherents, encamped on this historic spot. The revolutionary Cornishmen under Lord Audley in 1497 also made it their stopping place. The Danes, at the time of their invasion of Britain, in 1011, encamped here. To this renowned place flocked all London to welcome Henry V. upon his return to England after winning the glorious field of Agincourt. Here also, Charles II, on his way from Dover met the army of the Restoration. Blackheath, even so late as the closing years of the eighteenth century was a famous resort of highwaymen and some of the most notorious cut-purses in England's criminal annals made it the scene of their exploits. [See Evelyn's Diary: Chambers Encyclopædia, etc.]

²⁶ Camberwell was, and is a parish and suburb of London, in the county of Surry, distant about two miles from St. Paul's Cathedral.

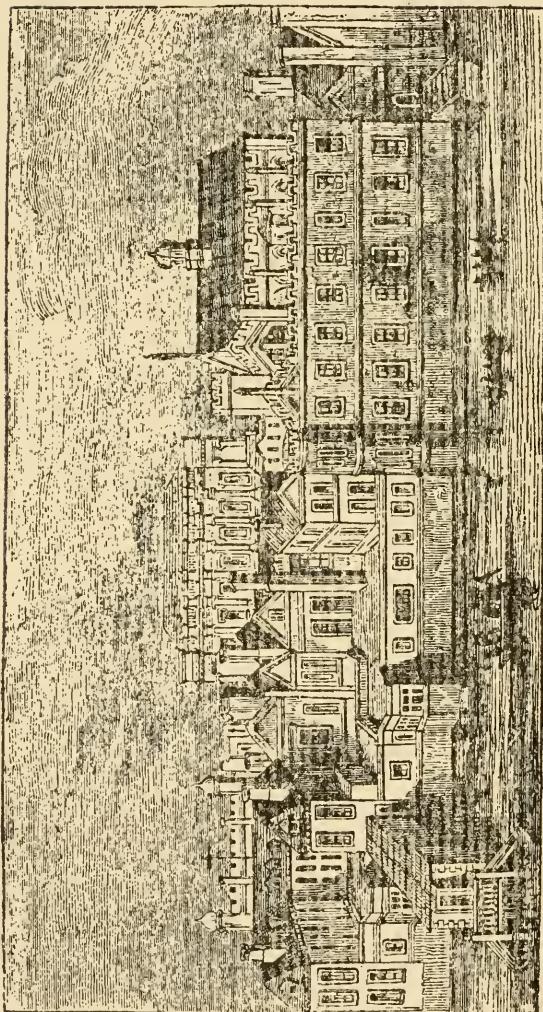
months without rent, but conditioned that if they remained longer he was to be paid for the entire time. He was paid 100 guineas to allow them to remain until they were sent to Ireland and elsewhere. He received that sum on Feb. 9, 1710. Fourteen hundred were lodged there.

Meanwhile the Board of Trade, which had the general supervision of the whole business, was not idle. The records of this Board, which have been rendered accessible during the past few months in this country, give ample testimony to the trouble and anxiety these people were causing the Government.^{26a} It met almost daily in the palace of Whitehall and from the proceedings we get a clear idea of what was done to support and establish them.²⁷

^{26a} See Appendix B.

²⁷ The historian, Macaulay, calls Whitehall "the most celebrated palace in which the English sovereigns have ever dwelt." It once occupied an area of great extent, fronting the Thames on the east, St. James Park on the west and stretching from Scotland Yard on the north to Cannon-row on the south. If the walls of this venerable structure could record the sayings and doings they have heard and witnessed, the chronicle would almost fill up the mediæval history of England. From the days of the Tudors to those of the Stuarts, the names of the most illustrious personages in the history of the empire have been closely associated with this famous place.

Its original name was York House, so named by Cardinal Wolsey, who once lived in it, but when that proud prelate lost the favor of his Sovereign, it was surrendered to the crown, when it received its present name. It was the palace of the Kings of England from the reign of Henry VIII, to William III. There was at one time a thoroughfare through it to St. Margaret's cemetery which offended King Henry VIII, so he opened a new burying ground at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In front of the banqueting hall of the palace, on January 30, 1649, was enacted one of the darkest scenes in all English history, the execution on the scaffold of Charles I.



WHITEHALL PALACE.

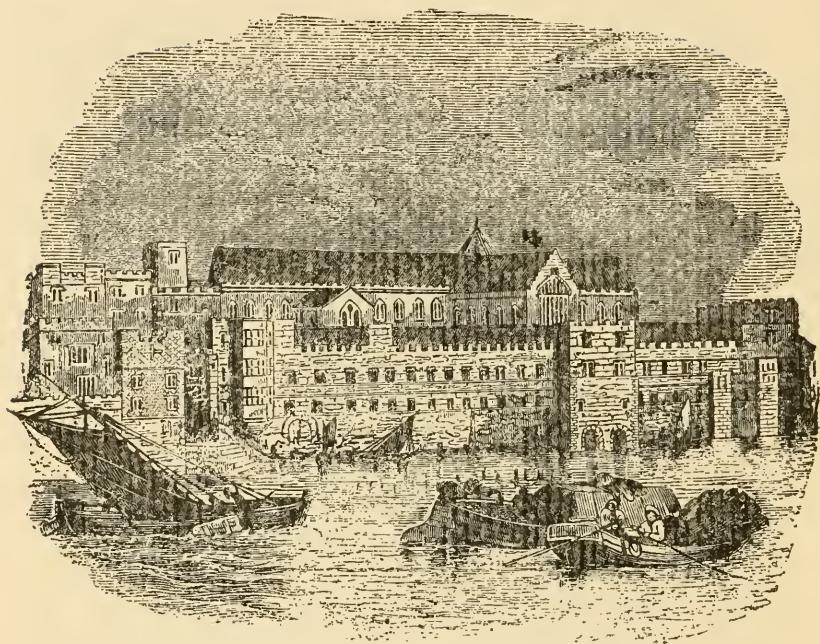
Several times it was proposed to locate them in different parts of the kingdom itself. They called to their assistance the Lutheran and Reformed clergymen in London, three in number, at the time, who it seems were located in the Savoy district,²⁸ and

In addition to being the Royal residence, Whitehall was also the place where all the public officials of the Kingdom had their offices. The Treasury, the offices of the Privy Council, of the Secretary of State, of the Lords of the Board of Trade, and indeed all the important public departments were located here. It was in the rooms of the Board of Commissioners for the Colonies that all the discussions concerning the Palatinates were carried on, as will be seen by a reference to Appendix B. It is this fact that gives us a direct interest in this famous building and has led me to introduce a pictorial illustration of it in this connection.

On January 4, 1698, a most disastrous fire broke out in the Palace lasting all night, and by morning some of the most notable parts of the structure had been swept away. Many masterpieces of art and other treasures were destroyed. Macaulay devotes several pages in Chap. xxiii of his History to this occurrence.

²⁸ The "SAVOY" is a well known district in London. The "Savoy Palace" was built here by Peter of Savoy in the first part of the XIV century. It was the scene of many stirring events in English history. It was destroyed by Wat Tyler and his fellow rebels in 1381. Henry VII rebuilt it and endowed it as a hospital. King Charles I established a French church there. Fleetwood describes it in 1581 as "the chief nurserie of evil people, rogues and masterless men," it having become a refuge for poor debtors when fleeing from their creditors. The *London Postman* of 1696 says "a person going into the Savoy to collect a debt due him was seized by the inhabitants and according to usual custom, dipped in tar and rolled in feathers." In 1661 the Commission appointed to revise the Book of Common Prayer met here, and was known as the Savoy Conference.

In 1694 a German Lutheran congregation was established in the Savoy district and met in the Savoy chapel. It is this church, known as St. Mary's of Savoy and the clergymen who ministered therein in 1709 to which allusion is made above. At this period there seem to have been three clergymen there; George Andreas Ruperti Mr. Tribekko and (perhaps) Mr. Treke. These were the persons who seem also to have had general charge of the newly arrived Germans. It was here that their spiritual



THE SAVOY PALACE AND CHAPEL.

these, from time to time, every few days in fact, made reports of the numbers of the Palatines, their con-

home was and here the ministrations of the church were given them. Here the sacraments were administered and here, when they died, as many hundreds did, the last rites were performed and they were laid to rest in the burial ground belonging to the church. It is a "God's acre" to which the men of German blood, wherever they may be, will always turn with feelings of profound interest and reverence.

A German Reformed congregation was also established within the bounds of the Savoy district, about the year 1697. One of its earliest pastors was the Rev. Planta, who was also the Chief Librarian of the British Museum, and Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences. A few years later the Congregation was in charge of the Rev. Dr. Gottfried Woide, who also became Chief Librarian of the British Museum.

dition, needs, and occupations.²⁹ It was stated that most of the men were husbandmen, and many of the rest handcraftsmen, while the women could spin and knit. The first 852 were allowed £20 per day. It was also proposed that they be granted parcels of land in her Majesty's forests and chases in order to convert them to tillage. A proposition was also received from the Society of London for Mines Royal, proposing the employment of the strongest in the silver and copper mines of Penlyn and Merionethshire. A project for settling some of them in Staffordshire and Gloucestershire, proposed by Lord Chamberlain, was also considered. Eventually it was found this would entail a cost of £150,000 and it was abandoned. It was suggested to employ some of them in the mines of Wales. It was agreed, however, to give special encouragement to persons and parishes who should be willing to receive them, and the sum of £5 was offered per head, the Queen to be at the charge of sending them to their respective places.

Still the allowance of the government was insufficient to properly sustain these people, and they were obliged to beg for bread on the streets of London, and this begging was principally done by the married women.

A contemporary publication in summing up these events said: "Some well meaning but perhaps not sufficiently thoughtful persons, touched by the suffer-

²⁹ See Appendix B.

**KIRCHEN-
ORDNUNG,**
 Der Christlichen und der ungeänderten
 Augspurgischen Confession
 Zugethanen
Gemeinde in LONDON,
 Welche,
 Durch Gottliche Verleyhung,
 Im 1694. Jahre,
*An 19ten Sonntage nach dem Fest der Heiligen
 Dreyfaltigkeit,*
 Solenniter Eingeweyhet und Eingesegnet
 worden,
In St. Mary's Savoy.

Ep. 1. Cor. 14. v. 33. 40.
GOTT ist nicht ein **GOTT** der *U*ordnung, sondern des
 Friedens, wie in allen Gemeinen der Heiligen. *Lasse*
es alles ehrlich und ordentlich zugehen.
 Rom. 15. v. 33.
Der GOTT des Friedens sey mit euch allen! Amen.

TITLE PAGE OF PRAYER-BOOK OF THE GERMAN SAVOY
 CONGREGATION IN LONDON. USED IN
 PENNSYLVANIA PRIOR TO 1748.

ings of the Palatines, ruined through long wars and heavy taxes, had allowed themselves to be informed that these people could be better cared for in England if they betook themselves thither, and from thence to places to be indicated. This resulted in a great uprising in the Palatinate and the adjoining regions, so that the people hastened to England in great numbers, hoping to find there long desired happiness and abundance of food, and in a short time many thousands reached English soil, so that in May, 6520 persons had arrived. It had been the intention to provide for all of these in the Province of Kent, negotiations had been begun to purchase the large forest and zoological garden at Coloham, belonging to Sir Joseph Williamson, and which had been offered for sale, but he declined to sell it although offered its full value according to the estimates of the day. Meanwhile the poor people lay there and more were almost daily added to their number. Germany was notified that no more could be received, and several hundred Catholics were sent back with alms, because they could not be allowed to remain under the laws of the realm. For the remainder huts were built and a number of dwelling places in Hampshire allotted them to live in. One hundred commissioners,³⁰ representing all ranks and conditions, were appointed, among them dukes, margraves, earls, bishops and others, and a collection throughout the entire kingdom was permitted for

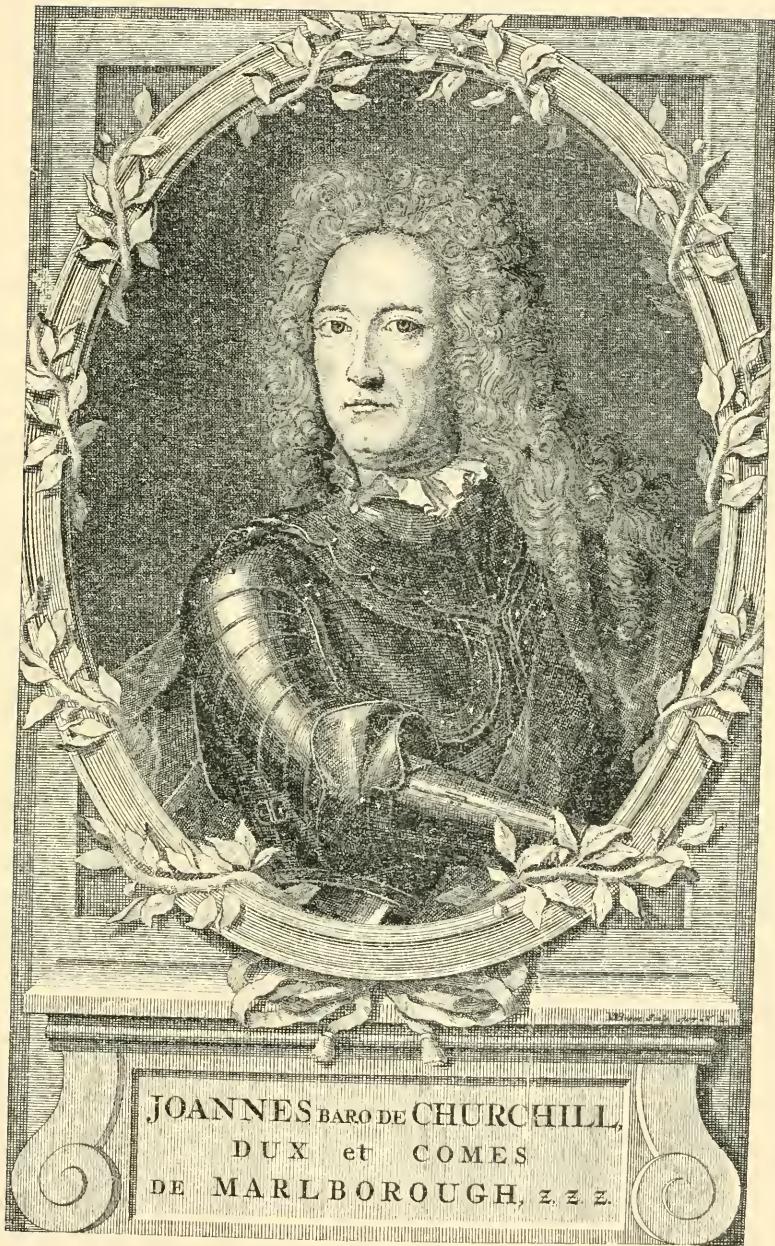
³⁰ For complete list of the names see Appendix C.

their benefit, which must have produced a large sum, because some persons contributed 500 thalers and others even 1000, and the Queen herself ordered a daily distribution of 800 thalers among them, and also gave them 1000 High-German Bibles.”³¹

From the beginning they were objects of dislike by the poorer classes of the English people. It was said they came to eat the bread of Englishmen and reduce the scale of wages; the latter, it was alleged, had already fallen from 18 pence to 15 pence where they were encamped. “It was also charged that they retained their love of their native land, corresponded with their friends in Germany and might act as spies, and eventually might even destroy the true British character of the race.” These representations excited a rancorous prejudice against these unfortunates. To many Englishmen the name of German was synonymous with that of Roman Catholic. Hence the dislike and distrust with which the majority of the lower ranks among the English regarded these people. The Tories refused to employ or relieve any except such as were Protestants, and willing to become members of the Church of England. The French refugees who had settled there and who had themselves fled from persecution, are said to have been the most pitiless and jealous of all.³²

³¹ The “Theatrum Europaeum.”

³² Cassell’s England. *Geschichte und Zustanden*, p. 43. *Geschichtsblätter*, p. 24.



To many Englishmen, especially among the lower orders, the name of German was synonymous with that of Roman Catholic, and this fact served to intensify the dislike with which these colonists were regarded upon their arrival in England.

It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, if the lower classes of Englishmen not only did all they could to drive these Germans out of London, but should resort to actual violence to do so. According to Löher and Kapp, upon one occasion no fewer than 2000 infuriated Englishmen, armed with axes, scythes and smith hammers, made an attack upon one of the German encampments, and struck down all who did not flee. The same writers tell us that at this time there happened to be in London five chiefs of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, who had come to ask the assistance of her Majesty's Government against the attacks of the French in Canada. These, in the course of their wanderings in the neighbourhood of London, came upon the Palatine encampment at Blackheath, and seeing their poverty and wretched condition, inquired as to the cause. Being told that the earnest longing of these people was lands in America where they could live and help themselves, they were so moved by what they heard, that they invited the Germans to come to them in America and offered Queen Anne a gift of rich lands whereon they might settle.³³

³³ Löher: *Die Deutschen in Amerika*, p. 43. See also *Hallische Nachrichten*, 973-981.

But it was not those in the humbler walks of life alone who spoke unkindly of these miserable wanderers. Dean Swift had this untruthful fling at them: "Some persons, whom the voice of the nation authorizes me to call her enemies, taking advantage of the general naturalization act, had invited over a great number of foreigners of all religions, under the name of Palatines, who understood no trade or handicraft, yet rather chose to beg than labor; who, besides infesting our streets, bred contagious diseases by which we lost in natives thrice the number of population gained in foreigners."³⁴ In reply to this charge of the witty, but bitter, dean of St. Patrick's, I may say I have nowhere discovered any evidence of the charges he makes concerning an unusual mortality among the English people, through contact with the Palatines. If there was any cause whatever, it was doubtless exaggerated to lend point to the pen of a caustic Tory writer. It is not to be denied, however, that insufficient nourishment and exposure had introduced much sickness among them. The report to the House of Commons on April 14, 1711, of the Committee appointed to consider the petition of the Ministers, Church Wardens and Inhabitants of St. Olathe, in Southwark, County of Surrey, proves that Swift's charge that they understood no trade or handicraft is wholly untrue, as the numerous lists made of these people show.^{34a} That they did beg is true, but it was from necessity and not from choice,

³⁴ Examiner, 41, 45.

as a score of authorities fully prove, and none but him deny.

But it must not be supposed that the entire body of the English people were arrayed against these long-suffering wanderers. If they had plenty of enemies they also had some good friends. The great Duke of Marlborough spoke warmly in their favor before the Ministry, during the period of their greatest coming. They were of the race which had filled the ranks of that sturdy champion of Protestantism, Gustavus Adolphus, and Marlborough had himself seen their heroism displayed upon many a stricken field, under his own command. England needed soldiers, and he well knew the world had none better.

But no man did the Palatines better service than

^{34a} "At several Times, from the first of May last past, to the 18th of July 1709, there have been landed in England of these distressed Palatines, the exact Number of 10,000 Souls. Those that arrived at the two first Times, viz: from the first of May, to the 12th of June, consisted of Men having families, 1278; Wives, 1234; Widows, 89; unmarry'd Men, 384; unmarry'd Women, 106: Boys above 14 Years of Age, 379; Girls above 14 Years, 374; Boys under 14 Years, 1367; Girls under 14 Years, 1309. So that the whole Number of the two first Numbers landed, were 6,520.

Of these, there are Husbandmen and vine dressers, 1083; Schoolmasters, 10; Herds-men, 4; Wheelwrights, 13; Smiths, 46; Cloth and Linnen Weavers, 66; Carpenters, 90; Bakers, 32; Masons, 48; Coopers and Brewers, 48; Joiners, 20; Shoemakers, 40; Taylors, 58; Butchers, 15; Millers, 27; Saddlers, 7; Stocking-weavers, 5; Tanners, 7; Miners, 3; Brick-makers, 6; Hatters, 3; Hunters, 5; Turners, 6; Surgeons, 3; Locksmiths, 2; Bricklayers, 4; Glasiers, 2; Hatters, 3; Silver-smiths, 2; Carvers, 2; 1 Cook and 1 Student. To which above 1500 being added, that arriv'd in the River of Thames, July 18, and others at other Times, whose Families, Trades and Employment¹ are not yet distinguish'd or number'd, makes the Number of the Palatines amount in the whole to about 10,000 Souls." Palatine Refugees in England, pp. 19-20.

Bishop Burnet.³⁵ Early and late he was their steadfast champion. When the bill to naturalize such as were willing to take the oath of allegiance, and receive the sacrament in any Protestant Church, came

³⁵ Among the few men of prominence and influence, who during those trying times resolutely stood up and unselfishly endeavored to meliorate the condition of these Palatines, the name of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, must ever occupy a foremost place. Next to the Queen herself, they seem to have had no better friend.

Burnet was born in Edinburg in 1643. He entered Marischal College, Aberdeen, at the age of ten. After taking his degree he gave himself to the study of law, and afterwards to Divinity. He studied Hebrew in Holland and later became Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow. He resigned his chair and went to London, where he was made chaplain to the Rolls Chapel and lecturer at St. Clements. In 1679-81 he published the first two volumes of his *History of the Reformation*, for which Parliament gave him a vote of thanks. He had sided with the moderate party and upon his refusal to attach himself to that of the King, he was deprived of his lectureship. After this he passed to the continent, travelling in Switzerland, Italy, France and Germany. He made the acquaintance of the Prince of Orange, with whom he became a favorite. When William came over to England, Burnet accompanied him as chaplain and in 1689 was made Bishop of Salisbury. He was of a disputatious temperament and was involved in many troubles in consequence. He was a voluminous author. He died in 1715 and his "History of his Own Time" was not published until after his death. In politics he was a Whig and in consequence was assailed by Swift, Pope and other Tory writers. He was a broad churchman, sincere in his views, of strict morality, great charity and moderation, honest and earnest, but sometimes inclined to be warped in his judgments.

Macaulay devotes several pages of his brilliant history to an analysis of Burnet's character. He alludes to his many faults of understanding and temper, but says: "Yet Burnet, though open in many respects to ridicule, and even to serious censure, was no contemptible man. His parts were quick, his industry unwearyed, his reading various and most extensive. He was at once a historian, an antiquary, a theologian, a pamphleteer, a debater and an active political leader; and in every one of these he made himself conspicuous among able competitors." The value of the services of this man to the cause of the poor Palatines, which he so warmly espoused, can hardly be over-estimated.



Kneller Pinx.

GILBERT BURNET

BISHOP OF SALISBURY

OB. 1714-15.

up for action in the House of Lords, many of the ecclesiastical peers demanded that they should take it only in the Established Church, but Bishop Burnet, greatly to the scandal of his brethren, advocated any Protestant form, and carried the day.³⁶ The Bishop of Chester, a High Churchman, most earnestly opposed such liberal dealing with these foreign Protestants.

ADDRESS OF THE PALATINES.

The Palatines themselves, or some one in their behalf, issued the following address to the English people :

“ We, the Poor Distressed *Palatines*, whose utter Ruin was occasioned by the Merciless Cruelty of a Bloody Enemy, the French, whose prevailing Power some Years past, like a torrent, rushed into our Country and overwhelmed us at once ; and being not Content with Money and Food Necessary for their Occasions, not only dispossessed us of all Support but inhumanly burnt our Houses to the Ground, whereby being deprived of all Shelter, we were turned into the open Fields, there with our Families to seek what shelter we could find, were obliged to make the earth our Repository for Rest, and the clouds our Canopy or Covering.

“ We poor wretches in this deplorable condition made our Humble Supplication and Cries to Almighty God, whose Omnipresence is extensive, who has promised to relieve all those that make their

³⁶ Cassell's History of England.

Humble Supplications to him that he will hear them ; Relieve them and Support them in what Condition soever ; and likewise has promised to all those who shall feed the Hungry, Cloath the Naked, and Comfort the Distressed, they shall be received into his Everlasting Kingdom, where they shall be rewarded with Eternal Life.

“ We magnify the Goodness of our Great God, who heard our Prayers, and in his good Time disposed the Hearts of Good and Pious Princes to a Christian Compassion and Charity towards us in this deplorable State, by whose Royal Bounties, and the large Donations of well disposed Quality and Gentry, we and our Children have been preserved from perishing with Hunger ; but especially since our Arrival in this Land of Canaan, abounding with all Things necessary and convenient for Humane Life.

“ Blessed Land ! Governed by the Mother of *Europe*, and the Best of Queens, in her Steadfastness and great Alacrity in Contributing largely, in all Respects, towards all her allies abroad for the speedy Reducing of the Exhorbitant Power of *France*, and our great Enemy, and likewise her Great Piety and Mild Government, and great Charity towards all Her Distressed Subjects at Home : And not Bounded here, but from afar has gathered Strangers and Despicable creatures (as a Hen her Chickens under her Wings) Scattered abroad, Destitute, Hungry, Naked, and in want of every Thing necessary for our Support.

“ This great Act of Charity towards us obliges us

and our Posterity to perpetuate Her name in our Families, and to render our Hearty Prayers to Almighty God, that he will be pleased to Bless Her Sacred Majesty with Long Life, and a Prosperous Reign, and this Nation with a Happy Peace and Plenty; and for the better obtaining of which may be given Her Repeated Victories over Her Enemies, which are the Redundant Rewards and Blessings of God upon Her in this Life, and may She be blest with an Immortal Crown that never fades.

“ We humbly intreat all Tradesmen not to Repine at the good Disposition of Her Sacred Majesty, and of the Quality and Gentry; but with great Compassion join with them in their Charitable Disposition towards us, and with a cheerful Readiness Receive us at this Juncture, which we hope will be a means to redouble the Blessings of God upon this Nation.

“ We Intreat you to lay aside all Reflections and Imprecations, and Ill Language against us, for that is contradictory to a Christian Spirit, and we do assure you it shall be our Endeavours to act with great Humility and Gratitude, and to render our Prayers for you, which is all the Returnus that can be made by your^{36a}

DISTRESSED BRETHREN,
The Palatines.

The English people manifested much interest in the religious well being of these sojourners. This arose from diverse reasons, however. It was feared

^{36a} State of the Palatines, p. 6.

Umfändige Geographische
Beschreibung
 Der zu allerleit erfundenen
 Provinz
PENSYLVA-
NIÆ,
 In denen End: Gränzen
A M E R I C Æ
 In der West: Welt gelegen,
 Durch
FRANCISCUM DANIELEM
PASTORIUM,
 J. V. Lic. und Friedens-Michtern
 daselbst.
 Worben angehendet sind einige no-
 table Begebenheiten/ und Bericht:
 Schreiben an dessen Herrn
 Vattern
MELCHIOREM ADAMUM
PASTORIUM,
 Und andere gute Freunde.

Frankfurt und Leipzig/
 Zu finden bey Andreas Otto. 1704.

by some that if they remained permanently, they might join the ranks of the Dissenters; others interested themselves in their behalf because they wished to swell the ranks of the Established Church. A pamphlet was prepared in German and English for the use of the Palatines. It contained an address admonishing them to obey their Lord and Master's commands and follow in the footsteps of his disciples, and to shun the works of the devil. It also included the Sermon on the Mount and several chapters of the gospel of St. Matthew. Several pages were composed especially for their benefit; first a general thanksgiving, a prayer for the Queen, one for times of great tribulation and one for morning and night, and for God's grace and blessing.

Some of the Catholics who were of Protestant descent changed their religion with alacrity. Those who were Lutherans communed in both the German and English churches. The proprietors of the Carolinas having manifested a disposition to take married men only to their colonies, this led to numerous marriages among such as came over unmarried.

But all the while that these temporary arrangements for the care of these people were going on, the Government was not unmindful of the fact that sooner or later some permanent disposition of them must be made. In all, nearly 14,000 had come and with the exception of a few who had secured employment and were self sustaining, they were supported at the public charge. A contract was made with a

merchant in the West Indies to send five hundred families to Barbadoes. I have not been able to find any evidence that this contract was carried out. Most probably it was not.

A plan to locate a large number in Ireland was brought forward and consummated, but I have deemed this Irish colony, in view of its numbers and character, deserving of a special chapter which will follow.

The plan to locate them throughout the different counties of the kingdom was not given up. Lord Sunderland, who was the Secretary of State, wrote, among other letters, one to the Mayor of Canterbury, asking him to receive and permanently locate some of them. The letter was referred to the town Magistrates, who declined to take them upon the ground that their own poor were a heavy burden.

But the bounty of £5 per head which, as has already been mentioned, was offered to all parishes who would accept and settle Palatines, met with acceptance in some localities. Under its provisions, Germans in limited numbers found their way into all parts of England. As the bounty, rather than the welfare of the immigrant was the main object in view by the communities that accepted these conditions, little attention was given to them thereafter, and they were left to take care of themselves in the best way they could. The result was that many became dissatisfied with their lot after a while. They found no companionship among the English, who, as a rule, disliked as well as despised them, and, long-

ing for the association of their countrymen, many of them again found their way back to London and the various camps in the vicinity. There were some, however, who, located at great distances from the great metropolis, were from that cause, poverty and other reasons compelled to remain where they had been sent. From the large number that remains unaccounted for, after summing up those who were sent out of the country, the conclusion seems irresistible that some thousands remained for a term of years, or permanently, scattered throughout the United Kingdoms, and the city of London no doubt retained her full share.

Captain Elkin of the English navy came forward with the proposition that 600 of them should be settled on the Scilly Islands, a small group off the southwest coast of England. Lord Sunderland thought well of the project, and on September 21, and October 2, 1709, two transports were sent down the Thames with 600 men on board, well provisioned and otherwise well provided for. For some unexplained reason, these men were never sent to their destination, but after remaining on ship board three entire months, they were again set on shore on December 30, of the same year, and found their way back to Blackheath. The cost of this miserable failure was £821.18.5 for ship hire, and £665.0.6½ more for victualling the same; a total of £1486.18.-11½.

Such of them as were Catholics, and refused to become Protestants, were returned to Holland at

Queen Anne's cost, and furnished with the needed supplies to reach their own countries.

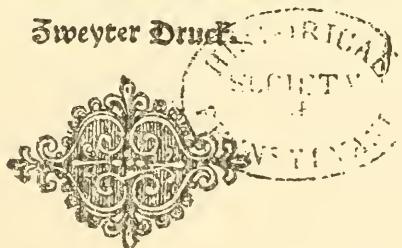
Seeing no prospects of a speedy release from their wretched condition, one hundred and fifty of the able-bodied young men enlisted in the army and were sent to serve in Lord Gallaway's regiment then on duty in Portugal. According to Luttrell's diary some also enlisted in Lord Haye's regiment. Some enlisted as sailors in the navy and were sent into foreign parts.³⁷ Death, too, came along and committed havoc in their ranks. More than a thousand died in the encampment at Blackheath, happy in their release from want and misery. They were reluctant to be scattered all over the British dominions. Their hope had been to be settled together in the colonies of the New World, and to this desire they remained constant throughout all their terrible experiences.

In April, 1709, the proprietors of Carolina had sold to two persons, Lewis Michell and Christopher De Graffenreid, ten thousand acres of land, in one body between the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers. Michell had previously been in the employ of the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, to look for lands in Pennsylvania, Virginia or the Carolinas, whereon a Swiss colony might be settled by that Canton, but the latter having given up the project, Michell and his partner conceived the idea of bringing over colo-

³⁷ "Etliche Sind mit der Ost Indischen Flatte in Ost Indien gangen, und daselbs zerstrenet." Das verlangte, nicht erlangte Canaan, p. 8.

Auffführlich
und
Umständlicher Bericht
Von der berühmten Landschaft
CAROLINA,
In dem
Engelländischen America
gelegen,
Am Tag gegeben
Von
Kocherthalern.

Zweyter Druck.



Frankfurt am Main/
Zu finden bei Georg Heinrich Dohrling/
Anno 1709.

PAMPHLET CIRCULATED BY KOCHERTHAL, ADVISING EMIGRANTS
TO GO TO THE CAROLINAS.

nists themselves.³⁸ The Palatines became the object of their speculative enterprise, and they covenanted with the English Commissioners, that the latter should send over about one hundred families, in all about 650 persons, and locate them on these lands. The Commissioners allowed five pounds per head for the transporting of these settlers, supplied them with provisions for twelve months, and in addition gave them twenty shillings each out of the funds which had been raised by popular subscription. The colonists reached the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers in December, 1709, and were housed in temporary shelters. In accordance with instructions from the home government, Governor Tryon allotted 100 acres to each man, woman and child.

A large number, perhaps as many as two or three thousand, were returned to the places from which they had originally come. Luttrell mentions that in May, 1710, Minister Dayrolle gave five florins each to 800 Palatines who were returned to their homes. Some of these, as we have already seen, were Catholics, but many Protestants were also sent along, it being found impossible to dispose of them otherwise.

The last large body to be sent away was the well-known colony that went to the State of New York under the plan submitted by Col. Hunter, then recently appointed Governor of that province, to the Board of Trade. It is not necessary that I should go into the details of this scheme, as they are

³⁸ Williamson's North Carolina.

familiar to all, and will be fully dealt with in a future paper of this series. It is enough to say that three thousand two hundred were crowded into ten small ships and set sail in March, 1710. They arrived at intervals between June 14 and July 24. Four hundred and seventy perished on the voyage.

Not all, however, left England. Some had found permanent employment and a few had entered into business. Some worked in her Majesty's gardens and others on a canal at Windsor. A little hamlet arose on the west side of London where some houses had been erected for the use of these people, and to this day they bear the name of the Palatine houses.³⁹

An account written at the period, gives us an insight into their manner of living at that time:



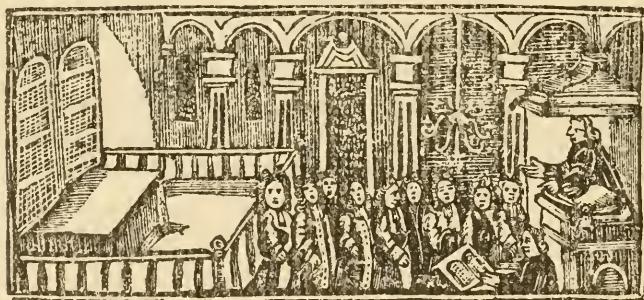
LONDON: Printed for J. Baker, at the *Black-Boy in Pines*
N^o 44, Cheapside, 1710.

THIS QUAIN'T WOOD CUT OF THE PERIOD SHOWS HOW THESE PEOPLE
PASSED THEIR TIME WHILE CAMPED AT BLACKHEATH.

“They spend their time very religiously and industriously, having prayers morning and evening,

³⁹ H. A. Holmes.

with singing of psalms, and preaching every Sunday, where both old and young appear very serious and devout. Some employ themselves in making several toys of small value, which they sell to the multitudes that come daily to see them. They are contented with very ordinary food, their bread being brown, and their meat of the coarsest and cheapest sort, which, with a few roots and herbs, they eat with much cheerfulness and thankfulness. Great numbers of them go every Sunday to their church in the Savoy and receive the Sacrament of their own ministers. Many of the younger are married every week; the women wear rosemary and the men laurel in their hair at the time of their marriage, adultery and fornication being much abhorred by them. When any are buried, all the attendants go singing after the corpse, and when they come to the grave the coffin is opened for all to see the body. After it is



PALATINES WORSHIPPING IN ST. MARY'S, OF SAVOY.

laid in the ground they all sigh again for some time and then depart. They carry grown people upon a

bier and children upon their heads. On the whole they appear to be an innocent, laborious, peaceable, healthy and ingenious people, and may be rather reckoned a blessing than a burden to any nation where they shall be settled."

To give some idea of the class of persons who composed this great body of immigrants, the following list is submitted. I have found a number of such lists,⁴⁰ but the one I quote is the fullest of them all and no doubt as reliable as any. This authority says that "from the middle of April, 1709, till the middle of July, the arrivals in London were 11,294 German Protestants, males and females. Of the males there were: husbandmen and vine dressers, 1838; bakers, 78; masons, 477; carpenters, 124; shoemakers, 68; tailors, 99; butchers, 29; millers, 45; tanners, 14; stocking weavers, 7; saddlers, 13; glass blowers, 2; hatters, 3; lime burners, 8; schoolmasters, 18; engravers, 2; brickmakers, 3; silversmiths, 2; smiths, 35; herdsmen, 3; blacksmiths, 48; potters, 3; turners, 6; barbers, 1; surgeons, 2. Of these 11,294 there were 2556 who had families."⁴¹

⁴⁰ State of the Palatines.

Rupp's note in Rush's *Essay on the manners and customs of the Germans of Pennsylvania*

⁴¹ As a matter of interest a second enumeration is given from Frank's "Frankfurter Mesz-Kalender von Ostern bis Herbst," 1709, which says that by the middle of July 6520 Germans had arrived in London. Of these 1278 were men with families. 1238 married women, 89 widows, 384 young men, 106 young women, 379 boys over 14 years old, 374 girls over 14 years old, 1363 boys under 14 and 1309 girls under 14 years.

Among these people were 1083 husbandmen and vine dressers, 90

**Kurze
Beschreibung
Des H. R. Reichs Stadt
Windshheim /**
**Samt
Dero vielfältigen Unglücks-Fällen/
und wahrhaftigen Ursachen ihrer so gross-
sen Decadenz und Erbarmungs-wür-
digen Zustandes /**
**Aus
Alten glaubwürdigen Documentis und
Briefflichen Urkunden (der iko-lebenden lieben
Burgherschafft / und Dero Nachkommen / zu guter
Nachricht) also zusammen getragen / und in
den Druck gegeben**
durch
**Melchiorem Adamum Pastorium ,
ältern Burgmeistern und Ober-Rich-
tern in besagter Stadt.**

**Gedruckt zu Nürnberg
bei Christian Sigmund Froberg.
Im Jahr Christi 1692.**

Fortunately for us, who are at this distant day attempting to unravel the twisted threads which encumber the story of these poor Palatines, there lived in London at that time a man of education, leisure, and thoroughly acquainted with public affairs. His name was Narcissus Luttrell. One of his pleasures was to keep a diary. This diary is very full and minute, but unlike the better known diarist who preceded him, the inimitable Pepys, he devoted his pages more to public affairs and less to himself. From day to day, for a period of 36 years, he recorded the World's news as it reached London. Every thing was set down as it came. He appears to have been without bias or prejudices and as the result, his diary appears to be a complete picture of the times as they passed before him. It contains numerous allusions to this Palatine immigration, and as it is little known, I will here quote such remarks as I have found in it bearing on this question.

“1709 Thursday, May 12. From Cologne that three great vessels more were arrived there with Protestants from the Palatines for England, and thence to Pennsylvania; so that above 1000 families have already quitted that country.

“Saturday, 14 May. A great many poor German and French Protestants have taken the oaths this

carpenters, 34 bakers, 48 masons, 20 joiners, 40 shoemakers, 58 tailors, 15 butchers, 27 millers, 7 tanners, 4 stocking weavers, 6 barbers, 3 locksmiths, 13 smiths, 46 linen and cloth weavers, 48 coopers, 13 wheelwrights, 5 hunters, 7 saddlers, 2 glass blowers, 2 hatters, 8 lime and tile burners, 1 cook, 10 schoolmasters, 1 student, 2 engravers, 7 farmers.

week at the Queen's bench court, in order to their naturalization by the late act.

"Saturday, 28 May. Sunday last about 300 Protestants from the Palatinate received the sacrament at the Prussian church in Savoy, in order to their naturalization; 1300 more are also arrived, and a sermon will be preached before them once a week in Aldgate church.

"Tuesday, 14 June. Sunday Monsieur du Quesne, a French Protestant, presented a letter to her majestie from the King of Prussia about the Reformed churches in France, and a petition in the name of above a million of those poor people who groan under a most severe persecution; she assured him she had already given her ministers abroad instructions concerning the same, and will doe for them what else lies in her power.

"Thursday, 16 June. The justices of the Middlesex have resolved to petition her majestie for a brief to support the poor Palatines come over hither, being upward of 6000.

"Saturday, 18 June. Tis said a brief was then ordered (in council) for a collection in London and Middlesex to relieve the poor Palatines, and that the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations are to take care of them till the West India fleet goes, when they are to embark for Nevis and St. Christophers, to re-people those islands destroyed by the French.

"Tuesday, 21 June. Tents are putting up at Blackheath for the poor Palatines till they can be transported to the West Indies.

“Thursday, 7 July. Yesterday the nobility and gentry, commissioners for providing for the support of the poor Palatines lately arrived here, met the first time in the convocation house at St. Paul’s, where were present the Lord Mayor and several of the aldermen.

“Tuesday, 12 July. Monsieur Ruperti is translating the liturgy of the church of England into High Dutch, which books are to be given among the poor Palatines, 2000 more of whom last Sunday arrived here from Rotterdam.

“Saturday, 16 July. The lords proprietors of Carolina have made proposals to a committee of Council, to take all the Palatines here, from 15 to 45 years old and send them to their plantation; but her majestie to be at the charge of transporting them, which will be above £10 a head.

“Saturday, 23 July. 300 more Palatines are arrived, so that the whole number here is about 8000.

“Saturday, 1 August. Several of the poor Palatines who came lately over, and were Papists, have renounced that religion, and more of them, 'tis expected, will do the like.

“Thursday, 4 August. Mr. Paul Girard at an eminent French refugee merchant in Coleman street, has upon the brief for the poor Palatines, given £423 towards their relief, and several other citizens very liberally.

“Tuesday, 9 August. The Commissioners for providing for the poor Palatines, upon inspecting the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry, find that

CONTINUATIO
 Der
 Beschreibung der Landschaft
PENSYLVANIAE
 An denen End-Ordnungen
AMERICAE.

Über vorige des Herrn Passiorii
 Relationes.

In sich haltend :

Die Situation, und Fruchtbarkeit des
 Erdbodens. Die Schiffreiche und andere
 Flüsse. Die Anzahl derer bisher gebauten Städte.
 Die seltsame Creaturen an Thieren / Vogeln und Fischen.
 Die Mineralien und Edelsteine. Deren eingebornten wie
 den Völker Sprachen / Religion und Gebräuche. Und
 die ersten Christlichen Missioner und Missionare
 dieses Landes.

Beschrieben von
GABRIEL THOMAS
 15. Jährigen Inwohner dieses
 Landes.

Weichem Tractälein noch hinzugesetzt sind :
Des Hu. DANIEL FALCKNERS
 Burgers und Pilgrims in Pensylvania 193.
 Beantwortungen auf vorgelegte Fragen von
 guten Freunden.

Frankfurt und Leipzig,
 Zu finden bey Andreas Otto / Buchhändlern.

about £15,000 is already given for their support. Abundance of them are gone hence in wagons for Chester to embark for Ireland, and the rest designed for that Kingdom will speedily follow.

“Thursday, 15 September. The Popish Palatines who came hither, are ordered to go home, having passports for the same.

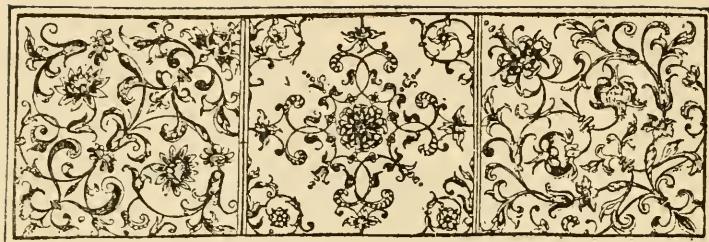
“Thursday, 29 September. Yesterday 18 Palatines listed themselves in the Lord Haye's regiment.

“Thursday, 6 Oct. The commissioners for settling the poor Palatines have resolved to send forthwith 600 of them to Carolina, and 1500 of them to New York; and 'tis said, the merchants of Bediford and Barnstable, concerned in the Newfoundland fishery, intend to employ 500 more in their service.

“Thursday, 29 Dec. Colonel Hunter (the new Governor of New York,) designs next week to embark for his government of New York; and most of the Palatines remaining here goe with him to people that colony.

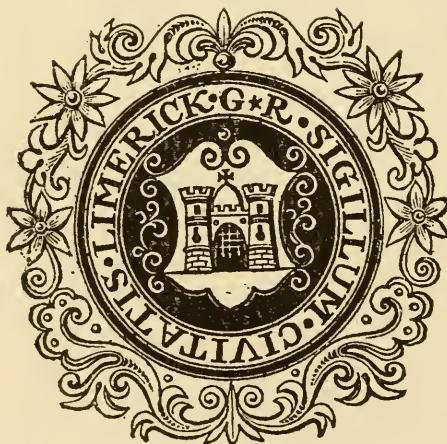
“1710. Thursday, 25 May. Mr. Ayrolles, the British Secretary at the Hague, is gone for Rotterdam to distribute her majesties charity to 800 poor Palatines returning home, being 5 florins to each person.

“Thursday, 27 July. The first ticket of the State lottery drawn yesterday entitled the fortunate holder to £50 per annum, and fell upon Mr. Walter Cocks of Camberwell, who so generously supported the Palatines last year, and has this year the best crop of corn for quantity in all the county of Surrey.”



THE GERMAN COLONY IN IRELAND.⁴²

ITS FOUNDING AND ITS VICISSITUDES—IT INTRODUCED THE LINEN INDUSTRY INTO THAT COUNTRY—WHAT TRAVELLERS HAVE HAD TO SAY OF ITS PEOPLE AND THEIR CONDITION.



SEAL OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.

sions to their transportation to that country found in modern writers, comparatively little concerning them

JRETURN now to those Germans who were not sent to America, who were not returned to their own country, and who did not remain in England, the 3800 souls that were colonized in Ireland. Beyond the few brief allusions

is known to the general reader. I shall, therefore, proceed to give with some detail, the information that has rewarded my research concerning them.

As we have already seen, the attempt to settle these people permanently in England met with no favor and had to be abandoned. The plan to send some to Ireland and locate them permanently there, apparently met with no opposition. In fact, the proposition to make this disposal of them originated in Ireland itself. The Committee appointed to inquire into the coming of the Palatines into Great Britain, and upon what encouragement, in their report to the House of Commons on April 14, 1711, said that the plan for locating some of them in Ireland, originated in that country itself. Mr. J. Marshall, Deputy Master of the Rolls of Tipperary, offered to assume the care of 1000, and build houses for them. At the request of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, he addressed the Queen on the subject, asking that as many Palatines should be sent there as her Majesty should think proper. In

⁴² The following order was issued from White Hall, July 27, 1709 : "The Right Honorable the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, having in an Humble Address to her Majesty, Requested, that as many of the poor Palatines as her Majesty shall see fit, may be settled in that Kingdom, and given Assurances that they shall be very Kindly received, and advantageously settled there; and the address having been laid before the Right Honorable, the Lords and others, her Majesty's Commissioners, for receiving and disposing of the money to be collected for the subsistence and settlement of the said Palatines The said Commissioners have resolved that Five Hundred Families of the said Palatines be forthwith sent into that Kingdom, and refer it to their Committee to settle the manner and time of sending them thither."

August, 1709, 500 families, numbering in all 3000 persons, were sent to that country. The cost of sending them there as disclosed in the Parliamentary report, was £3498.16.6. To complete their settlement in Ireland a warrant was drawn and signed by Queen Anne, for the sum of £15,000, to be paid out of her Majesty's revenues in that country, and to be repaid in three years, at the rate of £5000 every year.

The report to the Commons informs us that in Feb. 1710, 800 more Palatines were sent from London by way of Chester or Liverpool, to Ireland, upon representations from the Lord Lieutenant, the crown again bearing the charges, and £9000 were allotted for their better settlement, this sum, like the former one, being also made a charge on the Irish revenues. Presently, however, it was found that some of these families were returning to England again, and that still others were preparing to follow them. Whereupon the Commissioners sent an agent, one John Crockett, to prevent, if possible, any further migrations. Upon arriving in Ireland, he found 20 families ready to go on board a vessel to return to England, they having a pass for 25 families. This pass was signed by the Lord Lieutenant's Steward, John Smalles. Crockett however stopped them and took away their pass. An appeal was taken to the highest legal tribunal and he was informed by Lord Chief Justice Broderick, that being a free people, they could not be legally prevented from going where they would. That decision seems to have effectually disposed of Agent Crockett and his mission. Within



Map of Ireland at the time of the German Exodus.

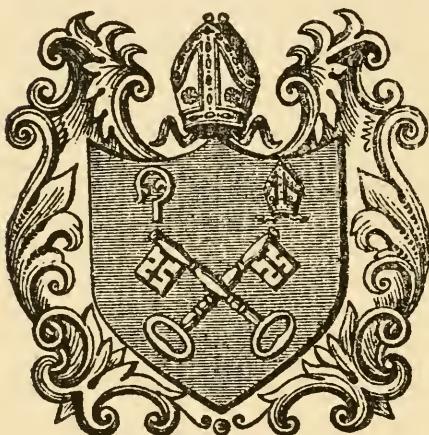
a brief period thereafter, 232 more families returned to Southwark.

The reasons these Palatines gave for leaving Ireland, was the rough usage received from the Commissary in whose charge they were, a man named Huick, from a Mr. Street, and others, who did not pay them their subsistence, they having received but one week's allowance. They paid their own passage to England, although they were told they should have ten shillings per head for leaving Ireland. From all this we think we have ample reasons to infer that this German colony partook somewhat of the nature of a speculation in which the public officials took a leading part. Why was the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland so anxious to get them into that country, and why was he so busily employed in sending them away again, after the large allowances for their maintenance had been received ? Even the pittance of ten shillings, which appears to have been the bribe offered them to go back again, it seems was not paid. Apparently, there was an undercurrent of fraud throughout on the part of the minor and higher officials.

The motives for sending these Palatines to Ireland was by no means an unselfish one, even on the part of the Government itself, or intended only to better their condition. Being Protestants the House of Commons was of the opinion that so large a body of that creed would not only tranquilize, but contribute to the stability and security of the Kingdom which has not yet recovered from the shock of the battle of

the Boyne, fought only twenty years before. To a certain extent this last aim was defeated because their treatment and deception by the government agents drove some of them away before they were quietly settled down.

They were located on some unimproved lands at



ARMS OF THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

Rathkeale, near Limerick, in the County of Munster.

Kapp says that among the first 500 families sent to Ireland were all the linen weavers, and this is also spoken of by other writers.⁴³ Whether the linen industry was prominent in Ireland

prior to this invasion of the Palatines I have not been able to ascertain, but it is a matter of history that in the year 1711, two years after this colony was founded, a government board of manufacturers was established in Ireland, which, by means of a system of bounties and in other ways did its utmost to encourage the linen trade.⁴⁴ These facts

⁴³ Friedrich Kapp. *Geschichtsblätter*, p. 23.

⁴⁴ Anton Eickhoff: *In der neuen Heimath; Geschichtliche Mittheilungen über die deutchen einwanderer in aller Theilen der Union*, has copied Kapp verbatim. Kapp's words are: "Zuerst 500 Familien, darunter alle Leinweber, etc."

seem to warrant the belief, that if these German colonists did not in fact, first establish the linen trade in that country, they at all events gave it such an impulse with their skill as to have for nearly two hundred years made it the most important textile industry in Ireland.⁴⁵ Such it is to-day.

In 1715, Parliament passed a special act authorizing the naturalization of those who were still there, 213 families in all. Of those who went away, about 75 families returned to London, from whence they were sent to this country. For a number of years afterward, numbers of them kept coming to Pennsylvania. The expense of sending them to Ireland and their settlement there, cost the English government £24,000.

From the fact that for a good many years little was heard of this colony, we may infer that German thrift and industry were making their mark there, as they have done the whole world over; that they pursued the even tenor of their way, and gave little care to what was going on around them.

Under the distinctive “name of Palatines, they left the impress of their character in social and economical traits on the whole district, extending from Castle Mattrass eastward to Adare.”⁴⁶

John Wesley, the eminent evangelist, and founder of Methodism, during a trip to Ireland, in 1758, paid a visit to this Palatine colony. In his Journal he

⁴⁵ Chamber's Encyclopaedia, vol. vi.

⁴⁶ Holmes.

Thursday evening

The enclosed petitions were given me
as I came from F^d James, one I believe
is from y^e man you gave me an account
of yesterday, y^e other having a wife &
six children makes me think it is a case
of compassion, however I desire you would
inform your self about it as soon as
you can possible, & if you find it so,
take care his life may be saved, I am

Your very affectionate
friend A. M. E. K.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to present the above brief but most interesting autograph letter of Queen Anne. There is no address and no evidence to show to whom it was written. The familiar tone seems to indicate that the person was one of her political household. Possibly it may have been to one of the clergymen who played so prominent a part in this drama of exile although this is not likely. Be this as

tells what he saw while there. He says: "I rode over to Court Mattrass, a colony of Germans, whose parents came out of the Palatinate fifty years ago. Twenty families settled here; twenty more at Killiken, a mile off; fifty at Balligarene, about two miles eastward, and twenty at Pallas, four miles further. Each family had a few acres of ground, on which they built as many little houses. They are since considerably increased in number of families. Having no minister, they were becoming eminent for drunkenness, cursing, swearing, and an utter neglect of religion. But they are washed since they heard the truth which is able to save their souls. An oath is now rarely heard among them, or a drunkard seen in their borders. Court Mattrass is built in the form of a square, in the middle of which they have placed a pretty large preaching house."⁴⁷ In 1760, some of the descendants of these Irish Palatines left Limerick for the United States, and were among the pioneers of American Methodism. John Wesley had made a good many converts among these people while he was with them, the principal having been Philip Embury, (Amberg) and his son Samuel, the latter having come to New York in 1760.⁴⁸

it may, however, we have in this most kind and womanly note, confirming evidence of the unselfish interest this noble Queen felt in these people.

The original of this letter is in the incomparable collection of Ferdinand J. Dreer, Esq., of Philadelphia. This fac-simile is here, by permission, for the first time, given to the public.

⁴⁷ See Wesley's Journal.

⁴⁸ Rupp's unpublished MSS See Seidensticker's German Day, p. 17.

Eight acres of land, according to one account, were set aside for each one of these Germans at five shillings per acre, and the Government pledged itself to pay the ground taxes for them, for a period of twenty years.

An English "Blue Book" states that "they were a frugal and industrious people. Their number, however, has been greatly diminished through later emigrations to America, and at the present day (period unknown) there are proportionately but few descendants of these in Ireland."

In 1780, Farrar, the historian of Limerick, wrote of them as follows: "The Palatines still retain their language, but it is on the point of declining. They elect a Burgomaster, to whom they appeal in all cases of dispute. They are industrious and have leases from the landlords at reasonable rents. They are better fed and clothed than the Irish farmers. Their husbandry and harvests are better than those of their Irish neighbors. By degrees they abandoned their 'Saur Kraut' and lived on potatoes, milk, butter, oat and wheat bread, and poultry. They sleep between two beds (feather beds), huge flitches of bacon hang from the rafters, and massive chests hold the household linen: their superstitions savor of the banks of the Rhine: in their dealings they are upright and honorable."

In 1840, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, the well known authors, also visited and wrote about this old German colony. They said: "They differ from other people of the country. The elder people still retain their

language, customs and religion, but the younger ones mingle with the Irish people and intermarry with them."

In May of the same year, Dr. Michell writes: "The majority of them have decidedly foreign features, and are of sturdy build. Their countenance is of a dark hue, their hair dark and their eyes brown. A comparison of the inhabitants of the Bavarian Palatinate shows them to be light of complexion and blue eyed. This argues that the Irish Palatines have intermarried with the Irish natives. The old comfortable homes of these people are falling into decay, and newer dwellings have arisen nearby, some of them two stories high, with slate roofs. Almost all of them have gardens, and some orchards attached. Economy and industry prevail among them. The names of the Palatines in Ireland differ but little from those of people with the same origin. Some of their names are Baker, Miller, Lodwig, Modlar, Pyfer, Reynard, Shire, and Stark, which were originally Becker, Müller, Ludwig. Pfeiffer, Reinhardt and Shier.⁵⁰

An intelligent traveller who made a tour of Ireland in 1840, and wrote a book about the country, throws out a most interesting suggestion in what he has to say of these people. This is what he writes: "It was also with much regret that I forebore from visiting a German colony that settled in the county of Limerick about the beginning of the last century.

⁵⁰ See article in the Philadelphia Record, a year or two ago.

The settlers were from the Palatinate, and their descendants are still called Palatinates, though they have lost the language of their fathers. They have not, however, lost the German character for good order and honorable dealing, and are looked upon as the best farmers in the country. 'They are a most respectable people,' said an Irish lady to me, 'and much wealthier and far better off than any of their Irish neighbors.'

"It is a constant subject of discussion in Ireland, between the Irish patriots and the adherents of the English, that is between the Celтомanes and the Anglomanes, whether the misery and poverty of Ireland ought to be attributed to the tyranny and bad government of the English, or whether the indolence and want of energy of the Irish themselves be not in a great measure to blame. Now the prosperity of this German colony, though subject to the same laws and influences as the native Irish, would seem not to decide the question in favor of the friends of the Celts. Upon the whole, however, there are not many Germans in Ireland, not even in Dublin. They were probably never more numerous there than during the rebellion in 1798, when several regiments of Hanoverians were employed in the country, and their presence in such form may not have left a very favorable impression respecting them on the public mind."⁵¹

Several authorities confirm the fact that as late as

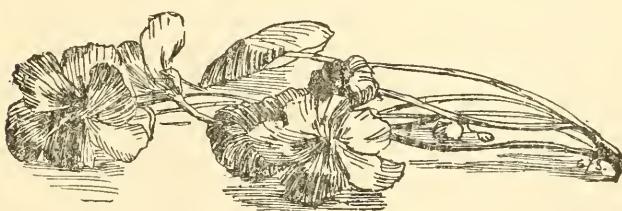
⁵¹ Ireland. By J. G. Kohl, 1844.

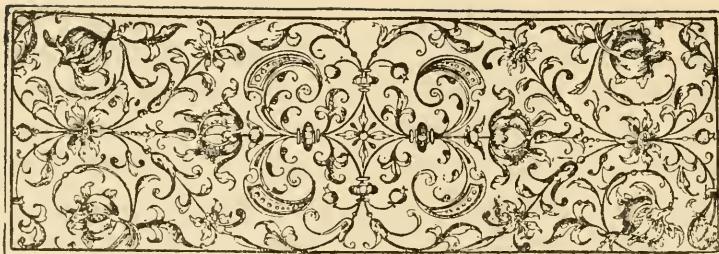
1855, the descendants of these German-Irish colonists were still living in the county of Limerick and that to some extent they still retained many of their original characteristics along with their industry and thrift, and were scrupulously honorable in all their dealings. They were still, for the most part, prosperous farmers and weavers, and stood well in the community.⁵²

We are, therefore, warranted in believing that on the whole, this Irish colony is to be regarded as having emerged from its troubles and trials as well, if not better, than any of the unwelcome visitors that poured into London in the spring and summer of 1709. It is true, some were dissatisfied and left, as has already been shown. Those who remained escaped the pest ships, and the tyranny that awaited them in the State of New York and elsewhere. Their greatest trials had come to an end, and thence forward neither religious nor political troubles molested them, while want and starvation existed only as unhappy memories.

⁵² Meth. Quar. Rev. Oct. 1855.

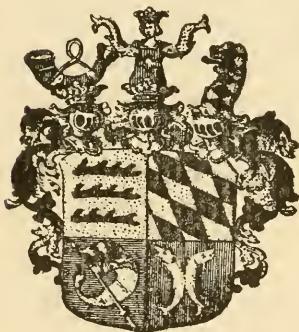
See also Fliegende Blätter 11.36.





CONCLUSION.

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF THE GERMAN IMMIGRANTS—
WHERE THEY WERE SENT AND SOMETHING ABOUT THOSE
WHO REMAINED.



ARMS OF WURTEMBERG.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the large number which is said to have come to London, is not fully accounted for in the enumeration of those who were sent to Ireland, to the New World or returned to their own country again. Kapp, a reliable guide in general, fixes the total number of emigrants at between 13,000 and 14,000 souls. But he fails to dispose of that number when he comes to sum up. Löher goes far beyond him and says ship load after ship load reached London, until their number in the Blackheath camp reached 32,468. It would be interesting to know

where he got his extravagant figures. There is no warrant for them in any published documents that I have seen, nor in the unpublished archives of England and Holland so far as they have been examined.

In this statement he is, however, followed by several later writers, who bring forward no evidence nor authority for their estimates. They seem to have followed Löher blindly. The statement, therefore, made by the latest author who has dealt with this phase of the question, that "During the two years 1708 and 1709, over thirty thousand of them crossed over to England,"⁵³ is wholly unsustained by the authorities, figures and facts to which I have had access.

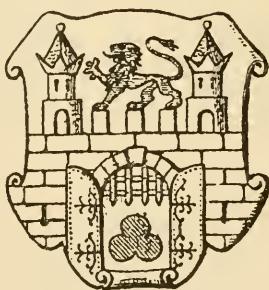
Careful accounts of all the expenditures incurred by the British Government are to be found in the Journals of Parliament, and the records of the Board of Trade, and the sum total has been figured out. They include the costs incurred by the several schemes which have here been enumerated and nothing more. Had the Palatines been 32,000 instead of 14,000 or less, the cost must also have been doubled. As here given, the following numbers are accounted for:

Sent to Ireland,	3,800
Colonized in North Carolina,	650
Sent to New York,	3,200
Returned to Germany, (perhaps)	2,000
Died in England,	1,500
Enlisted, (perhaps)	350
<hr/>	
Total	11,500

This enumeration leaves about two thousand unaccounted for. It is very probable that not all were sent out of the country, because some had found acceptable employment, while many left at intervals during the next few years. That some remained in London years after the great body of them had been disposed of is absolutely proven by a writer under the date of June, 1712, who says: "On my return (from Kensington and Hyde Park), I saw a number of the Palatines, the most poor, ragged creatures that I ever saw, and great objects of charity, if real exiles for religion.⁵⁴

⁵³ Sydney George Fisher: *The Making of Pennsylvania.*

⁵⁴ Ralph Thoresly Diary, 1674-1724. 2 vols. 8 vo. London, 1830.

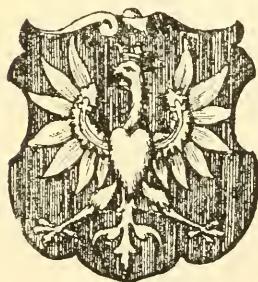


ARMS OF HANOVER.



COST OF MAINTAINING THESE GERMANS.

IT MEANT MORE THAN HALF A MILLION DOLLARS TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—BUT IT WAS MONEY WELL SPENT.



ARMS OF FRANKFURT.

ALL Germans, and more especially we Americans of German descent, owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Great Britain, the Government as well as her individual citizens, for what they did for those forlorn and distressed Palatines. While there can be no manner of doubt that the Government covertly, if not openly, connived at this immigration, there is also every reason to believe that it finally assumed far greater proportions than were looked for in the beginning; and, therefore, proved far more costly than was at first anticipated.

From first to last, and during every stage of its

progress, this remarkable episode proved a very costly affair to the English government. The records are still accessible, and from them the following statement is prepared :

To Kocherthal and his followers, £346.00; for the maintenance of these people at Rotterdam, and their transportation to England, £6199.3.2; collected by public subscription in London, and throughout the country, £19,838.11.1; cost of the Scilly Islands fiasco, £1487.18.11½; sending the colony to Ireland and expenses incurred thereby, £24,000; the cost of sending the remaining large body to New York, £38,000; the Secretary of the Navy also expended £8,000 in various ways; there were besides many other charges for smaller amounts, which ran the figures up to a total of £135,775.18. There is some doubt whether the entire sum voted for the settlement of the Irish colony was paid out, or the total allotted for the care of those sent to New York, but this is not material. Here we have more than a half a million dollars paid out, at a period when England was not so rich as she is now, and at a time, too, when she was engaged in costly foreign wars, and when money was worth much more than it is to-day. While it is perhaps true that mercenary motives may have had much to do with her early action, it is also undoubtedly true that her Government was far-sighted enough to understand, that the accession of so many of the best citizens of one of the richest provinces in the Old World, must have its due effect upon the welfare and prosperity of the colonies she

Curieuse Nachricht
Von
PENNSYLVANIA
in
Norden = America
Welche,
Auf Begehrung guter Freunde/
Über vorgelegte 103. Fras-
gen / bey seiner Abreiß aus Deutsch-
land nach obigem Lande Anno 1700.
ertheilet / und nun Anno 1702 in den Druck
gegeben worden.
Von
**Daniel Falckner, Professore,
Burgern und Pilgrim allda.**

Frankfurt und Leipzig /
Zu finden bey Andreas Otto, Buchhändlern.
Im Jahr Christi 1702.

DANIEL FALCKNER'S INFORMATION CONCERNING PENNSYLVANIA.

had planted beyond the Atlantic. Nor was she mistaken in this. That German immigration has continued until this very hour, and the American continent from ocean to ocean bears the impress of German thrift, culture, progress and prosperity.

It is a wonderful story I have tried to tell. All history may be challenged to match it. There was unyielding resolution, determined perseverance, courage under the most adverse circumstances, a purpose that knew no shadow of turning, and a faith and a heroism that win our admiration and command our respect through all the years that have come and gone. These are the qualities that shine through all the trials and misadventures that befell these sturdy sons of the Fatherland.

The silver-tipped tongue of the orator, the pencil of the artist and the lyre of the poet cannot adequately tell the tale, and while the divine hand of Clio shall guide the eloquent pen of history, she will find no theme more worthy of her mission than this story of our ancestors, staking their all upon an uncertain venture into the New World. Bearing aloft that grand motto of their race, *Ohne Hast, ohne Rast*, they pressed onward toward the goal of their hopes with the same energy, determination and unflinching courage with which their ancestors seventeen centuries before had defied the power of Rome, and hurled back the legions of Cæsar.

APPENDIX.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY



A STREET CANAL IN ROTTERDAM.



APPENDICES.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THERE are no surer nor safer guides for the chronicler of historical events, than the narratives to be found in contemporary records, especially when such records emanate from impartial sources and were never intended for publication. The carefully recorded minutes of a municipality or a Board of Administration endowed with executive functions, not only furnish a basis whereon the narrator may safely build, but they are at the same time certain to supply material not to be found elsewhere, thus becoming doubly valuable.

The unpublished records of the city of Rotterdam, and the Journal of the Proceedings of the English Commissioners for Promoting the Trade of the Kingdom, have been some of the sources from which part of the facts in the preceding narrative have been drawn. I have therefore thought it not without interest, if extracts from both these sources were given in this connection.



A great deal of other interesting material which could not properly be presented, either in the text or the notes, also accumulated on my hands, and I have utilized it here as throwing further light on the story of this Exodus.

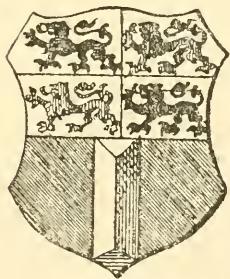




APPENDIX A.

[A translation of some of the municipal records of the city of Rotterdam, and other documents, relating to the passage of the German emigrants through Holland, to England. From original copies obtained at Rotterdam and the Hague, by Julius F. Sachse, Esq., and now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. F. R. D.]

Extract from the Resolutions and Proceedings of the Burgomasters of Rotterdam:



ARMS OF ROTTERDAM.

APRIL 22, 1709, all of the Lords Burgomasters being present, it was resolved to pay over to Engel Kon and Samuel de Back, four hundred and fifty guilders, to be distributed among destitute families of the Lower Palatinate, for their subsistence on their journey, via England, to Pennsylvania, and a warrant shall be drawn.

April 29, 1709, all the Lords Burgomasters being present, it was resolved to pay over to Peter Toomen, a sum of three hundred guilders, for distribution among destitute families, who arrived after those heretofore

mentioned from the Lower Palatinate, for their subsistence as far as Pennsylvania, and a warrant shall be drawn.

A true copy.

UNGER,
Archivist of the City of Rotterdam.

An Extract from the Resolutions and Dispositions of Burgomasters :

Rec. 3. Sheet 126, vol. 127.

PEOPLE COMING FROM
THE PALATINATE TO GO
TO ENGLAND. August 12, 1709, all of the Lords
Burgomasters being present, Mr.
Joh. Steenhak excepted.

In consequence of a report of Hendrick Toren and Jan van Gent, concerning people from the Palatinate, already arrived and still to be expected, and others coming in great numbers from Germany, it was agreed to despatch eight notices, as follows :

“ Burgomasters and Regents of the city of Rotterdam, hereby give notice, as a warning to the multitude of people who are coming over in great crowds from Germany, with the intention of being transported from here to England, and from there to Pennsylvania, and where they further may belong, that from exhibition of original letters and extracts and otherwise, it has appeared to Their Right Honorables, that Her Majesty of Great Britain has given orders not to send over any more of the said people to Her Majesty’s charge, so long as those who are now in England have not been disposed of further. Their High Honorables give notice that Hendrick Toom and Jan van Gent, out of Christian charity and compassion, have taken pains, by order of her said Majesty, to provide for transportation and other necessities : that they are men of honor and perfect trustworthiness, and especially that in this case they have been requested and authorized, as they are again requested and authorized by these presents, to give and cause to be given notice hereof in such manner as they shall judge

can properly and most effectually be done, to these of the Palatinate and others, who for the said purpose might intend to come over from Germany, thus preventing the said people from making a fruitless voyage to Holland. In witness whereof we have had some copies of these presents made and affixed thereto the seal of this city, and the signature of our Clerk, this 12 of August, 1709.

NOTE: August 24th, 1709. Present, the Lords Mar. Grolinna and Ads. Boosemelle to the said Toom and Van Gent, who for eight days have been about with two yachts, one on the river Waal and the other on the river Maas, the sum of three hundred and fifty guilders is appropriated for their expenses, by ordinance of Burgomasters, as through the precaution taken by them, probably a thousand people who were on the road have gone back, so that according to all appearances those poor people shall be gotten rid of. And further the said Toom and Van Gent have been requested to take pains to travel up stream themselves in order to intercept those coming off with promise of indemnification of expenses in this case to be disbursed.

Extract from a letter sent to the Burgomasters of Rotterdam, by the Burgomasters and Regents of the city of Brielle. Pages 1707-1713, vol. 23.

RIGHT HONORABLE LORDS.

Among the people from the Palatinate, as well as from Hesse and other German quarters who have come down and are here lying in vessels at the pier, there are a great number who have not sufficient vituals to pursue their journey and many of whom are coming daily asking about their support, which for our small city is impossible, the poor pence being exhausted by the long continued support of soldiers' wives and children, whose husbands and fathers are in Spain; wherefore we pray your right Honorables to have the goodness to relieve the

poverty of these indigent and suffering people, and to assist them, as we are unable to do so alone, and otherwise, in case of continuation, we would be obliged to send them back in boats to Rotterdam. We shall therefore hope that out of consideration your Right Honorables will not let them die of hunger and thirst, but lend a helping hand that these poor people may accomplish their intended journey.

Wherewith Right Honorable Lords we commend your Right Honorables to God's protection and remain

Your Right Honorables good friends

Burgomaster and Regents

of the city of Brielle.

By order of the same.

P. D. JAGEN.

BRIELLE, Aug. 24, 1709.

An extract from letter book No. 10 of the Burgomasters of Rotterdam :

TO THE VERY HONORABLE LORDS, BURGOMASTERS AND REGENTS OF THE CITY OF BRIELLE.

We can easily understand that your very Honorable City has to have much annoyance from people coming from Germany, but your very Honorables can also perceive therefrom how much greater the annoyance in this matter has been and still is for our city (even in proportion to the difference in population of both cities) for here has been and still is the first arrival, and it is here that orders, ships, convoy, wind and what not is waited for. The charity of our inhabitants towards these people is uncommon indeed, which certainly must reflect seriously on our own poor. Nevertheless, we have been obliged from time to time, to assist from the city treasury, so as to prevent calamities which might arise from the utter indigency of so large a crowd of people ; and besides many sick and feble ones are in our city who remain to our charge. From all of which your Very Honorables will please pay some attention to it. We

trust that your very Honorables shall reach the conclusion that in the whole country there is no city or place where the burden might be discharged with less reason than upon our city.

Moreover, these poor people have not the slightest relation to us whatever: wherefore we also have such complete confidence in your very Honorable's equity, that the same shall desist from the measures mentioned in their letter of the 24th, namely, the request of our assistance and much more, the sending of these poor people to our city. From the beginning we have applied all possible means on the one hand to transport those who had already arrived, in the quickest way possible, to England, and on the other hand to direct new arrivals as much as possible, both of which precautions have not only cost us much trouble but also much money, and we have especially at our expense, sent two merchants in two yachts up the rivers Waal and Teck which has had such effect that at least a thousand people have been diverted and that by their example others will likely change their mind. Without these precautions the hardships to your Honorable city would certainly have been much greater. If your Honorables wish to come and counsel with us about these measures, or about seeking help from the Government, we on our side will be prepared therefor, and we also will instruct on this subject, the Lords Deputies of this city to the assembly of their High Mightinesses. Therewith, very Honorable Lords, we recommend you to God's merciful protection.

Written at Rotterdam, this 26th of August, 1709. Your very Honorables' good friends, the

BURGOMASTERS AND REGENTS
of the city of Rotterdam.

Extract from the record of resolutions of the States General of the United Netherlands, 1709, vol. 2, fol. 348.

MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1709.
President, Lord Hocut. Present, Lord Van Welderen,

Van Oldersom, Pols, Van Essen, Niu Winckel, Menthen Hain, and the Extraordinary Deputy from the Province of Gelderland Hegcoop, Groenewegen, Van Waters, Van Dorp, Velders, Woorthey, Degm, Meerens, Grand Pensionary Heinsius, Harinxmotoe, Staten and Du Four.

The resolutions taken on the day before yesterday were called up. To the assembly was read a memorandum from Secretary Dayrolles, requesting that it may please their High Mightinesses to order the college of the Admiralty at Rotterdam, not to allow any more German families to be transported to England. The said memorandum to be inserted here, reading as follows :

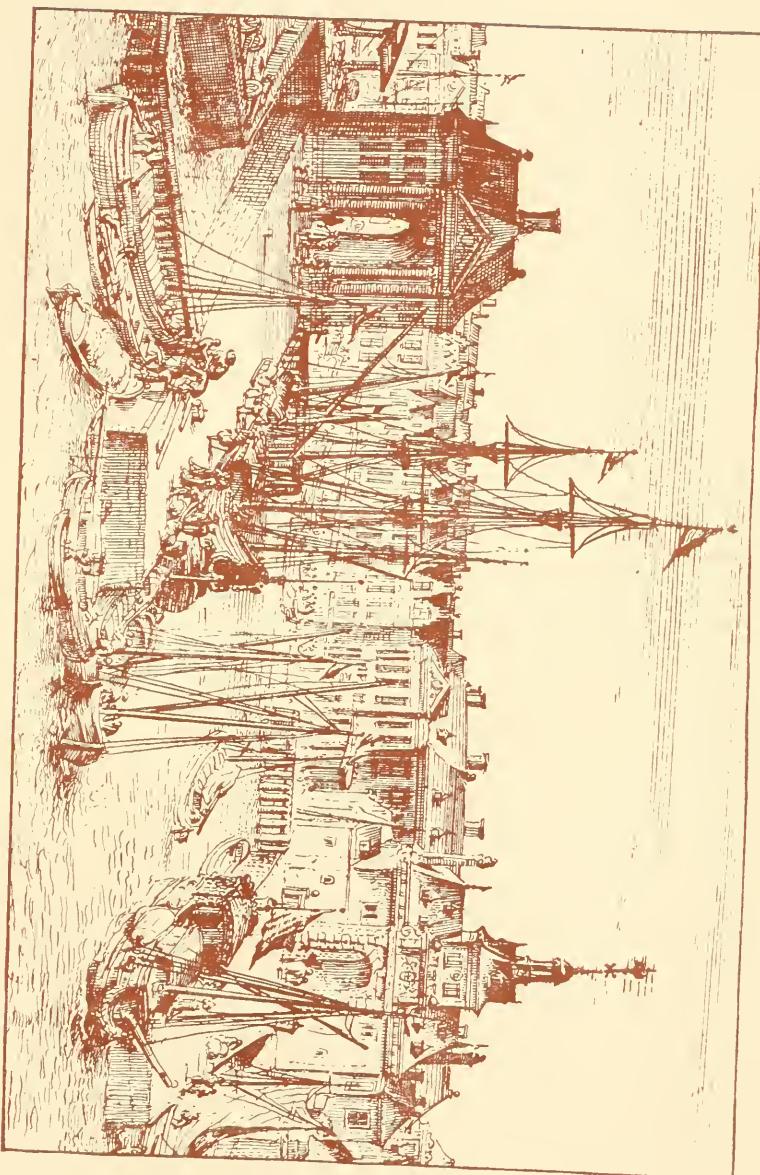
“Whereupon, after deliberation, it has been decided to reply to the said Dayrolles that their High Mightinesses cannot prevent those families of the Palatines who already are in this country in order to cross over to England, from being taken thither, but that the Ministers at Cologne and Frankford shall be ordered to warn the people over there not to come this way for that purpose. And a copy of the aforesaid memorandum shall be

It affords me no little satisfaction that I am enabled to present a picture of the great gateway and wharf in Rotterdam, known as the HOOFD PORT, through which all these emigrants were compelled to pass, and from which, not only these Palatines, but the many thousands more who followed them into the New World, took shipping.

Situated on both sides of the river Maas, 19 miles from its mouth, and 45 miles from Amsterdam, Rotterdam has for centuries been one of the important seaports of Europe. The Rhine, of which the Maas is one of the outlets, gave Rotterdam easy water communication with many important German provinces, and the cantons of Switzerland, and it was at once the most direct as well as natural outlet to the sea, of all the emigrants from that quarter. Even at the present time, from 5000 to 20,000 persons sail annually from its wharfs to this country. For many decades most of the German emigrants took ship at Rotterdam, stopping, however at the little seaport of Cowes, on the isle of Wight, before finally setting sail for America.

This cut was made from an old, and very rare print in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which has courteously permitted me to have a fac-simile taken.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



THE HOOFD-POORT AT ROTTERDAM.

GATEWAY THROUGH WHICH ALL THE GERMAN EMIGRANTS PASSED TO THE WHARF FROM WHICH THEY SAILED FOR AMERICA.

sent to the Presidents, Bilderheecks and Spina and they shall be directed that in case they should learn that more families from the Palatinate or elsewhere intend to come hither in order to cross over to England, to warn the same by such means as shall be deemed fittest, that they shall not be transported thither nor admitted into this country.'

HIGH MIGHTY LORDS.

My Lords : I have had the honor the day before yesterday, to receive your High Mightinesses letter of the 16th inst, with a resolution of the same date attached, taken in pursuance of a memorandum of Secretary Dayrolles. In accordance with the order contained in said resolution, I shall by the fullest means cause all such people who I may learn will go from the Palatinate, or elsewhere, to Holland, in order to cross over to England, to be warned that they cannot be transported to England nor admitted in your High Mightinesses' country.

Tuesday last.

High Mighty Lords
Your High Mightinesses
obedient and faithful servant,
H. VAN BILDERHEECKS.

COLOGNE, Sep. 24, 1709.

HIGH MIGHTY LORDS.

My Lords ; Your High Mightinesses letter and resolution to the memorandum of the Secretary of Her Royal Majesty of Great Britain, taken on the 16th inst., I have with most humble respect duly received by the last mail. I shall not fail to comply therewith and by all fitting means warn such people as intend to go down stream.

But inasmuch as many Dutch Sailors some time since passed though this city to go down stream, who were deprived

of everthing and the means which your High Mightinesses are wont to allow to their Ministers for the assistance of destitute ordinary travellers have been exhausted, I do not doubt but your High Mightinesses will have favorably reflected upon my proposition respectfully made to your High Mightinesses Clerk on the 8th inst. and honor me with their resolution, in order that these destitute people may not be left in need, in the severe winter season.

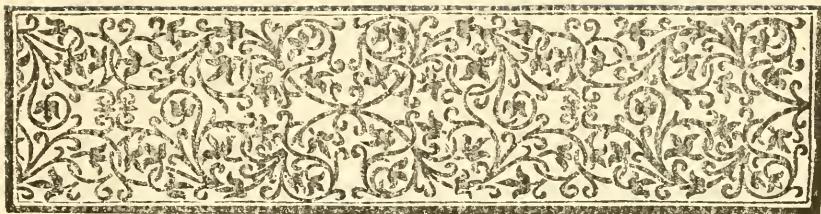
High Mighty Lords

Your High Mightinesses most humble
and most faithful servant,

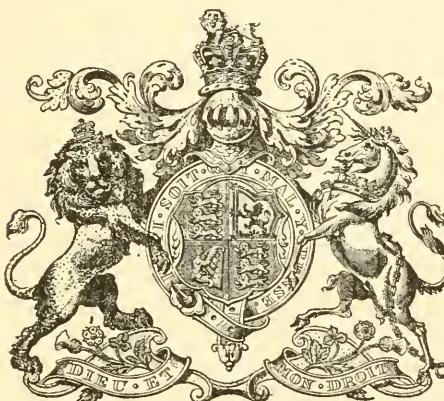
P. DE SPINA,
Of Margroche.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26, 1709.





APPENDIX B.



ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

haps reach one hundred large volumes.

Fortunately for my purposes, the volumes covering the year 1709, reached this country while I was engaged in the preparation of this paper, and through the courtesy of Dr. Frederick D. Stone, the Society Librarian, they were placed at my service. Being the daily records of the Board, their accuracy is unimpeachable, and they have enabled me to correct inaccuracies in some of the other contemporary authorities I have consulted. The following extracts will seem to show how embarrassing this

SEVERAL years ago a number of the friends of the Pennsylvania Historical Society raised a large sum of money, —\$10,000 I believe — to have transcribed for the use of the Society, the complete manuscript minutes of the Public Record Office of England. These when completed will per-

German immigration was to the English Government, and also the many schemes that were proposed to shake off the burden.

[F. R. D.]

Journal of the Proceedings of her Majesty's Commissioners for Promoting the trade of this Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving her Plantations in America and elsewhere.

(vol. 21) WHITEHALL, May the 4th, 1709.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Present :

Earl of Stamford. Mr. Pulteney.
Sr. Ph. Meadows. Mr. Moncton.

A letter from the Earl of Sunderland of Yesterday's Date, signifying that some hundreds of poor German Protestants are lately come, and that more are coming from the Palatinate to this Kingdom, and directing this Board to consider of a method for settling the said Germans in some part of this Kingdom, was read. Whereupon ordered that some of the Lutheran ministers in the Savoy have notice to attend the Board to-morrow morning.

WHITEHALL, May 5th, 1709.

Present :

Earl of Stamford. Mr. Pulteney.
Sr. Ph. Meadows. Mr. Moncton.

One of the Lutheran Ministers attending as directed yesterday, and being asked several questions in relation to poor German Protestants Mentioned in Yesterday's Minutes, He said that 300 men, women and children were already come over. That most of them were husbandmen and some few joiners and carpenters : that they are poor and have nothing to subsist on

but what is given them in Charity, and are therefore threatened to be turned out of the house they are Lodged in ; he added that there were 700 more of the said Poor Germans now at Rotterdam, who are expected over. And he promised to make a further Enquiry into the Circumstances of these Poor People and give their Lordships an answer thereof, in Writing as soon as Possible.

On May 6th, another letter from the Earl of Sunderland asking the Board to make full inquiry and directions given to write to the Lutheran Minister in the Savoy.

WHITEHALL, May 12th, 1709.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Present :

Earl of Stamford. Mr. Meadows.

Mr. Moncton

Monsieur Tribekko and Monsieur Ruperti, two of the Lutheran Ministers here, attending in relation to the Poor German Protestants, lately come from the Palatinate, mentioned in the minutes of the 5th instant. They presented to their Lordships, Memorials setting forth the Calamitous condition of these poor People, together with an account of their number, Amounting in all to 852 persons, men, women and children ; their several Trades and Occupations, which were read. And these gentlemen being asked several questions thereupon, they said that several of them had died of want since their coming over. That they had no subsistence left. That they could not speak English, and that therefore none of them had as yet got any business or employment here, but possibly might do it in some time when they had learned the Language. Then being asked further what allowance they thought would be necessary for their present support until some provision could be otherwise made for them. They said they could not readily tell, But would withdraw and as near as Possible make a Calculation thereof ;

and having done the same, they returned and proposed that sixteen pounds per day might be allowed the said 852 Persons for their present support and subsistence : Whereupon a letter to the Earl of Sunderland, signifying the same to his Lordship was drawn up and signed.

WHITEHALL, May the 16th, 1709.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations :

Present :

Earl of Stamford. Sr. Ph. Meadows.
Mr. Moncton.

Mr. Ludolph and Justice Chamberlain attending, presented to their Lordships a Memorial, setting forth the reason of the Poor German Protestants coming over to this Kingdom, from the Palatinate, which being read, was returned to them again.

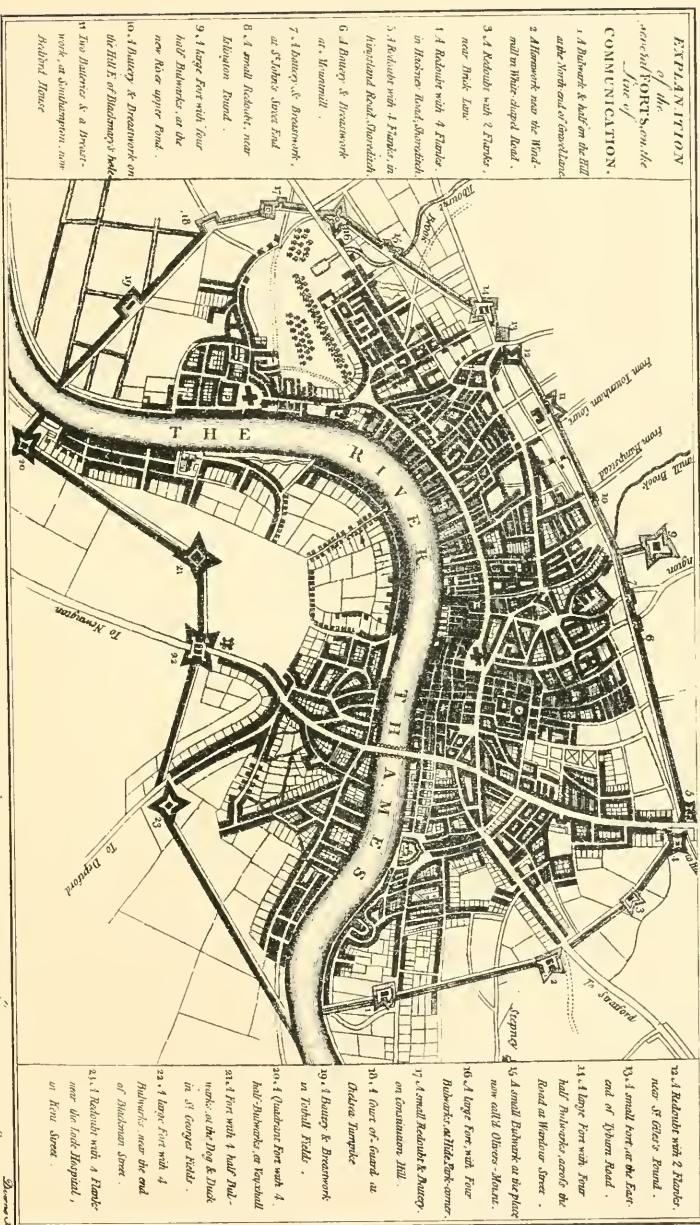
WHITEHALL, May 17th, 1709.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Present :

Earl of Stamford. Sr. Ph. Meadows.
Mr. Moncton.

A letter from the Earl of Sunderland of the 15th Instant (in answer to one writ to him on the 12th ditto) Signifying that Her Majesty had given orders for supplying the poor Germans as had been proposed in the said Letter, till they could be otherwise provided for, and that her Majesty was desirous to have the opinion of this Board how such Provision might be made for those Poor people &c was read. Whereupon their Lordships taking the same into consideration, and finding great difficulty in proposing a method to employ them in such Manner as they may be able to support themselves here. A Letter to the



PLAN of the City and Environs of LONDON, as Fortified by Order of PARLIAMENT, in the Years 1642 & 1643.

London: published at the Office of the Surveyor General, 1660. 8vo. 5s. 6d. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Plan of London and surrounding country immediately prior to the Exodus.

Earl of Sunderland acquainting his Lordship therewith and desiring that he would give the Board an opportunity of Con-ferring with him on that Affair was signed.

Ordered that Mr. Tribekko and Mr. Ruperti, two of the Lutheran Ministers as likewise Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Ludolph have notice to attend the Board to-morrow morning.

On the following day, May 18, Mr. Tribekko and Mr. Ruperti appeared before the Board. They said that the Tradesmen among them were able to work if they could but find employment. That the Husbandmen might also be provided for if they could but procure work. They believed all who were not sick were capable of working, but the Women and Children could do little else but Spin and Knit. Many of them were from the same county as those who had gone to New York, and were anxious to go there.¹

At a meeting held on the 21st, Mr. Tribekko presented a list of such as could work. He said 200 of the men (most of them married) were able and fit to work and get a maintenance ; that a Tailor and joiner had got into business ; that 100 women could knit and spin and get a livelihood in that way. As to the rest, they were able to do but little, some being old and infirm ; that they were now in pretty good condition, better accommodated than before.

On May 23, a list of the sick was presented to the Board. They (the Ministers) also gave the Board the unpleasant information that 1300 more of these Germans were come to the country but were still on shipboard, as no place could be found to lodge them. They also informed their Lordships that Her Majesty had been pleased to allow the first 852, £20 per day instead of £16.

¹ This allusion evidently refers to the colony led to New York in the previous year by Joshua von Kocherthal.

At a meeting of the Board on May 23, a memorial was presented from the United Governors, Assistants and Society of London for Mines Royal and Balley Works, proposing the employment of such of the poor Germans as are strong and able to labor in the Silver and Copper mines at Penlyn and Merionethshire.

WHITEHALL, May 24th, 1709.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Present :

Earl of Stamford.	Sr. Ph. Meadows.
Lord Dartmouth.	Mr. Moncton.

A letter from Mr. Taylor inclosing a memorial relating to the Arrival of 1100 more German Protestants from the Palatinate, and that 600 more of them lie at Rotterdam for passage, signifying my Lord Treasurer's desire to know from this Board what is absolutely necessary as well for the 1100 already arrived as the 600 expected from Rotterdam, and how they may most properly be disposed of was read and directions given for Writing an Answer thereto.

Mr. Treke and Mr. Chamberlain attending in relation to the Said Poor People, they acquainted their Lordships that they were still on Shipboard at Woolwich, by reason they had no places provided for them to lodge in. That if tents could be procured, they would take care to Separate the said Germans and place some of them at Greenwich, Lambeth, Fulham and elsewhere, until they could find out work for them, which they hoped to do in a short time. Then being asked if the Ropeway at Greenwich Should be repaired and fitted up, whether the same would not be convenient for their Accommodation for the present, till they should be otherwise taken care of. They said that the said Ropeway would be very convenient for a great part of them. Whereupon these Gentlemen were told that their Lordships would give Directions for Writing this Morning to my Lord Treasurer to acquaint him herewith.

May 25, Mr. Tribekko presented a new list to the Board, containing the names of such as were able to work, and such as were not either from Age or Sickness. It contained only 806 names. He said five or six and twenty have died since their arrival. He proposed that £100 should be laid out for flax, iron and steel that the women might be set to spinning and the men employed in making tools for husbandry.

On May 30, the Board instructed the Solicitor General to advise them whether Her Majesty had the right and power to grant parcels of land in her Forests, Chases and Waters in order to convert them to tillage, and also what Security Her Majesty may give to indemnify Parishes for introducing poor families among them.

On June 3, Inquiry was made as to the character of the Society of London for Royal Mines.

WHITEHALL, June 7th, 1709.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Present:

Lord Dartmouth. Sr. Ph. Meadows.

Mr. Moncton.

Mr. Tribekko attending informed their Lordships that 2000 more Poor People were Arrived from the Palatinate in Germany, whereupon he was acquainted that it would be proper for him to present a memorial thereof to a Secretary of State, which he Promised to do accordingly.

Dr. Stringer attended and informed the Lords that the Society (of London for Mines Royal) was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in the 10th year of her reign. He was requested to produce the seal of incorporation.

WHITEHALL, June 15th, 1709.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Present :

Lord Dartmouth. Sr. Ph. Meadows.

Mr. Moncton.

The proposal of Lord Chamberlain for settling some of the Palatines in Staffordshire and Gloucestershire was considered. He had great parcels of land in these counties which were waste of which he could grant to each family a sufficient amount for the term of three years, they paying a penny an acre. That he would at once take 20 or 25 families. That they should have timber and lime with the lands for building, but he hoped the Queen would be at the charge of erecting the cottages and subsist them until they were in a condition to help themselves.

On the 21 fresh proposals were considered from Lord Chamberlain. They declined his offer and said to accept of it and settle all the Germans would cost £150.000. That the idea was not to put them on a better footing than British subjects, but merely to aid them until they could help themselves. These Settlers would benefit his Lordship's estate, as he could retain them as tenants. Her Majesty could only be at the charge of conveying them there.

On June 23, Mr. Tribekko presented a memorial to the Board that there had been a great increase in the number of the Palatines, and they could not be taken care of without greater assistance, and asking for the same.

A memorial was also read from Dr. Stringer and others about employing the Palatines in some mines in Wales and elsewhere.

A warrant from her Majesty dated June 4, 1709, calling for £24 daily to the Germans was over and above the £16 per day, was read. Also another of the 14th calling for the payment of £40 daily.

A proposal was made to settle 200 families in the island of Jamaica, but the planters objected, as they were required to send some of their negroes to make a preparatory settlement for the Germans.

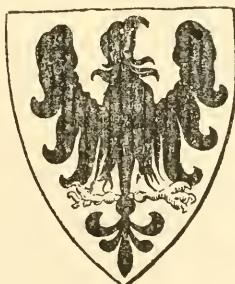
On August 8th, the Board discussed the speedy settlement of the Palatines so as to put an end to the heavy expense of their subsistence. It was resolved to give special encouragement to persons and parishes as should be willing to receive any of these poor Palatines. It was agreed to allow each parish £5 per head for such care, the Queen to be at the charge of sending them to their respective places.

On August 17th, Colonel Laws advocated before the Board, the sending of a colony of Germans to Jamaica. There were, he said, 40,000 negroes there and not above 2,500 whites. There was much unsettled land, enough for 50,000 families.

This Jamaica Settlement was discussed at almost every meeting of the Board but nothing ever came of it.

Lord Carbury also had great tracts of lands on which he offered to colonize some of the Germans, but he asked £5 per acre which was deemed excessive. Later however, he made a more liberal offer which was discussed at further meetings of the Board, but there is no record that any ultimate arrangement of this kind was made with him.²

² Records of the Board of Trade.

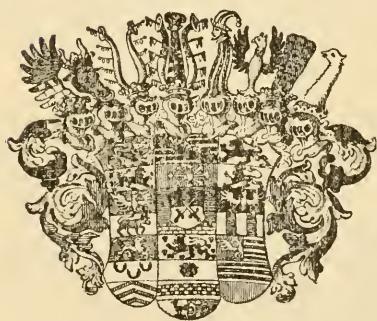




APPENDIX C.

A BRIEF FOR THE COLLECTION OF MONEY ASKED FOR, AND GRANTED BY THE QUEEN.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.



ARMS OF CHUR-SACHSEN.

THE Humble Petition of
your Majesties, Justices
of Peace for the County
of Middlesex, held at Hick's
Hall, June 7, 1709
Showeth,

That being inform'd that
several Thousand *Germans*
of the *Protestant* Religion,
oppressed by Exactions or
the *French* in their own

Country, have fled for Refuge into this your Majesty's Kingdom of *Great Britain*; who must have perished, had not your Majestie's Generous and Seasonable Bounty subsisted them; and being sensible that they labor still under great Wants, and stand in need of farther Relief for their Subsistence, do therefore crave leave to offer your Majesty our Humble Opinion, That a

Brief for the Collection of the Charity of all well disposed Persons, in all Churches and Meetings, and otherwise within this County, as soon as your Majesty shall think fit to grant it ; will be effectual to Raise a considerable Sum for their present Relief. All of which we Humbly submit to your Majesties great Wisdom ; and we shall, as in Duty bound, ever Pray.

AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S, JUNE 16, 1709. PRESENT
THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Upon Reading this Day at the Board the Humble Petition of the Justices of Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, at the general Sessions of Peace for the said County ; representing to her Majesty, the great Wants and Necessities of several Thousand *Germans* of the *Protestant* Religion, who being oppressed by the Exactions of the *French* in their own Country, have fled for Refuge into this Kingdom, and must have perished, had not her Majesty's Generous and Seasonable Bounty reliev'd them : And humbly offering that for their further Relief and subsistence, a Brief may be Issued for the Collection of the Charity of well disposed Persons within the said County. Her Majesty out of her tender Regard and Compassion to these Poor People, is pleased to condescend thereunto, and to order that the Right Honorable, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain do cause Letters Patents to be prepared, and passed under the Great Seal for that Purpose, &c.

Accordingly, a Brief has been Granted by Her Majesty for the Relief, Subsistence and Settlement of the Poor Distressed *Palatines*, to this Effect.

THE BRIEF.

Whereas by reason of the many great Hardships and Oppressions which the People of the Palatinate, near the Rhine, in Germany, (more especially the Protestants) have sustained and lain under for several Years past, by the frequent Invasions and repeated Inroads of the French, (whereby more than Two

Thousand of their greatest Cities, Market Towns and Villages) have been burnt down to the Ground ; as Heidelberg, Manheim, Worms, Spire, Frankendale, and other Towns ; and great Numbers have perished in Woods, and Caves, by Hunger, Cold and Nakedness, Several Thousands have been forced to leave their Native Country, and seek Refuge in other Nations ; and of them near Eight Thousand Men, Women and Children, are come, and are now in and near the City of London, in a very poor and miserable Condition. And whereas it hath been humbly Represented unto us, as well by an Address of our Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, at their General Session of the Peace, held at Hick's Hall as by others (of) our Loving Subjects, on the behalf of the said Poor Palatines : That Notwithstanding our Bounty allowed to them, without which they must have perished ; yet they still labor under great wants, and stand in need of further Relief for their Subsistence and Settlement, in such manner that they may not only support themselves, but be rendered capable of Advancing the Wealth and Strength of our Nation, in regard they are naturally of a strong, healthful Constitution, inur'd to Labor and Industry, and great part of them to Husbandry ; therefore the said Justices, and our other Loving Subjects, on behalf of the said Poor Distressed Palatines, have humbly besought us to Grant unto the said Poor Palatines, our Gracious Letters Patents, License and Protection, under our Great Seal of Great Britain, to impower them to Ask, Collect and Receive, the Alms and Benevolence of all our Loving Subjects, throughout that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, Dominion of Wales and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, UNTO which humble Request we have Graciously condescended, not doubting but when these Presents shall be made known unto our Loving Subjects, they will readily and cheerfully contribute to the Relief and Support of the said poor Distressed Palatines : considering them as Brethren, and Sympathizing with them in this their Miserable State and Condition.

KNOW YE THEREFORE, that of our Special Grace and Princely Compassion, we have Given and Granted to the said poor Palatines, and to their Deputy or Deputies, the Bearer and Bearers thereof: full Power, License and authority to Ask, Collect and Receive the Alms and Charitable Benevolence of our Loving Subjects; Not only Householders, but also Servants, Strangers, Lodgers, and others in all the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c., In our kingdom of England, &c. We likewise purposing to cause the like License and Authority to be granted in Relation to our Loving Subjects in Scotland. And we do require all Parsons, Vicars, Curates, Teachers and Preachers of every Separate Congregation, to read the said Brief in their Several Churches and Congregations, and earnestly to exhort their Auditors to a liberal Contribution of their Charity to the said Poor Palatines: and that the Minister and Church Warden of every Parish, shall go from House to House to Ask and Receive from their Parishioners their Christian and Charitable Contributions.

And we do hereby Authorize and Appoint the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, Lord High Treasurer, &c. (with a great number of our Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Knights, Gentlemen, &c.,) To be Trustees and Receivers of the said Charity, &c. And to dispose and Distribute the Money which shall be Collected, in such manner as shall be found Necessary and Convenient for the better Employment and Settlement of the said Poor Palatines, by making Contracts in their behalf or by any other Lawful Means and Ways whatsoever, &c.

In Pursuance of this Brief the Following Order was Published:

WHITE HALL, July 20th, 1709.

By Order of the Right Honorable, the Lords and others, her Majesties Commissioners for Receiving and Disposing of the Money to be Collected for the Subsistence and Settlement of the poor Palatines: Notice is hereby given, that they will hold their General Meeting at Doctors Commons every Wednesday

at Four in the Afternoon. Notice is hereby likewise given, that the said Commissioners are come to a Resolution for disposing and settling as many of the said Palatines as conveniently they can, in North Britain and Ireland, and the Plantations, and that they will at their Committee receive Proposals in order thereto.

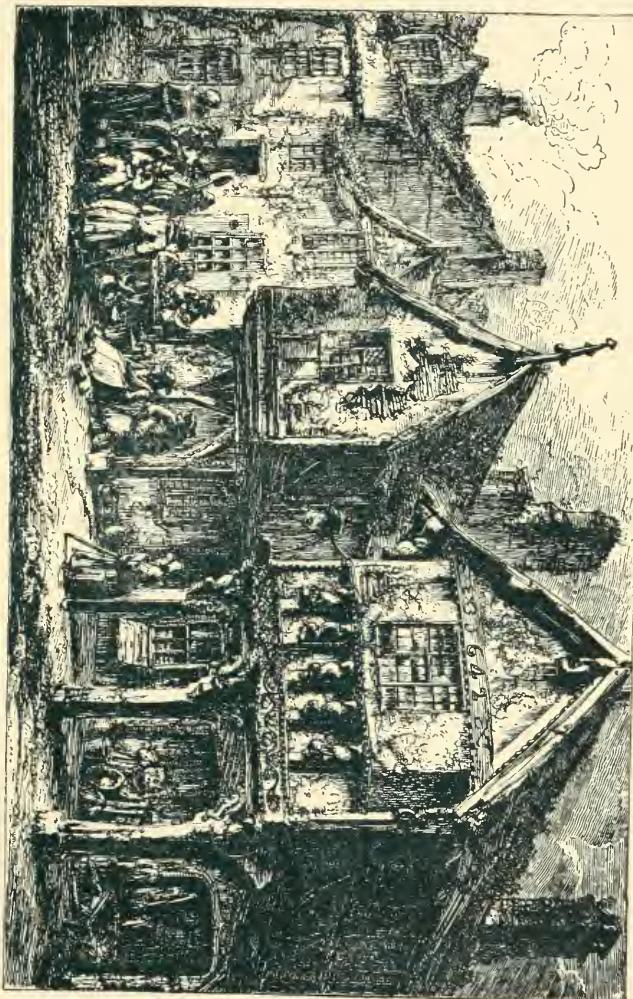
Notice is likewise given, that any Masters of Ships, Trading in the coal, or other Coast Trade, are at liberty to employ such of the said Palatines, as are willing to serve them on Board such ships; and that such Masters may apply themselves to a Person Appointed to attend at the several Places where the said Palatines now are for that Purpose.³

The Persons appointed Commissioners and Trustees by the said Letters Patent, were :

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
 Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.
 John, Lord Somers, Lord President of the Council.
 John, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Privy Seal.
 William, Duke of Devonshire, Steward of the Household.
 Charles, Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse.
 James, Duke of Ormond.
 Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford.
 John, Duke of Buckingham and Normandy.
 James, Duke of Queensbury and Dover, Secretary of State.
 Henry, Marquis of Kent, Chamberlain of the Household.
 Evelyn, Marquis of Dorchester.
 Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain.
 James, Earl of Derby.
 Thomas, Earl of Stamford.

³ State of the Palatines.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



A STREET SCENE IN LONDON IN 1709.
FROM A CONTEMPORARY PRINT.

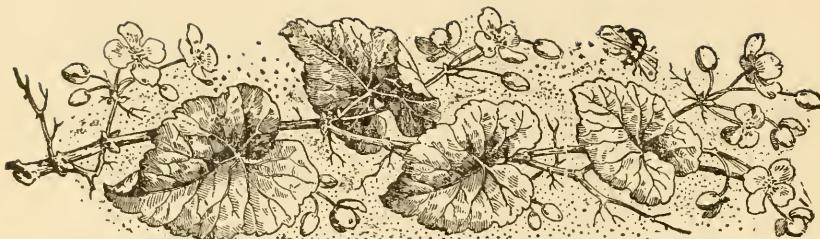
Charles, Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State.
Lawrence, Earl of Rochester.
Henry, Lord Bishop of London.
Thomas, Lord Bishop of Rochester.
Jonathan, Lord Bishop of Winchester.
John, Lord Bishop of Ely.
William, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
William, Lord Dartmouth.
Charles, Lord Halifax.
The Right Honorable Mr. Secretary Boyle.
James Vernon, Esq.
Lord Chief Justice Holt.
Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice Trevor.
Sir Charles Hedges.
John Smith, Esq., Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir James Montague, Knight, Attorney General.
Robert Eyre, Esq., Solicitor General.
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs of the
city of London.
The Honorable Spencer Compton, Esq.
The Honorable George Watson, Esq.
Sir Matthew Dudley.
Sir John Bucknall.
Sir John Stanley.
Sir Henry Furnace.
Sir John Phillips, Bart.
Sir Alexander Cairns, Bart.
Sir Theodore Janssen.
Sir James Collett.
Sir Edmund Harrison.
Sir William Scawen, Knight.
Sir John Elwill, Knight.
Dr. Willis, Dean of Lincoln.
Dr. White Kennet, Dean of Peterborough.
Dr.—Godolphin, Dean of St. Pauls.

Dr. Thomas Manningham, Dean of Windsor.
Dr. Thomas Bray.
Dr. George Smallridge.
Dr. Moss.
Dr. Bradford.
Dr. Butler.
Dr. Linford.
Dr. Pelling.
The Rev. Samuel Clerk.
Conradus Wornley.
Ulrich Scherer.
John Tribekko and Andrew Ruperty, Clerks.
Samuel Travers, Esq., Surveyor General.
John Plumer.
John Shute.
Joseph Offley.
Richard Walaston.
David Hexsteter.
John Ward.
Henry Cornish.
Nathaniel Gould.
Justus Beck.
John Dolben.
Richard Marten.
Arthur Bailey.
Micaija Perry.
Henry Martin.
William Dudley.
George Townsend.
Thomas Railton.
Ralph Bucknal.
John Chamberlayne.
William Dawson, Esq.
Francis Eyles, Esq.
Frederick Slare, Doctor of Physic.
James Keith, Doctor of Physic.

Thomas Smith, Esq.
Robert Hales.
Henry William Ludolph.
Robert de Neuvillic.
Peter Foy.
William Falkener.
Henry Hoar.
Walter Cock, Gent.
Jonathan James, Gent.⁴

⁴ Palatine Refugees in England, pp. 35-36.

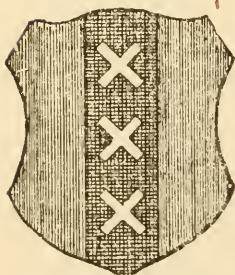




APPENDIX D.

[The passage of a Naturalization act by Great Britain early in the Spring of 1709, was not lost upon Holland. That country had been benefitted to an almost inconceivable degree by the Huguenot refugees who were driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, many of whom had settled themselves in the Low Countries. When, therefore, Holland again saw these thousands of industrious men, farmers and handicraftmen, invited to become citizens of Great Britain, she also passed a naturalization act in the hope they might be induced to tarry in the Netherlands. The following is the proclamation which was issued on June 24, 1709, by the States of Holland and West Friesland, for the general naturalization of Protestants. F. R. D.]

HOLLAND'S NATURALIZATION ACT.



ARMS OF AMSTERDAM.

THE States of Holland and West Friesland, to all who shall hear and see these Presents, Greeting: We make it known that having taken into consideration that the Grandeur and Prosperity of a country does not in general consist of the Multitude of Inhabitants and that in particular this Prince is increased in Power and Riches by the Concourse of unhappy and dispersed Persons,



A VIEW IN HOLLAND.

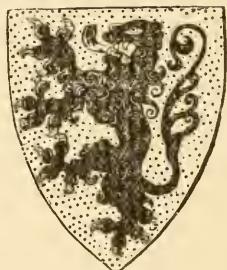
who being driven from their own Country for the Profession of the True Reformed Religion, or other oppressions, have taken sanctity in this Province, and have a long time since contributed to the increase of Trade and Public Wealth. That beside the Refugees, who left France upon account of their Religion and have already lived a considerable time in this Country, have rendered themselves worthy of the favorable attention of the Regency for their Persons and Families, and consequently ought to enjoy their General Protection as the other Inhabitants.

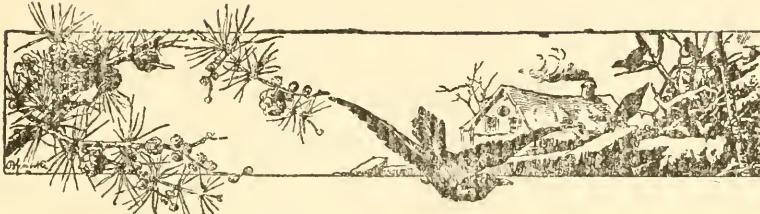
For these causes We have thought fit to Order and Decree as we Order and Decree by these Presents, that all persons who have withdrawn themselves out of the Kingdome of France, or other Countries, for the Profession of the true Reformed Religion, and have taken Sanctuary in this Province of Holland and West Friesland, and settled themselves therein, and likewise the Children of the said persons whom they brought with them, or were born in the Said Province, as also all other such Refugees, who for the future shall either directly out of France or other Countries, take Refuge in this Province and close their Abode therein shall be received and acknowledged, as we do receive and acknowledge them by these Presents, for our Subjects, and Natives of our country of Holland and West Friesland, and by virtue thereof shall enjoy for the future Privilege and Prerogatives that our other Natural Born Subjects enjoy, as such of them belonging; and that in consequence thereof they shall enjoy the Rights of Naturalization according to the Resolution bearing the date of Sept. 25, 1670. That therefore all these who will take the Benefit of this our Favor shall apply personally to the President or Commissioner of the Court; under whose jurisdiction they are, or to Magistrates or Town Baliffs and Judges of Villages where they are settled, or intend to chose their Abode, who after a short Examination, to know whether the Said Persons are truly Refugees, as aforesaid, shall Register their Names, that the same may appear forever. And that this may be known to everybody, we

require these presents to be Published and Affixed and Executed
in the usual manner.

Done at the Hague, July 18, 1709.

SIMON VAN BEAUMONT.





APPENDIX E.

THE PALATINATE.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, DRAWN FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

[Few names are more familiar to persons of average culture than *The Palatinate*, used in a geographical sense. Every one of German origin has heard it repeated again and again as a household term, and yet how many, even among those who are reckoned as scholarly men know more about it than that it was a German province and famous for the sufferings of its people during the seventeenth century, as the varying fortunes of war made them the victims alike of victor and vanquished? Inasmuch as by far the greatest number of those who went to England in 1709 came from the Palatinate, and as it was for more than half a century afterward one of the main sources of the German emigration to Pennsylvania, a more general account of this historic land will not be inappropriate here.

F. R. D.]



ARMS OF THE CHUR-PFALTZ.

THE two territorial divisions known as the Upper and Lower Palatinate, had a separate existence as early as the 11th century. At that time they, along with the duchy of Souabia, the duchy of Franconia, the palatinate of Burgundy west of Mount Jura, the province of Egra and other fiefs in Switzerland,

the Tyrol and elsewhere, composed the possessions of the imperial dynasty of Hohenstaufen, which took its name from a high conical mountain—*der hohe Staufen*—in the valley of the Rems, in Soubia. There Frederick of Büren, the founder of the family, had built a mighty castle, the home of his chivalrous race. He married Agnes, daughter of Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, and she brought him the duchy of Soubia as a dower. For nearly 200 years the Hohenstaufens held sway. The last of the name, Conrardin, wasted his heritage in his Italian campaigns and perished on the scaffold at Naples in 1268. The duchy of Franconia was dismembered. This Palatinate which formed a part of it fell into the hands of new owners.

The Palatinate comprised two separate provinces, which were divided from each other by the secular and ecclesiastical state of Franconia. First was the Palatinate on the Rhine, or Lower Palatinate—*Pfalz am Rhein*—situated on both sides of that River, and bounded by Würtemburg, Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, Treves and Hesse. It contained 2288 square miles and to-day contains about 700,000 inhabitants. The Upper Palatinate, or *Ober-Pfalz* on the east was surrounded by Bohemia, Bavaria and Nurnburg. The Upper Palatinate contains 3845 square miles and about 550,000 souls.

The Emperor Frederick II gave the Palatinate to Louis of Bavaria and it remained a part of that country until 1329, when the Emperor Louis IV in the treaty of Pavia conferred it on the sons and relatives of his brother. The Electoral dignity was alternately exercised by the Duke of Bavaria and the holders of the Rheinish Palatinate, because the electoral dignity was attached to the Rhein Pfalz, whose court was invested with the judiciary power of the empire in case of the absence of the Emperor. Though divided into four lines, the Palatinate was nevertheless considered as a united State. These lines were as follows: First the Electorate on the Rhine,—*Kur-Rhein*. Second, Sulzbach, or *Upper Palatinate*, established by Count John. Third, Simmern, with the counties of Veldenz and

Spaheim, on the Rhine, north of the Electorate. Fourth, Mossbach, on the Neckar, in Souabia.

In the Golden Bull issued by the Emperor Charles IV, in 1356, all the rights and privileges which the great vassals of the empire had usurped, were conceded to them. The electors were seven in number, ranking in the following order : I. the Archbishop of Mayence, as Arch Chancellor of Germany, II. the Archbishop of Treves, as Arch Chancellor of Burgundy. III. the Archbishop of Cologne, as Arch Chancellor of Italy. IV. The King of Bohemia, as Arch Seneschal. V. the Count Palatine, as Arch-Sewer, VI. the Duke of Saxe Wittenberg as Arch Marshal, and VII. the Margrave of Brandenburg. These territories were considered inalienable feudal possessions of the Empire.

Coming down to a more recent period we find the electorate in the hands of Frederick III, in 1559, who introduced Calvinism, and gave his protection to the Huguenots. He maintained the Reformed religion with extreme severity throughout his electorate. Sylvan, a Socinian clergyman who would admit of but one person in the Godhead, was beheaded by his order in 1572. His son Louis, who was a zealous Lutheran, tried to undo all his father's work. On entering his Capital, Heidelberg, he ordered all of his subjects who were not Lutherans to leave the city. The Calvinist preachers who refused to recant, were expelled the country. From this time on the people of the Palatinate were frequently compelled to change their religion to conform with the tenets of the ruling princes, being successively Catholic, Calvinistic, Lutheran, Calvinistic and again Lutheran.

Ludevick V lost his electorate in 1623 to his kinsman the Duke of Bavaria. The latter retained the Upper Palatinate and the electoral dignity, but in 1648 the Rheinish Palatinate was conveyed to Frederick's son, and the VIII. electorate created for him. During the war of the Spanish Succession, in 1694, the Elector again revived the Upper Palatinate, and all the ancient rights resumed again by Bavaria after the war. During

these numerous changes the Palatinate was cruelly desolated by the armies that from motives of conquest and religion overran her soil. In 1801 France seized all on the west bank of the Rhine, and divided the remainder between Bavaria, Nassau and Hesse Darmstadt. In 1815 the left bank was restored to Germany, the greater part of the Lower Palatinate being given to Bavaria; Prussia got the Rhine Province, Hesse Starkenburg and Rhine Hesse, while Baden received Manheim, Heidelberg and Mossback.^{4a}

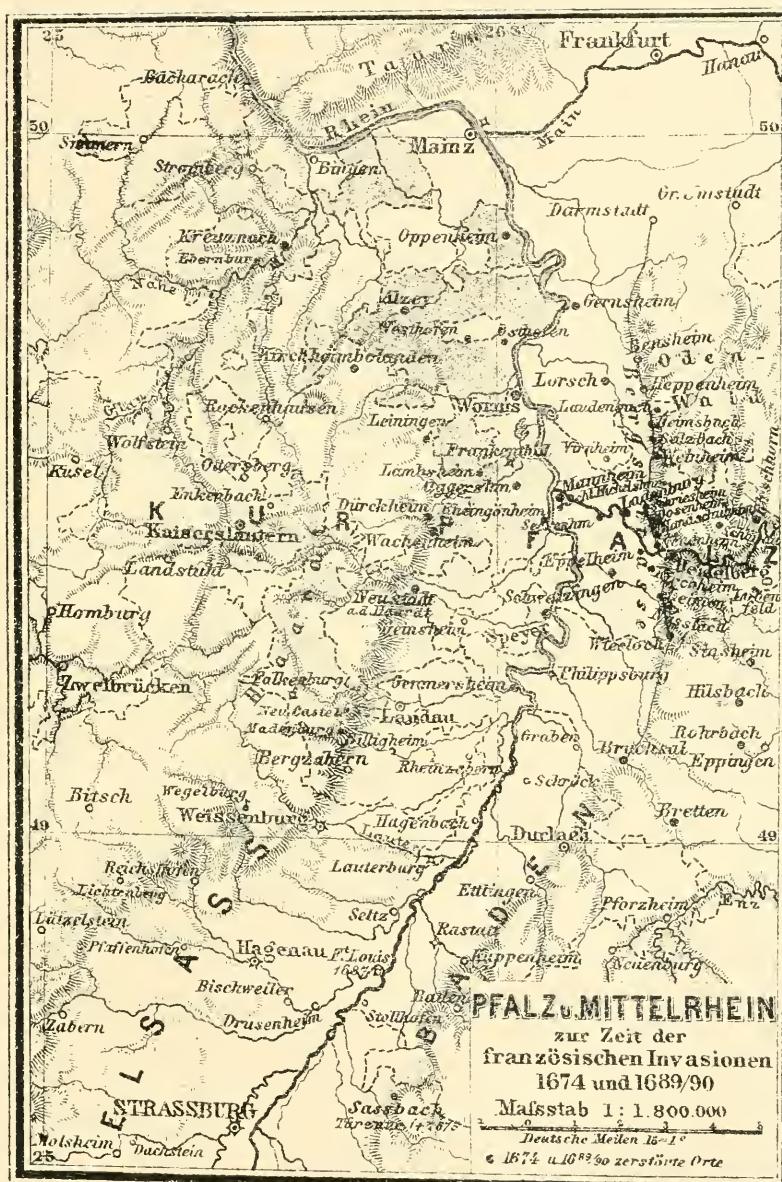
OFFICIAL TITLES OF THE ELECTOR.⁵

The Elector Palatine's titles are: By the Grace of God, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Empire, Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves and Berg; Count of Veldenz, Spanheim, Marck, Ravensburg and Mœurs, Lord of Ravenstein, &c., &c.

Frederick the IV marry'd Louisa Julia of Orange, had great quarrels with the House of Austria about Religion and dy'd Anno Dom 1610. His Son and Successor, Frederick the Vth, marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter of James the 1st, of Great Britain, Succeeded to his Fathers Quarrels with the House of Austria about Religion, and was chosen King of Bohemia; but for want of being duly supported, was defeated at the Battel of Prague; after which he lost both his Crown and his Dominions. He had Issue the illustrious Princess *Sophia*, born in 1630; marry'd *Earnest Augustus*, Duke of *Hanover*, who is now Electress Dowager, Mother to the present Elector, presumptive Heiress to the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and as

^{4a} The principal authorities consulted in preparing this brief sketch were *Koeppen's Middle Ages*, *Chambers Cyclopaedia* and *Menzel's Germany*.

⁵ Palatine Refugees in England, p. 21.



Map of the Palatinate at the close of the 17th Century.

illustrious for her excellent Qualities, as for her high birth.⁶ Frederick the V was succeeded by his Son, *Charles Louis*, who by the Treaty of Westphalia was restor'd to the Lower Palatinate, and the Electoral Dignity. He was a pious and learned Prince, and dy'd in 1680. His son *Charles* succeeded, was Elector of this Line, and dy'd without Issue in 1685. The present Elector is (by failure of the fore-mention'd Line) of the Branch of *Newburgh*, of the Family of *Deux Ponts*. The Majority of the People are Protestants, who have been much discourag'd since the Succession of the Duke of *Newburgh*, a Papist, to the Electorate, and by the *barbarous* Invasions of the French.⁷

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE PALATINATE AND ITS RULERS,
TOGETHER WITH SOME OF ITS POLITICAL VICISSI-
TUDES IN THE LATTER HALF OF THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The Poor Palatines who are the objects of our present Charity, inhabited lately a Principality in Germany called the Palatinate, which is divided into the Upper and Lower Palatinate : the Upper belonging to the Duke of Bavaria, according to the Treaty of Munster and the Lower to the Count Palatine of the Rhine, who formerly enjoyed the whole. The Countrey takes its name from the Office of Count Palatine, bestowed by the Emperor on those who administered Justice in his Name to the Empire ; of which there were two, one on the Rhine, who had the Charge of Franconia, and the neighboring Countreys, and the other in Saxony and other Countreys subject to the Saxony law. Hence it is that the Electors of Saxony and

⁶ Sophia, the granddaughter of James I, the youngest of thirteen children, was born on October 13, 1630. As stated above she was declared by Parliament to be entitled to the succession after the death of Queen Anne. She did not attain the crown. She died on June 8, 1714. She was the mother of George I, who was proclaimed King of Great Britain immediately upon the death of Queen Anne on August 1, 1714.

⁷ Palatine Refugees in England, pp. 21-22.

the Elector Palatine or the Elector of Bavaria are Vicars of the Empire in their respective Provinces, when there is an interregnum by the Emperor's death or otherwise. At first the Count Valentine of the Rhine had no possessions on that River, but in Process of Time, got them by Marriage, Purchase or Imperial Gift, and formed a very considerable Principality. In 1576 the Elector Frederick III began to entertain many Protestant Families at Frankendale, who fled from the Low Countries. His Successors doing the like in other Towns, did thereby mightily enrich that Country. This Prince made his Revenue very considerable by taking away the Church Lands upon the Change of Religion; by his Right of conducting Strangers whom he obliged to make use of his Guards, not only in his own Territories, but in the neighboring Bishopricks, and Earldoms, and by Toll upon Merchandise that passes his Dominions, and the Title he has to the Goods of Strangers, or of those who came to Settle without express leave, in the Palatinate.

Frederick III was succeeded by his son, Lewis IV, who turned Protestant, and was succeeded by Frederick IV, who abandoned Popery. He married Louise, daughter of the Prince of Orange, by whom he had Frederick V, who was chosen King of Bohemia, but who by the loss of a great Battle at Prague, and the Supineness of the English Court, who ought to have assisted him, he marrying Elizabeth, Daughter to King James I, he was obliged to abandon his Countrey. He died at Mentz in 1632, leaving him Three Sons, Charles, Lewis, Robert or Rupert, and Edward. Prince Rupert lived in England, and died without Legitimate Issue. Edward left Three Daughters; one named Sophia, married to the Duke of Hanover, and is now alive, and declared by act of Parliament the next Protestant Succession to the Crown of England, after the Decease of our Most Gracious Queen Anne, whom God grant long to Reign. Charles succeeded his Father Frederick V in the Electorate Palatine, and married Charlotte, Daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Castle, by whom he had Charles and Elizabeth Charlott. She was married to the Duke of Orleans, only Brother to the

present French King, (Louis XIV) in 1687. It was reported at that time that King Louis having by Treaty of Marriage allowed that Princess, who was a Protestant, the Liberty to use her own Religion, yet when she came to the Frontiers of that Kingdom, on her way to Paris, to consummate her Marriage, that faithless King sent her a Peremptory Message that she should proceed no farther unless she would renounce the Protestant Religion. Whereupon the unhappy Prince, her Father, who was afraid to incur his Anger, consented thereto⁸ to save his Dominions from Destruction ; but in a Year or Two after upon some unjust Pretence, he sent the Dauphin, his Son, with a great Army into that Countrey, who ruined it in the most Deplorable Manner that was ever heard of.

Charles succeeded his Father in the Electorate, and William, Duke of Newburg, a Roman Catholic, is the present Elector Palatine

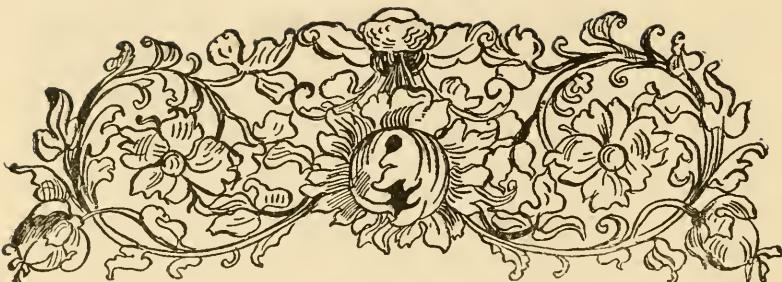
To show how the Palatinate was overrun by the fierce Soldiery of different nations the following brief statement may be quoted :

The City of Philipsburg, reckon'd the first in the Palatinate, has been taken six times ; viz. in 1633, by the Imperialists, the Year After by the Swedes, and in 1636, by the Imperialists, in 1644 by the Duke d' Enghien, afterwards Prince of Conde, by the Germans in 1676, and by the Dauphin on his Birth Day, the 1st of November, 1688, but was restor'd to the Empire by the Treaty of Ryswick.⁹

⁸ State of the Palatines, pp. 3-4.

⁹ Palatine Refugees in England. p. 26.





APPENDIX F.



ARMS OF PENN, FROM THE FIRST
PROVINCIAL CURRENCY
PRINTED 1723.

final disposition. So interesting have I found all these details that I have translated the entire chapter and present it herewith.

The name of the writer of this account is, I believe, unknown; but whoever he may have been, and his barbarous German does not indicate a man of much culture, he evidently was personally on the spot at the

AVAIL myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to my good friend, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, for the loan of an extremely rare and most curious and valuable little book, published in 1711, a fac-simile of the title-page of which is reproduced on page 389. Chapter VI of this rare volume gives what purports to be a detailed account of the exact number of these German emigrants, their daily life in London and elsewhere in England, their places of residence, the regulations of their several camps, their treatment by the English Government and populace, the efforts to settle them throughout the United Kingdoms and elsewhere and their

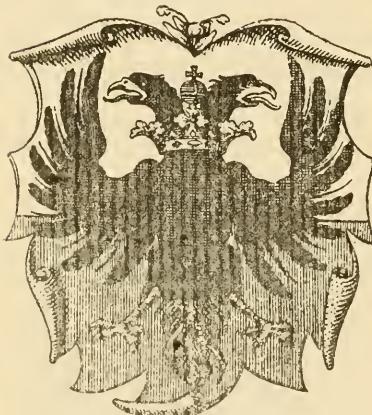
time, and had actual knowledge of much that he relates. There is no reason to doubt so much of his narrative as came under his own observation; but my investigations among other and as I believe unquestionable contemporary sources of information have satisfied me that he greatly although unintentionally no doubt, exaggerates the number of these German arrivals. The amount of money raised by public subscriptions, and the sums appropriated from time to time from the English Treasury and applied to the relief of these strangers are on record. It is also in evidence among how many persons these monies were distributed. The number does not reach one half those given by our author. Official documents must be given credence as against the statements of a narrator who presents us with his unsupported account only. In fact, another writer, a contemporary, whose account is printed in this same book and next to this account, sets down the number at less than one half that given in this chapter. It also is very specific, and pretends to give even the nationality of all these emigrants. It will be found in Appendix H.

I incline to the opinion that this is the original source of the statement that these Germans in London, in 1709, numbered more than 33,000 souls, found in Löher, Rupp, Fisher and other writers, all of whom have made the assertion without indicating the sources of their information. Löher was perhaps the first to copy it, and all the rest followed him blindly. This unknown writer's narrative is, however, the fullest and most minute of any I have found, and is marvelously interesting despite his uneven temper and frequent contradictory statements. I may add that I believe this is the first time this narrative has been given to the public in the English language.

F. R. D.

CHAPTER VI.

“BEING A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THOSE GERMANS WHO, AS IT WERE THROUGH SOME SPECIES OF ENCHANTMENT, IN 1709, SAILED OVER THE SEA INTO ENGLAND. HOW IT FARED WITH THEM, WHEN THEY ARRIVED AND WHERE THEY AFTERWARDS TOOK UP THEIR ABODE.”



JN order not to detain the courteous reader with a tedious and unpleasant narration, I will briefly refer to the things which were done openly in England, before the “Praeludia,” before the arrival of the Germans in 1708, on Blackheath. On the 24-25-26-27 and 28 days of July, 1708, not only in the gloomy night, but also in broad daylight, many things were witnessed by all four camps

whereon the following year, the Germans camped on the Black Head or “Blackheath,” namely upon the Ritter-Kamm, and in the “Camberwell,” and in the Middle camp, just like a well laid off military encampment, many thousands of people, of divers kinds, and religiously educated, saw the spectacle with their own eyes, and to which they have solemnly attested, and have related to the minutest details, all the circumstances worthy of belief.

Among others, there was one witness, deep rooted in the faith, Jaun Alplin, minister of Capella College, near Grinovium, and also Mr. John Burian, minister in the church of Dertforth, not yet knowing what significance should come out of this. In appearance, it has become cause for higher admiration and

**Das verlangte / nicht erlangte *Ganaan*
bei den *Lust-Gräbern*;**

***Der*
Ausführliche Beschreibung**

Von der unglücklichen Reise derer jungshin aus Deutschland nach dem Engelländischen in America gelegenen

Carolina und Pensylvanien
wallenden Pilgrim / absonderlich dem einseitigen übelgegründeten
Kochenthalerschen Bericht
wohbedächtig intgegen gesetzt

In

<p>I. Einem Beantwortungs-Schreiben etlicher dieser Sach angehörenden Fragen ; nebst einer Vorrede Moris Wilhelm Höhns.</p> <p>II. Ermahnungs-Schreiben an die bereits dahin verehrte Deutsche / Antonia Wilhelm Höhnen.</p> <p>III. Der Berg-Predigt Christi / und Gebettren vor dienoch dahin auf dem Berg begriffenen c.</p>	<p>IV. Königl. Englischen deswegen nach Deutschland erlaassenen Abmahnung.</p> <p>V. Kurzen Relation , jinit dably erlittenen Elendes und Schicksals.</p> <p>VI. Nach einer andern Relation davon.</p> <p>VII. Einem Stück der Warnungs-Predigt von Hr. Johann Tribbeck o. c. den zurückreisenden in Sünden gehalten.</p>
---	---

Alles aus Liebe zur Wahrheit und Patriotischem Wohlmeinen
zusammen verfasst.

Frankfurt und Leipzig / M DCC XI.

greater confusion, that in the presence of those encamping, especially those on the Blackheath, many thousands of white birds like doves, gathered, and after they had flown about in the sky for a few days, they died there and were buried by those that were left, in the cool sand. Thereupon the Englishmen ventured all sorts of conjectures and waited ever after for a fulfillment of their conjectures.

Finally in the year never to return, 1709, on the 6th and 8th of May, eleven ships filled with Germans arrived in the great and mighty city of London, in the neighborhood of St. Catharine's and the Royal Brewery, and there landed from them 18,006 persons, old men, young men and women, who after being sent to Blackheath, where the camp was laid out as before stated by the direction of the Queen, were ordered to lodge four by four in the tents provided for them.

A fortnight before the already named eleven ships arrived, five others had come bringing 4324 persons, transported from Holland to England, who also betook themselves to the camping place where they were kindly received by a nobleman through the gracious commands of the Queen. On St. John's Day four more ships arrived under full sail bringing 2138 souls, among whom were two clerical gentlemen, one named Master George Hainer, formerly vicar at Holtzen and Rudling, in the dominion of Lansenbergh, and of the Evangelical Lutheran religion; the other was John Stager, a Reformed student from Nassau Siegen. He believed these 2138 were more highly regarded than any of the rest of the Germans, because they brought no Catholics with them, but at the command of their religious leaders debarred them from the ships. On this account they also received the best tents and the most pleasant location in the camp, namely the Rittercamp, and a more gracious eye was cast upon them than upon the others, by the wise Queen and the Parliament.

Six weeks after this three ships arrived in Greenwich haven with 1328 Germans, who had to go into the Middle camp by the wholesale, because they looked somewhat slovenly and had a good many Catholics among them.

About eight days before Michaelmas, (Sep. 29) the number of Germans was again increased by 4003 souls, part of whom took up their march at once into Ireland, partly because it was becoming colder. (We have not taken into account the 3060 men, women and children who were buried at Blackheath.) They were in the meantime lodged in St. Catharine's and in the Royal Brewery. At last, three days before St. Martin's Day, (Nov. 11) the camp was removed. The beginning was made with the Rittercamp, because the Lord Commissioners had sought out the best lodgments for them. More than one hundred wagons were sent to take our beggarly property from the camp, so that none had to work or incur expense. For eight days we had to take up our quarters in the Redhouse, until the rooms at Charles Cox's warehouse were cleaned. During the following eight days, while we were standing outside the Rittercamp at the Redhouse, two other ships arrived with 945 souls, who were at once directed to take up winter quarters in the above named warehouse.

Two ships were driven out of their course by a storm and these did not arrive until the second Sunday in Advent, and then only with 540 persons. The above named were sent to Westforth in order to have good quarters and not to further suffer as they had already done on the sea. In the Christmas week there was a report that some of the very richest men in Germany came to England, but in truth they were only corrupted Swiss and a few from Nassau Siegen. They had a few old horses, which I believe they would have eaten because of their great hunger.

There were 288 souls scattered about the streets by the Tower, where 168 large pieces of cannon were placed, which, as was customary, were fired when ships coming across the sea, arrived in the harbor.

At New Year 72 souls came over land about 100 miles, they having been deceived and brought hither on Holland coal ships.

After these there arrived by packet boat at one time 20, at

another 30, now more, now less, until the total number of Germans was 32,468 souls.

In order that I may take up again my former thought, I desire to inform the reader how it fared with the rest of these in camp in the taking up of winter quarters. First, the Catholics in the remaining camps were separated from the Lutherans and Reformed, and for a few days they were encamped by themselves. Then the gracious will of the Queen was made known to them. If they would enter the Protestant fold, they would secure the royal favor and protection, but if they decided to cling to their idolatrous religion, they might as well make up their minds to return to the Fatherland at once. They should have their free-will in the matter, because, inasmuch as the English people were alarmed at the growth of the Papacy, they were obliged to be on their guard lest it should get too much power; they could hardly do otherwise. Whereupon 3584 Catholics resolved to return to their homes again. After this resolution was made known, each of these persons received ten Reichs guelden as expense money on their way, and were placed on eight ships that they might be carried to Holland. The 520 Catholics who remained in England, became Protestant; 322 becoming Lutherans and the rest Reformed.

After this separation, the Middle camp also broke up and moved into the Redhouse, where the first ones had just quitted their quarters and sailed on the Thames to Battle Bridge to the warehouse of Mr. Charles Cox, with all their property. It was indeed a most excellent opportunity to pick out the Germans among them. The above named camp on Blackheath followed the Middle one into the Redhouse and then there were in all 17,000 souls to spend the winter together. In order that they might get along well, an overseer selected from their number belonging to a noble German family was given complete authority over them. He was made a general sanitary inspector and supervisor of the cooking booth.

Continuous envy and contention arose among the women while cooking. One would say to another in a threatening tone,

Kirchen- ordnung/

Der Christlichen und der ungeänderten
Augsburgischen Confession
Zugethanen

Gemeinde in LONDON,

Welsche,

Durch Götliche Verleihung,

Im 1694. Jahre,

Um 19. Sonntage nach dem Fess der Heiligen Dreyfaltigkeit,

Dreyfaltigkeit,

Solenniter eingeweiht und eingesegnet worden,

worden.

In St. Mary's Savoy.

Ep. I. Cor. 14. v. 33. 40.

Gott ist nicht ein Gott der Unzertrennung, sondern des Friedens, wie in allen Gemeinen der Heiligen. Lasset es alles ehrlich und ordentlich zugehen.

Rom. 15. v.23

Rein. 13. 13. **Der Gott des Friedens sey mit euch allen! Amen.**

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Gedruckt im Jahr 1708

"you wicked beggar, get out of this place, this is my hole and you shall not cook here." Then they would seize hold of each other by the hair and strike each other so that frequently the soup, meat and vegetables were spilt upon the ground, and it was evident that an overseer was needed. He took charge of the apartments of the women and put an end to their contentions.

The Straw commissioner gave these poor people fresh straw every two weeks on which to lie down. He was also a coal distributor, since, as it was somewhat rainy about Christmas, the Queen allowed a distribution of coal by the ship load to the poor people, that they might warm themselves.

The last of the camps to break up was the Camberwell which moved to Retriff. A few of them, as in the case of the Redhouse, stopped in Seventh street, and several hundred in St. Stephen. Those who had some provisions, remained here and there in London after their own pleasure, since they could stop comfortably with their own people.

Reaching the place of their entertainment, they were all so treated and accommodated, that no one could with reason complain of anything. Two hundred thousand pounds sterling or five millions, (?) the most gracious Queen Annie gave to us poor people.

Upon reaching the ship which was going to Rotterdam, we were taken in the best manner from England, at the expense of the Queen, with bread, beer, butter, bacon and cheese, and as God himself soon brought us over the sea, the Lord Commissioners were dispatched in the name of the Queen and the whole Parliament to congratulate us. After wishes of good luck had been given, each man received a nine pound loaf of bread, white as snow, and also a Reich gulden in money. We were then ordered to camp in the field and received weekly so much that every man could live respectably. All this they received from the Queen, besides what the princes, counts, barons, merchants and rich citizens daily spent for us. On many days, thirty and even more wagons loaded with bread and cheese were brought into camp, where, there being no purchasers, these

THE
S T A T E
OF THE
P A L A T I N E S
F O R
Fifty Y E A R S past
T O THIS
P R E S E N T T I M E.
C O N T A I N I N G ,

- I. An Account of the Principality of the *Palatinate*; and of the Barbarities and Ravages committed by Order of the French King upon the Inhabitants; Burning to the Ground a great Number of their most Famous Cities, and throwing the Bodies of Emperors, Princes and Prelates, out of their Tombs, &c.
- II. The Case of the *Palatines*. Publish'd by themselves, and Humbly Offered to the Tradesmen of *England*. With a List of them, and the Trades which the Men are brought up to.
- III. The Humble Petition of the Justices of *Middlesex* to Her Majesty on their Behalf, with Her Majesties Order thereupon, and an Abstract of the Brief graciously Granted for their Subsistence.
- IV. A Letter about Settling and Employing them in other Countries.
- V. A Proclamation of the *States-General* for Naturalizing all Strangers,¹ and receiving them into their Country.
- VI. Lastly; Their present Encamping at *Camberwell* and *Black-bush*, in many Hundred Tents, by Her Majesties Grace and Favour, till they can be otherwise dispos'd of, and how they Employ themselves; with their Marriages, Burials, &c. Also the great Kindness their Ancestors shew'd to the English Protestants in the Bloody Reign of Queen *Mary*.

(See note 1.)

¹ This is another of those rare little booklets called forth during the sojourn of the Palatines in Great Britain. Its aim is fully expressed in the title. It is quite rare, but a few copies being in the libraries of this country. Through the courtesy of the State Library of New York, at Albany. I have been enabled to make myself master of its contents. I hereby desire to make public acknowledgment to the Officers of the said Library for having with the utmost readiness placed the book at my disposal. Only persons engaged in work like this can appreciate such favors properly.

things were freely distributed. Besides this, many rich gentlemen brought 60 or 80 pounds or as many Reichthalers and distributed them among the entire German people, and while doing so, said very modestly, "Take this now, with my Sympathy."

Many thousands of naked, and also such as out of greed locked up their own clothing in their chests, and went about in rags, were clothed anew.

A single business man, a Quaker, had for eight days cut up many wagon loads of cloth, for the naked ones. Another one bought out nearly all the Shoemakers; even before, he had bought 32,000 pairs of shoes which he gave to the people. And still another distributed 18,489 shirts so that those who were ill-clad might go better dressed. It would be hard to say how much the court preacher, now an inspector at Magdeburg, John Tribekko, spent in behalf of the Germans.

On the whole, our weak tongues can never tell the excellent deeds of charity which we Germans in England enjoyed. But sighing, we can only pray to God, that he may return it to them a thousand fold.

And likewise, as pure wheat is never entirely without weeds, or seldom a herd which has not one sickly member, so also among these many rich benefactors there were at times wicked outcasts who made it all the more bitter for the Germans. But the trouble came mostly by means of those Catholics who we previously had with us. At one time, while we were still camping in the fields, there came more than 1800 English people, on a dark night, with scythes and other weapons to our camp, who desired to cut down all the Catholics. This, indeed, without doubt would have been accomplished had they not been with the Lutherans and Reformed. To this day, on December 4 (1711) the pope is burned in effigy in all the streets of the city of London, and in all England, showing thereby how favorable they must have been to the Catholics!

Among the other dissolute outcasts there was a Presbyterian, born of the devil, a clerical, one devoid of all common sense, who had run away from Switzerland, and was now seeking

to make it very bitter for these Germans. He represented them to the Queen and Parliament as wearing blue stockings, and declaring they should be allowed to perish like dogs. As he received but little attention, he placed himself behind the recruiting officers, and as if he had royal authority, took away the finest and youngest boys as soldiers on the men of war and in other military service, and swore like a common foot soldier. He indulged in tobacco, beer and whisky from morning until night, and had, like Sminderides for 20 years, or so long as he had been in England, never seen the sun rise or set, sober. In such a prolonged carousal he pleased all the poor Englishmen. He took away the children from the poor Germans, and played with them as a Jew would do. For when a poor Englishman obtained a child to whom he promised to teach his profession, the Queen gave him five pounds sterling: when they had the money they supported the child very well for a week or two, but after that gave him blows instead of bread, so that because of his extreme hunger he was forced to run away.

Finally, after such religious malice was discovered, it was made known to the public and upon the knowledge of this Pharaoh-like oppression, there began the German emigration from England to other countries and islands, bringing them to dire distress. The beginning of this movement was made by those who went into Ireland, numbering 3688 persons. They were badly accommodated. They had to endure hunger and cold keep several fast days every week, as they had nothing to eat. No one ever received anything he could call his own. He might go wheresoever he would, but he must remain, together with his own people, a slave and a bondsman.

First those in Liverpool followed those who had gone over into Ireland at the breaking up of the camp. Or rather 30 families or 126 persons of those in Liverpool followed after them. They were very excellent people, and artisans but were so well supported by their hard labor, that after they had consumed their own provisions they could drive away hunger. Sixteen families went into Sunderland, 120 miles from London, to a

Prince who promised them so much ground, but did not keep his promise. Instead, he made day laborers of them and at last even went so far as to make those who did not escape in the night, slaves, sending them to Jamaica. Ten families proceeded to the West Country, otherwise called Plymouth, to earn their bread, in the Alaunen mountains. They received plenty of work but little pay. Now an Englishmen in those days received a Reich gulden for his daily wages, but the Germans only got a half Kopfferstücke. Thereupon they all turned their faces towards London, so that they might go back to Germany again.

Two families or fourteen people went to a gentleman 40 miles from London, at a place called Northumberland, who received only one pound of salt weekly among them, and daily they received half a pound of bread. Besides this they received neither meat nor vegetables of any kind. One family numbering eight was taken to a certain gentleman in the country, who promised them golden mountains, but in reality compelled them to herd swine. The head of this family was a hunter and an excellent man of the Reformed religion, and whose name I could give for the information of his friends. But he has escaped with wife and children, and with the others, who perhaps were not allowed to return to the Fatherland, went to New York.

Eight hundred and forty-four poor persons from Switzerland were put on board a ship to sail to North Carolina, but were anchored half a year at Portsmouth in the greatest hunger. 3086 persons were embarked on ten ships to be transported to New York, but they were already on the sea for eighteen weeks, from Christmas to Easter, and will leave port only with the fleet. It was their intention to enter some humble employment and if they could earn enough to buy property, they would become landholders. 1600 persons were packed on two ships to go to the Scilly islands, but when the inhabitants of that place received news of their coming, they sent a woefully worded petition to Parliament stating they could not support themselves much less the Germans, who did not understand fishing and

A B R I E F
HISTORY
O F T H E
Poor *Palatine* Refugees,
Lately Arriv'd in
E N G L A N D.

Containing,

- I. A full Answer to all Objections made against receiving them ; and plain and convincing Proofs, that the Accession of Foreigners is a manifest Advantage to *Great Britain*, and no Detriment to any of her Majesty's native Subjects.
- II. A Relation of their deplorable Condition ; and how they came to be reduc'd to such Extremities.
- III. A Description of the Country from whence they came.
- IV. An Account of their Numbers.
- V. By what Methods they have been subsisted.
- VI. How they may be dispos'd of, to the Honour and Service of the Queen's Majesty, the Glory and Profit of this Kingdom, and the Advantage of themselves and Posterities. And
- VII. An exact List of the Names of the Commissioners and Trustees appointed by her Majesty, for receiving and disposing of the Money to be collected for the Subsistence and Settlement of the said *Palatines*.

In a LETTER to a Friend in the Country.

LONDON Printed : And Sold by J. Baker at the Black Bap
in Peter-Post-Row. 1709. Price 6 d.
(See note 2 on page 399.)

could not ward off hunger. After six weeks had passed they were again set on land, and went to Germany again accompanied by their Lutheran pastor.

Three hundred and twenty two young people went into the English military service. The English bought 141 children, boys and girls. Fifty six young persons were used as servants, besides these there were other families here and there that no one knew of, because they went out of the company without leaving their names. Of these there came back into Germany again, the following :

I. 3548 on the 29th of September, 1708 (1709?) went back to the Fatherland again.

II. 1600 who were to go to the Scilly islands went back again.

III. The 746 who were ordered to go to Ireland, had to go to Germany.

IV. 800 from Ireland came also upon German soil again.

In a like manner all those who escaped from Plymouth, Sunderland, Liverpool, and other places were also sent out of England. In all, these numbered 6994 souls. To Ireland, North Carolina, New York and other places, 8213 were sent. This number must be added to those who had gone into Germany, making a total of 15,201. The whole number that came to England was 32,468, and subtracting from this total the before

² This little book of 50 pages is one of the most valuable contributions to the history of my subject, I have found. It came into my hands more than six months after this article had been prepared, and while it contains little that I had not found in detached fragments elsewhere, it is nevertheless one of the fullest, and as I believe one of the most reliable of all the authorities that have survived the mutations of two centuries. The copy I have used is the property of Judge Pennypacker, who received it from his London agent only a few months ago. In my searches through some of the principal libraries of the country, I did not find a copy, and had no knowledge of its existence until its contents were placed at my service by its generous owner. It is possibly unique, and it were well, perhaps, if the Pennsylvania-German Society, should some day publish the little book entire.

mentioned 15,201 there were in all 17,261 who died in London and other parts of England, not taking into account the 200 who went down with the ship and those who were buried at sea and in Holland.

As long as the Germans were encamped, things went tolerably well in spite of the fact that most of the parents permitted their innocent children to become corrupt, and cared not if they died, not even going to their funerals. But there were other good people who buried them. To these funerals many hundred Englishmen went, both on foot and in wagons. Frequently the concourse made such a noise, both by the neighing of the horses, rattling of wheels and by their loud talking, that no one could hear the minister or schoolmaster who officiated.

As those still living were moved into quarters, a hundred or more together, and lodged there, one could then see among other things what these wicked people brought from Germany, who left their own people without counsel, help or comfort, to die like cattle. They did not bury their children decently but permitted them to be dragged along like carcasses. Ordinarily, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a signal was given to bury the dead, by means of sheep and cow bells, whereupon the men, two by two brought the corpse of an adult, hanging from a sort of a carrying frame, and these were followed by the corpses of the small and half-grown children, borne upon the heads of women, to the cemetery at Dertforth.¹⁰ Perhaps half a dozen old women accompanied these funeral processions. (Weiber die mit in Engeland Würtz nägelein in Carolin zulesan gekommen.) As soon as the procession reached the cemetery, the corpses were thrown into a hole in layers, like herring. First were laid the women and virgins; upon these men and young boys, and upon these were placed the children, lengthwise and crosswise, until the hole was full.

¹⁰ This practice is pursued in some Spanish American countries at the present day, with the accompaniments of men firing salutes from muskets and others playing on violins.

Frequently it happened that when they carried out the dead and there were no ditches ready, they were put into coffins made of old boards and placed behind the encampment walls, from which they were taken by the dogs and entirely devoured. [—ganzlich aus den Sargen heraus nahmen und von ihnen Speisten.]

Those who were in other quarters, as the Redhouse, and remained with the Lutheran ministers, had it far better, for they were buried in a Christian manner, with beautiful hymns and a funeral panegyric. These services were usually conducted by Master George Hainer and the Schoolmaster, John George Tiltz. Rightly it was said of the Palatines, for so the Germans were commonly called in England, "you hit them, but they do not feel it." For if the evil Spirit choked and killed them, there was nothing but rejoicings and marriages among them. The before mentioned George Hainer himself joined 248 couples, and it is not definitely known how many were married by the others, namely by Master John Tribekko and Mr. Ruperti, before his arrival. 308 children were baptized by Mr. Hainer, five of whom were illegitimate, and thirteen were baptized at sea.

Nor should the remarkable marriage act be passed over in silence, which Mr. Hager accomplished after his ordination. Truly, he who could have seen this marriage ceremony performed as I saw it, would have laughed until his belly shook. In the first place, as Mr. Hager took his position in front of an old barrel full of cobbler's wax, and had mumbled a few words, a bridegroom came up who was lame in his left foot, accompanied by his bride, who was lame in the right foot. Truly they looked like children of Vulcan. Along with these came another couple, a very loving pair. The bride was more than 60 years old and had a hundred thousand wrinkles, in which foxes and hares could have hidden themselves; in other respects she looked much like a stuck calf. The groom was 18 or 19 years old, not yet dry behind the ears. He supported himself at the girdle of the bride, much like a child when it is learning to

Canary-Birds Naturaliz'd

I N

UTOPIA.

A CANTO.

Dulce est paternum solum.

L O N D O N

Printed : And sold by the Booksellers.

Price Six-pence.

(See note 3.)

walk. The third pair, however, looked a little more graceful. The groom on account of sickness, was so weak he could hardly stand. The bride had a large eye and a small one, and was barefooted and ragged. Meanwhile, she would cast furtive glances upon her beautiful "Corydon" like a cat upon a mouse. This most honorable couple wound up the company as they were all gathered around the barrel. The minister spoke a few words and then they were all joined. Whereupon they all went

³ While a number of brochures and booklets were written for and in the interests of the Palatines in England, a few were also written from an opposing standpoint, and this is one of them. It is more curious than meritorious. It is however exceedingly rare, the one whose title page is photographed above being the only copy I have ever seen. It belongs to Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, in whose library great rarities and early Americana are as numerous as second-hand novels at a street bookstall.

The booklet is a protest against the encouragement, naturalization and establishment of the Palatines in Great Britain, and the argument is presented in the form of a story. The foreign interlopers are called canary birds, and a council of native birds is called to take action in the matter. The robin, the sparrow, the linnet, the lark, nightingale and the rest meet in council and in their most melodious strains show up the bad character of the canaries, and declare themselves opposed to affording them entertainment. But many other birds dissented. The crow, magpie, goose and eagle upheld the cause of the foreign canaries, and the latter triumphed. Of course the existing factions, interests and prominent persons are represented under these allegorical names, but who is intended can only be surmised.

With a few brief extracts, I shall dismiss this rare example of the Palatine literature of the period.

In our unhappy Days of *Yore*,
When foreign Birds from *German Shore*
Came flocking to *Utopia's Coast*
And o'er the Country, rul'd the Roast.
We bought 'em dear, and fed 'em well
'Till they began for to rebel.

* * * * *

Or shall such Interlopers come
And turn me out of House and Home?

away from each other, like goats when they go away from their shepherd, each one to his own place.

Now, at last, when everybody was married that could go or stand, their hopes were disappointed because Parliament would not give its consent to what the Queen had promised. Upon this, the preachers were ordered by the committee to make known in sermons and at prayer-meeting, that those who desired to return to the Fatherland, should so decide and give their

Besides they're not of our Religion
No more than any *Holland* Widgeon.

* * * * *

Perhaps in Time they'll take, forsooth
The Bread out of our Natives Mouth,
To nat'r alize 'em is a Jest
Lets not defile our own dear Nest.

* * * * *

And will these Foreigners be found
To till your waste and barren ground ?
In good Mechanics their Trades follow
And let your fruitful Fields lie fallow.
We've Poor enough among ourselves ;
Need no encroaching foreign Elves.

* * * * *

Here is a tilt at William Penn :

At this, a quaking *Bird o' the Feather*
Native, was highly nettl'd whether
We'd nat'r al such vast Flocks together;
Or how we'd of them so dispose
As not to make intestine Woes ;
But on the Wing his ruffl'd Pen
Was quickly set to Rights again,
And by advancing his Dominion
Made the best Feather in his 'Pinion.
For presently the higher Pow'rs
Prevail'd by plying the next Oars ;
To stop his mouth they found a way
And sent them to 'Sylvania.

names, for each one was to receive a pound sterling for the expenses of the journey. Upon this more than 900 people gathered together and returned again to Germany. The rest who remained in England, thought they would stay there, as it was a country in which the earth was so fruitful, that in many respects it could be compared to the promised land. In a word, it was an earthly Paradise. Yet good and excellent as the land was, in spite of it all, the Germans were forced to make room and go again upon German soil. But the most of these people went to Dantzig. How contented they all will be there, experience will tell us.





APPENDIX G.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE STAY OF THE PALATINES IN AND AROUND LONDON — DETAILS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED TO SUBSIST THEM DURING THEIR STAY AND TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.¹³



SEAL OF WILLIAM PENN.
and Characters, whose names I have no authority to publish, and

HER Majesty being informed of the miserable Condition of these People, was at the whole Charge of transporting them into her own Dominions, and took particular Care of their Subsistence; but their Numbers being like to increase, and it must necessarily take up some Time for appointing and settling the Distribution of her Majesty's Charity for their daily Relief, a certain Number of well disposed private Gentlemen, Divines, Physicians, Merchants

¹³ Palatine Refugees in England, p. 30.

whose indefatigable Pains and unexemplify'd Charities, nothing less than Heaven can recompense, voluntarily, and without any Invitation or Motive, but their own pious Inclinations obliging them to it; 1st, Because the Palatines were in great Distress. 2dly, Because they were Strangers; And 3dly, Because it was not known that the Government, or any else provided, for them. In which good Offices they laboured abundantly and effectually, from about the Middle of May, till the 2d of July, at which time Commissioners were appointed by her Majesty's Letters Patent, to take Care of 'em, and receive Proposals for the Disposal of 'em, whereof all these private Gentlemen aforesaid, are of the Number.

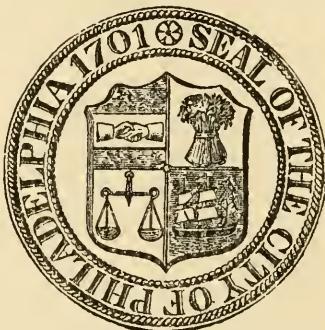
In order to make Provision for these distressed People, when these Gentlemen acted in a private Capacity, they first met in a room in the Temple Change Coffee House, and afterwards at a Gentleman's Chambers in the Queen's-Bench Walks, in the Temple, where they erected themselves into a Charitable Society, elected a Chairman, and came to such Resolutions as were thought most expedient for the Subsistence of the Palatines. To which End they chose two Agents to attend these People *de Die in Diem*, to inform themselves and then the Gentlemen, of their Several Conditions, and to distribute the private Charities in such Proportion as they saw convenient, 'till Places might be found to lodge them in, without any trouble to the Inhabitants; and besides these Particulars, by their Interest with the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants and others, they procur'd as much private Charity from several Hands, during the short Time of their acting as private Gentlemen, as amounted to between 7 and 800 Pounds; Many of which Benefactors, in Obedience to that Evangelical Precept, of not letting the left Hand know what the right Hand does, in this kind, conceal'd their Names from this Charitable Society; tho' the Gentlemen never omitted returning their hearty thanks to the Benefactors by the Persons that brought it.

The private Charities thus Collected, these Gentlemen ordered to be put into the Hands of a Goldsmith, which was

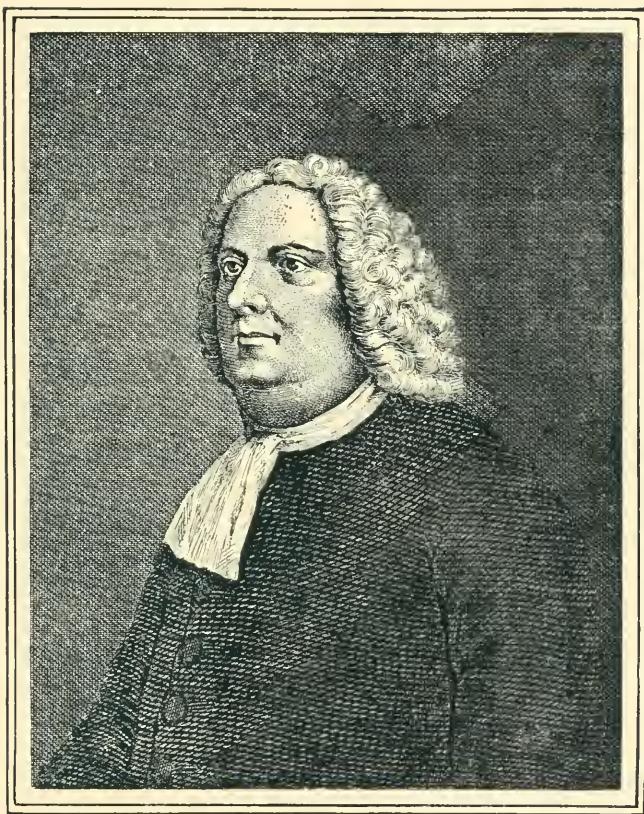
employ'd for the Subsistence of the Distressed ; and whereas several of them, at their first coming were in great Want, all imaginable Care and Speed was us'd to procure them Lodging by their Agents, the number of whom they encreas'd with the Number of the Palatines, to whom they allow'd and pay'd 12s. per week for their Pains and Subsistence, besides other necessary Charges and Expenses in the Service of the necessitous Palatines.

About this Time, viz. May 23, 1709, there was an estimate produc'd, that the Number of the Palatines were 825 Men, Women and Children, residing about the Tower, St. Cathrenes, Tower Ditch, Wapping, Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield and Places adjacent, whereupon it was agreed by the Gentlemen to thin the Number, by hiring some cheap Houses and Barns out of the Town ; which was done accordingly, and they were lodg'd in Barns and Houses at Kensington, Walworth, Stockwell, Bristoll, Cansey, and Camberwell ; and as the Number of the Palatines encreas'd, so did the Care of these Gentlemen, in providing more Barns and Houses for them; also in procuring from the Queen Lodging for them in her Majesty's Rope Yard at Deptford, in the upper Rooms in the Red House in the same Place, which the Queen hir'd and were then vacant, with the Loan of a thousand Tents from her Majesty, for their Reception on Blackheath, Greenwich and Camberwell, where a Gentleman of that place gave a Ground to set them up in. Nor did the Care of these Gentlemen terminate in Lodging them, but they also suppli'd them with great Quantities of Bread, Cheese, Milk and Small Beer with Straw to lie on, Blankets and Cover-lids and as many Combs as cost £12.

They also took Care when any of the Palatines were sick, to provide Necessaries fit for them in such a Condition, and a



THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

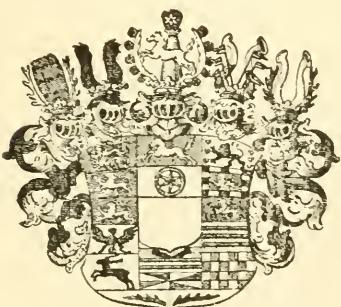


GW. Penn

learn'd and charitable Physician of their own Number, took the Pains to visit them, and supply'd them with Physical Medicaments at his own Expense, as well as leaving a Chirurgeon behind him, to administer them according to his Direction.

But all these being corporal Charities, these Gentlemen ceas'd not here, but also made Provision for Spiritual Food for their Souls: and to that pious End, agreed with Mr. Sc——r to read Prayers to the Palatines every Day, for which he was to be allow'd the Charge of his Coach-hire; the Clerk of the Prussian chappel was to assist at divine Service, and to be consider'd for his Pains. To farther improve their knowledge in the Word of God, these Gentlemen desir'd one of their Num-

ber to write to his correspondent at Hamburg, to buy and send over a thousand High Dutch New Testaments, and the Psalms in Prose, in Quires in the Long Primer, for the Use of the Palatines, and order'd that £60 should be reserv'd to pay for them. Lastly, they agreed that it should be taken into Consideration, how to form a Proposal to

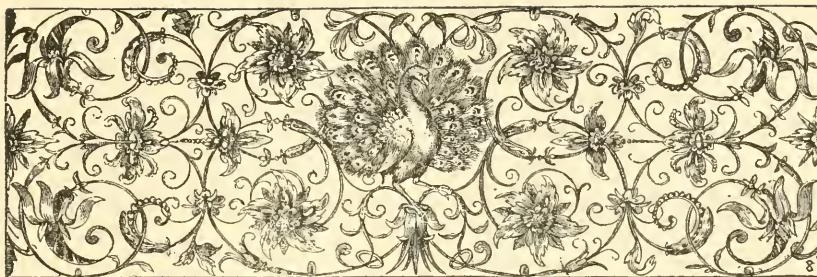


ARMS OF CHUR-BRAUNSCHWEIG.
1694.

the Government, for applying the Queen's Allowance to support five hundred Palatine Children, from the Age of six to twelve, at a Charity School, in order to be instructed to write and read English, to be taught their Catechism, to cast Accompt, and to work on the Linnen Manufactures, &c. And now these private Gentlemen having voluntarily done all these great and charitable Offices for the Palatines, they put an End to their Meeting in the Temple, and the Trustees appointed by her Majesty to distribute the Money collected for the Palatines, met the first Time, viz. July 2d at the New Building joining the Banqueting House, and adjourn'd themselves to the next Wednesday Morning at St. Paul's Chaple House. * * * * *

The Queen's great Charity has, ever since the first Arrival of the Palatines, been the principal Fund for their Subsistence,

the other Charities, though they did abundance of Good, as an additional Relief, by the prudent Management of the Gentlemen, yet they were but precarious, and not to be rely'd upon; so that her Majesty's Charge, by the Increase of these Foreigners, was raised from £16 a Day, at first, to £100 a Day afterwards; which was distributed by the two German Divines (that only had Authority to dispose of it) in this Proportion, viz. To each Man, and each Woman above twenty Years of Age five Pence. To those under twenty, and above ten, four Pence. To those under ten Years of Age, three Pence *per diem*, which was pay'd every Tuesday and Friday, besides one Pound of Bread *per diem* to each of 'em: but there being only two Gentlemen, as has already been said, that had Authority to receive and dispose of the Queen's Charity, to whom it grew a greater Burden then they were able to bear, it was thought convenient by the Ministry, to put the care of the Palatines under a due Regulation, by authorizing a Number of Persons, fitly qualify'd, to enquire into their State, and the properest Measure for their Relief and Settlement; whereupon her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Commissioners and Trustees; by her Letters Patents under the Great Seal, for Collecting, receiving, and disposing of the Money to be collected for the Subsistence and Settlement of the poor Palatines, who upon July 6, 1709, gave publick Notice in the *Gazette*, that they would meet in a general Meeting in the Chapter House of St. Pauls, on every Wednesday at four of the Clock in the afternoon, and that in order to receive Proposals for employing and settling the said Palatines, and to prepare Business for the said general Meeting, they would meet as a Committee in the new Buildings adjoining to the Banqueting House in Whitehall, on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at four of the Clock in the afternoon; and that they would also meet as a Committee in the Council Chamber in Guild-hall, London, on every Monday and Friday at four of the clock in the Afternoon, and on every Wednesday at ten of the Clock in the Morning, the first of the said Meetings to be on the Friday following.



APPENDIX H.



ARMS OF CITY OF AUGSBURG.

JN the rare book belonging to Judge Pennypacker of which I have already spoken,¹⁰ I found the following summary of the persons who left Germany during this Exodus, as well as the places from which they emigrated. How the writer who prepared it was able to get at the exact numbers it is difficult to say at this distant day, and yet, it is possible his figures may be approximately correct. It will be observed the sum total does not reach the half of that of the writer quoted in Appendix F.

F. R. D.

LISTE DER NACH DER INSEL PENNSYLVANIEN ABGEREISTEN LEUTE.

Aus der Pfaltz	8,589
Aus dem Darmstattichen	2,334

¹⁰ Das verlangte, nicht erlangte Canaan.

Aus dem Hanauischen	1,113
Aus dem Francken-Land ¹	653
Aus dem Mahntzischen ²	63
Aus dem Trierischen ³	58
Aus dem Speyrischen, Wormsischen und Graff-schaftlichen ⁴	490
Aus dem Hessenland ⁵	81
Aus dem Zweybrückischen ⁶	125
Aus dem Nassauischen ⁷	203
Aus dem Elsass	413
Aus dem Baadischen ⁸	320
Aus allerhand Landschaften ledige Hand-wercks Leute	871
<hr/>	
Summa	15,313

ANOTHER SUMMARY, TO JUNE 10, 1709.¹¹

By June 10, there had come over the following :

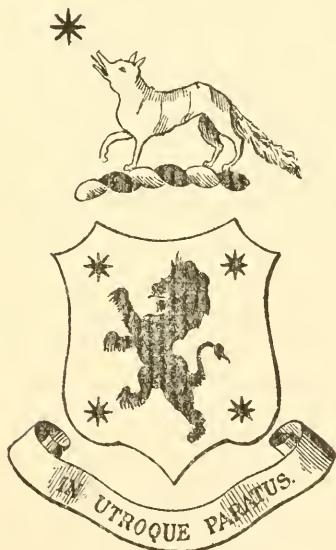
Men that had families	940
Unmarried men	292
Daughters above fourteen years of age	247
Sons under fourteen years	1016
Wives	903
Widows	73
Unmarried women	77
Sons above fourteen years	257
Daughters under fourteen years	950
<hr/>	
A Total of	4,774

¹ Land of the Franks. Now belonging to Bavaria, called Kreise or counties; Ober, Mittel and Unter Franken, including the cities of Nuremberg, Baireuth and Würzburg.

² The Archbishopric of Mayence (Mainz).

³ The Archbishopric of Trier.

- ⁴ The Ecclesiastical districts of Speir, Worms and Grafschaftlich of the Palatinate Rhine Provinces.
- ⁵ From Hesse Darmstadt (Electorate.)
- ⁶ From the district of Zweibrücken, a city of the Palatinate.
- ⁷ From Hesse-Nassau (Cassel) Electorate.
- ⁸ From Baden.
- ¹¹ State of the Palatines, p. 7.



EVENING RECEPTION.

During the evening a most notable and enjoyable reception was given by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to the visiting members of the Pennsylvania-German Society at the rooms of the former, 1300 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa., which was largely attended by many members of both Societies, prominent in their several communities and distinguished throughout the country at large.

By unanimous vote the thanks of the Society were heartily tendered the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for this and the many other courtesies shown during their Annual meeting in Philadelphia.

In Memoriam.

Hon. Robert Klotz.

Hon. Robert Klotz was a native of Carbon county, born in 1819. In early life he was engaged in the mercantile business, and, later, took charge of one of the leading hotels of Mauch Chunk. He then took an active interest in politics and was elected to several county offices. When the question of Kansas statehood came up he went there, took a prominent part with Governor Reeder and participated in the Topeka Convention. He remained there until after its admission into the Union when he returned to Mauch Chunk. In 1878 he was elected to Congress by a plurality of 95 over his three rival aspirants to the same position, and, two years later, re-elected by a majority of over 6000.

He was a veteran of the Mexican war, ranking as

a Captain, and, during the Civil War, was a Major in one of the Emergency regiments.

As a citizen he was very highly esteemed, and as a politician he was a leader amongst local leaders. He was a man of positive character, and, as such, had many very warm friends and some extremely bitter enemies. A peculiarity of his disposition was an off-handed bluntness of expression in conversation, with an ability to manifest intense contempt for enemies, but, withal, he was one of the most tender-hearted men living and deserving of special commendation for his genuine, silent charity to the poor and unfortunate.

His death occurred on May 1, 1895.

He was elected to membership in the Penn'a-German Society on July 8, 1891.

H. M. M.R.

Jacob Andrew Shindel.

Col. Jacob A. Shindel, the son of Col. Jacob Shindel, a soldier of the War of 1812 and a direct descendant of Baron von Shindel, of Germany, was born in Lebanon on April 15, 1829. He was educated in the schools of his native town, attending Franklin and Marshall College but one term. Shortly after attaining his majority he entered the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under Governor Bigler who commissioned him a Lieut. Colonel on his staff. After a short stay with Capt. Thompson of the Logan House, Altoona, he went to Washington, having been appointed to a lucrative position under Judge Campbell, then Postmaster General, thence to a place in the Custom House at Philadelphia, and, later, back to Washington, serving under Colonel Forney, then Clerk of the House of Representatives. Here he labored faithfully in ministering to the wants of the Union soldiers. In recognition of these services he was commissioned

a Quartermaster in the U. S. Army, by President Lincoln, with the rank of Captain, and served, as such, most honorably, till the close of the war. In 1867, in a civil capacity he entered the office of the Second Comptroller, U. S. Treasury, at Washington, where he remained a faithful, upright, energetic aid, for twenty years, resigning in 1889 from ill health. Having returned to his native town, in 1893 he was elected City Controller as a Republican, though the other municipal offices were carried by the opposite party, which office he held at the time of his death.

Colonel Shindel was a most public spirited and highly respected citizen of Lebanon. He was an enthusiastic supporter of every measure relating to the advancement of the public schools, the spread of practical Christianity and the general cultivation of love and charity amongst all men. Until the breaking out of the Rebellion he was a strong Democrat, but then became a Republican like many others. He was a member of the Lutheran church, a prominent Odd Fellow, much interested in Lebanon's Fire

Department, a devoted philatelist and member of the American Philatelic Society, of Philadelphia, and became a member of the Penn'a-German Society at its organization.

In 1851 he married Miss Priscilla Burglebach, who survives him, with one son, Jay M. Shindel, of the Lebanon and Philadelphia Bars, who succeeded his father as City Controller and now holds the office of District Attorney for Lebanon County.

The Colonel's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter, President of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, prominent in Philadelphia and throughout the state for her numerous charities, survived him only four months. The devotion of this brother and sister to each other was frequently noted and commented upon.

He died at 3.00 a. m. on Saturday, February 16, 1895, from pneumonia and heart failure, after an illness of two weeks.

H. M. M. R.

Lewis Sebastian Levan.

Lewis Sebastian Levan was born in Maxatawny Township, Berks county, Pa., on Sept. 12, 1860. He was a son of John Klein Levan (Sept. 7, 1804—Apr. 12, 1878), son of John and wife Christiana Klein, son of John and wife —Kohler, son of Sebastian and wife Susanna Schneider, son of Jacob, died 1763, the founder of the family in America, who emigrated at an early date. He was of Huguenot origin.

Mr. Levan removed with his father to Pricetown in 1862, and to Leesport in 1868, where he attended the public schools, and pursued a course of private instruction during 1876-77. He then entered the Kutztown Normal School where he remained until 1881. Having taught school during the winter of 1881-2 he entered the law office of Edgar M. Levan, Reading, Pa., with the intention of reading law. At the expiration of four years a favorable business opportunity presenting itself he embraced it and gave

up the study of law. Later he became a Notary Public and, in 1895, was elected Alderman over great opposition, which office he held at the time of his decease.

Mr. Levan was an ardent Democrat, a kind and courteous official, and a man of good judgment, which won for him many friends. He was the author of a number of poems, many of which were received by the public with marked signs of favor.

His death, which occurred 7.30 a. m., Dec. 26, 1896, was the result of an attack of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Levan was elected to membership in the Penna-German Society on Jan. 9, 1895. His brother, the Rev. Franklin Klein Levan D. D., likewise a member of the Society, was deceased Nov. 13, 1894. There still survive him two brothers, Dr. Jeremiah R. Levan, of Philadelphia, and John S. Levan, of Reading, also three sisters, Mrs. Henry C. G. Reber, Misses Agnes and Emily, all of Reading. He was married, on June 4, 1896, to Miss Annie Miller.

H. M. M. R.

George Henry Richards.

George Henry Richards was born at Columbia, Pa., on August 14, 1843. He was son of Allen Richards and Catharine Caroline Bowman (March 12, 1814—June 10, 1888), who was dau. Joshua Bowman (1781-1826), son of Benjamin (1742-1822), son of Benjamin (d 1781-2), son of Wendel (d 1735) a Swiss Mennonite from the neighborhood of Worms and Frankenthal, who came to America in the autumn of 1709 and took up a large tract of land in what is now West Lampeter township of Lancaster county, Pa.

Mr. Richards was educated in the Parochial schools of St. James' P. E. church, the High School of Lancaster, and State Normal School at Millersville. He was engaged in teaching school, and, later, in the mercantile business at Columbia, Pa. He became a member of the Penn'a-German Society on April 15, 1891. His death took place on Dec. 23, 1894.

H. M. M. R.

Eugene Zieber.

Eugene Zieber was the son of William Bolton Zieber, m. Anne Elizabeth dau. Maria Vanderslice (b July 7, 1795), dau. Dr. George Vanderslice, son Henry Vanderslice, (March 9, 1726—Feb. 10, 1797), son Anthony Vanderslice, who was son Baron von der Sluys and m. Martha Pennebecker dau. Hendrick Pennebecker. Both of these families were of the first settlers of Germantown and prominent in the early history of our Commonwealth, Hendrick Pennebecker being "Surveyor of Lands" for the Penns.

Mr. Zieber was considered to be one of the best authorities on heraldry in the United States. He was the author of "Heraldry in America," a most

complete work on that science, especially in its relation to this country, and, as such, a standard book of reference.

About two months prior to his death, whilst returning to his home at Wayne, near Philadelphia, he was unfortunate enough to lose his balance and fall from the express train on which he was a passenger. This accident came near proving fatal at the time and had such an effect upon his brain as to cause him to take his own life. His decease took place June 6, 1897. His wife and child survive him.

He was elected to membership in the Penn'a-German Society on January 15, 1897.

H. M. M. R.

OFFICERS.

President,

Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D. D.

*Vice Presidents,*Hon. James Addamis Beaver, LL. D.,
Rev. Prof. Matthias Henry Richards, D. D.*Secretary,*

H. M. M. Richards.

Treasurer,

Julius F. Sachse.

Executive Committee,

1896-1897.

F. J. F. Schantz,
Thomas C. Zimmerman.

1897-1898.

E. W. S. Parthemore,
Nathan C. Schaeffer.

1898-1899.

J. Max Hark,
E. H. Rauch.

1899-1900.

Morton L. Montgomery,
D. W. Nead.

1900-1901.

Frank Ried Diffenderffer,
Lee L. Grumbine.

SURVIVING MEMBERS

AUGUST 1, 1897.

	Elected.
April 15, 1891.	Albright, Edwin. Allentown, Pa. President judge, 31st District, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 11, 1893.	Ayers, Bucher. . . . 805 N. 17th, st. Philadelphia, Pa. Civil Engineer—Lieut. Colonel, Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Johnson.
Jan. 15, 1897.	Achev, Frederick Augustus . . . East Petersburg, Pa. Physician, M. D.
April 20, 1897.	Arndt, John Stover. . . 1109 Market st. Philadelphia, Pa. Editor, "Philadelphia Inquirer"
April 15, 1891.	Bausman, John Watts Baer. . . . Lancaster, Pa. Lawyer—Bank President.
Oct. 11, 1893.	Blasser, Jared Francis York, Pa.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Bland, H. Willis. Reading, Pa. President Judge, Orphans Court, Berks County, Pa.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Bausman, Benjamin Reading, Pa. Rev. and D. D., Reformed.
April 20, 1897.	Bartholomew, Allen R. Pottsville, Pa. Clergyman, Reformed, A. M.
April 15, 1891.	Baer, George F. Reading, Pa. Attorney-at-Law, LL. D.—Late President Pennsylvania- German Society.
July 8, 1891.	Beidelman, William Easton, Pa. Attorney-at-Law—Ex-Mayor of Easton, Pa.—Ex-Member Senate of Pennsylvania
Jan. 11, 1893.	Beaver, James Addams. Bellefonte, Pa. Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania—Ex-Governor of Penna.—LL. D. Brev. Brigadier General U. S. A.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Beaver, Daniel Benjamin De Walt. . . . Reading, Pa. Physician and Surgeon—M. D.
Jan. 15, 1897.	Beasley, Charles Oscar, 112 N. Broad st. Philadelphia, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
April 15, 1891.	Bierer, Jacob J. Latrobe, Pa.

April 15, 1891.	Bricker, John Randolph	Lititz, Pa. Leaf Tobacco and Cigars—Brevet Major, U. S. V.
Oct. 11, 1893.	Bittenger, John Wierman	York, Pa. Judge of County Courts.
Jan. 11, 1893.	Brower, William	Spring City, Pa. Physician, M. D.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Boyer, Charles Clinton	Kutztown, Pa. Clergyman, Lutheran—Prof. and Ph. D.—Keystone State Normal School.
Jan. 16, 1896.	Borhek, Ashton Christian	Bethlehem, Pa. Lumber Merchant.
Jan. 16, 1896.	Brodhead, Albert	Bethlehem, Pa.
Oct. 15, 1896.	Boyer, Benjamin Franklin	Camden, N. J. Woolen Manufacturer.
Jan. 15, 1897.	Borneman, Henry Stauffer, 708 Harrison Building,	Philadelphia, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
April 15, 1891.	Buehrle, Robert Koch	Lancaster, Pa. City Superintendent of Schools—A. M., Ph. D.
Oct. 11, 1893.	Brunner, David Bachman	Reading, Pa. Ex-Member of Congress.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Brunner, Frank R.	Eschbach, Pa. Physician and Surgeon—M. D.—Ex-Member Senate of Penn'a.
Jan. 16, 1896	Brunner, Christian Otto	Bethlehem, Pa. Treasurer Bethlehem Iron Co.
Jan. 16, 1896.	Brunner, Franklin Henry	Bethlehem, Pa. Executive Office, Bethlehem Iron Co.
July 21, 1896.	Bruner, Daniel Pastorius	Germantown, Pa. Civil Engineer—Attorney-at-Law.
Jan. 15, 1897,	Bruner, Abraham	Crewe, Va. Civil and Mining Engineer.
April 12, 1893.	Crater, Lewis	Reading, Pa. Late Adjutant, 50th Reg't Penn'a. Veteran Vols.—Past Commander McLean Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic—Aide-de-Camp National Staff—Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.
Oct. 3, 1894.	Croll, Philip C.	Lebanon, Pa. Clergyman, Lutheran.
July 18, 1895.	Croll, Sylvester Edward	Buffalo, N. Y. Secretary Buffalo Box Factory.
April 15, 1891.	Diffenderffer, Frank Ried	Lancaster, Pa. Editor "New Era"—Late Pres't and Sec'y Penn'a-German Society.
Jan. 13, 1892.	Dillinger, Jacob Schreiber	Allentown, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
July 18, 1892.	Derr, Andrew Fein	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Fire Insurance—Attorney-at-Law—Banker—A. B.—A. M.

Jan. 9, 1895. Dearick, William Wilberforce. Kutztown, Pa.
Clergyman, Reformed—Prof. of Psychology in Keystone State
Normal School—A. M.

July 15, 1897. Dreer, Edwin Greble, 1520 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 14, 1896. Diefenderfer, Walter Benneville Cresson, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

Jan. 11, 1893. Dunbar, William Henry, 667 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
Clergyman, Lutheran—D. D.

April 11, 1894. Dundore, Franklin 428 Library St., Phila., Pa.
Banker and Broker.

July 20, 1894. Dundore, Charles Rick . . . 428 Library St., Phila., Pa.

July 20, 1894. Dundore, Franklin, Jr. . . . 428 Library St., Phila., Pa.

July 20, 1894. Dundore, Nathan Lebanon, Pa.
Merchant.

Jan. 15, 1897. Dunmire, George Benson . . 1618 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Physician—A. M.—M. D.

April 15, 1891 Egle, William Henry. Harrisburg, Pa.
Penna. State Librarian—M. D.—Surgeon, U. S. Vols.—Lieut.
Colonel and Senior Medical officer N. G. P.—Late Pres't
Penna.-German Society.

Jan. 13, 1892. Erdman, Constantine J. Allentown, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Ex-Member of Congress.

Jan. 12, 1894. Endlich, Gustav Adolph Reading, Pa.
Judge of County Courts.

Jan. 12, 1894. Ermentrout, James Nevin. Reading, Pa.
President Judge, Court of Common Pleas.

Jan. 12, 1894. Ermentrout, Daniel. Reading, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Member of Congress—A. M.

July 18, 1895. Early, John William, Sr. Reading, Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran—A. M.

Oct. 15, 1896. Ettinger, George Taylor. Allentown, Pa.
Prof. Latin and Pedagogy, Muhlenberg College—Ph. D.

April 15, 1891. Eby, Maurice C. Harrisburg, Pa.
Merchant.

April 14, 1896. Eyerman, John Easton, Pa.
Prof. Lafayette College—F. Z. S. (Loudon), F. G. S. A., F. A.
G. S., M. I. M. E.

April 15, 1891. Fisher, Henry L. York, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Late Pres't Penn'a German Society.

April 15, 1891. Franklin, Walter Mayer Lancaster, Pa.
Attorney-at Law—A. M.

April 15, 1891. Faust, Jonathan Ziegler'sville, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

Jan. 12, 1894. Frick, Benjamin Franklin. York, Pa.
Prothonotary County Courts—Late officer 39th Regt., U. S. C.
Troops.

Jan. 12, 1894. Frysinger, Jesse. Hanover, Pa.
Manufacturer.

Jan. 9, 1895. Fry, Jacob. Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran—A. M.—D. D.—Prof. Theological
Seminary.

Jan. 16, 1896. Fogel, Edwin Miller. Fogelsville, Pa.

Jan. 15, 1897. Fry, Charles Livingston. Lancaster, Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran.

April 20, 1897. Flores, Philip Wetzel. Dillingersville, Pa.
Farmer—Late Lieut. 176 Regt. P. V.

Jan. 12, 1894. Gallatin, John Dallas. York, Pa.

April 15, 1891. Grob, Samuel. Schwenksville, Pa.

Jan. 13, 1892. Gobin, John Peter Shindel. Lebanon, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.—L.L. D.—Member Senate of Penn'a.—
Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Vols.—Brigadier Gen-
eral, N. G. P.

Jan. 13, 1892. Gorgas, George Albert. Harrisburg, Pa.
Apothecary.—Ph. G.

Jan. 13, 1892. Gorgas, William Luther. Harrisburg, Pa.
Cashier Harrisburg National Bank.

Jan. 11, 1893. Good, James I. Reading, Pa.
Clergyman, Reformed.—D. D.

Jan. 12, 1894. Gross, John Kunkel. York, Pa.

Jan. 12, 1894. Gillan, W. Rush. Chambersburg, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.—Ex-Member Legislature of Penn'a.

Jan. 15, 1897. Gilbert, David McConaughy. Harrisburg, Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran—D. D.

April 15, 1891. Grumbine, Lee Light. Lebanon, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

April 15, 1891. Grumbine, Ezra. Lebanon, Pa.
Physician.—M. D.

Jan. 11, 1893. Grumbine, Harvey Carson. Lock Haven, Pa.
Prof. Latin and Greek, Central State Normal School—A. B.—
Ph. B.

Jan. 12, 1894. Grumbine, Samuel. Titusville, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

April 15, 1891. Hark, Joseph Maximilian. Bethlehem, Pa.
Clergyman, Moravian—D. D.—Principal Seminary and Col-
lege for Women.

Jan. 13, 1892. Hake, Edward G. New Cumberland, Pa.
Physician.—M. D.

Jan. 11, 1893. Hayden, Horace Edwin. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Clergyman, Protestant Episcopal.—M. A.

Jan. 12, 1894. Harbaugh, Linn. Chambersburg, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 12, 1894. Haines, Harvey W. York, Pa.
Farmer.

Jan. 12, 1894. Hantz, Charles Edward York, Pa.
Heating Contractor.

Jan. 9, 1895. Hartmann, Jean Wilhelm August Reading, Pa.
Professor of German, Boys' High School.

April 23, 1895. Hanold, Hiester Muhlenberg Reading, Pa.

July 18, 1895. Hanold, Frank Wildbahn Reading, Pa.
Wholesale Coal and Coke.

July 18, 1895. Haldeman, Horace L. Chickies, Pa.
Iron Master—Late Captain 20th Reg't Penn's Cavalry.

July 18, 1895. Hartman, Paul Aug. Harrisburg, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

April 15, 1891. Heckman, George Creider Reading, Pa.
Clergyman, Presbyterian.—D. D.—LL. D.—Late President
Penn'a-German Society.

April 15, 1891. Hess, Abram Lebanon, Pa.
Coal and Iron Commission Merchant—City Treasurer.

April 15, 1891. Hess, Jeremiah S. Hellertown, Pa.
Member Legislature of Penn'a.

April 15, 1891. Hertz, John Lincoln Lititz, Pa.
Physician.—M. D.

April 15, 1891. Heilman, Samuel Phillips Heilman Dale, Pa.
Physician.—M. D.

April 15, 1891. Heilman, Henry Snavely Lebanon, Pa.
Farmer.

July 18, 1892. Hensel, William Uhler Lancaster, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.—Late Attorney-General of Penn'a.

July 18, 1892. Heydrick, Christopher Franklin, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.—Justice Supreme Court of Penn'a.—LL. D.

Jan. 12, 1894. Heiges, George W. York, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.—Ex-Member Legislature of Penn'a.

Jan. 12, 1894. Heiges, Samuel Beelman Washington, D. C.
Dep't of Agriculture, Div. of Pomology.

Jan. 12, 1894. Herman, Charles Andrew York, Pa.
Retired.

Jan. 9, 1895. Heckman, Frederic Creider Reading, Pa.
Clerk.

Jan. 9, 1895. Herr, Martin Luther Lancaster, Pa.
Physician.—M. D.

Jan. 13, 1892. Hiester, Gabriel Harrisburg, Pa.

April 12, 1893. Hill, Charles Frederick Hazleton, Pa.
Insurance.—U. S. Commissioner.

Jan. 9, 1895. Hiester, Isaac Reading, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.—President Second National Bank.

Jan. 15, 1897. Himes, Charles Francis Carlisle, Pa.
Prof. of Physics, and Lecturer on Scientific Expert Testimony,
Dickinson School of Law—Ph. D.—LL. D.

Jan. 13, 1892. Houck, Henry Lebanon, Pa.
Deputy State Superintendent Public Instruction.

Jan. 11, 1893. Hoffer, John Henry Lebanon, Pa.

Jan. 12, 1894. Hoffman, Amos York, Pa.
Merchant.

Jan. 12, 1894. Hoffman, Walter James Mannheim, Germany.
Physician—M. D.—U. S. Consul Mannheim, Germany—
Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute—Honorary
Curator Ethn. Museum Catholic University of America
—Officer, orders of Nichan—Istikhar, Tunis, Bust of
the Liberator, Venezuela, Crown of Steel of Araucania,
Patagonia, Melusine, of Jerusalem, Cyprus and
Armenia; Knight, Royal order of the Crown, Prussia,
Royal order of St. James; Portugal, Grand Ducal Order
of the Zähringen Lion, Baden; Decorated with Royal
Bavarian Ludwig medal for science and art, the Great
Golden medal of merit for science and art from the
Emperor Francis Joseph II, Royal Norwegian Golden
medal of merit with Crown, from King Oscar II, the
Military medal of Steel at the non-combatant ribbon,
for services as Surgeon in the Prussian Army during
the War of 1870-71; Laureate in (Gold medalist) Royal
Didactic Society, Rome, Italy, (cross of merit 1st class)
Academica L'Union di Roma, Italia, (Gold medalist 11
class) L' Associazione dei Bene Meriti Italiani, Palermo,
Italy, (Gold Cross) and Honorary President Dante
Aligheri Academy, Catania, Italy, (chevalier of 1 class)
Universal Humanitarian Society of the Maritime Alps,
Palermo, Italy, (chevalier 1 class) of the Monde
Humanitaire de Paris, France; Active, Corresponding
and Honorary Member of numerous Societies in
America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Jan. 9, 1895. Holtzinger, John H. Harrisburg, Pa.
Publisher.

April 15, 1891. Humrich, Christian Philip Carlisle, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 9, 1895. Hubley, Alfred Augustus Lancaster, Pa.
Pharmacist.

Oct. 15, 1896. Jacobs, Henry Eyster Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran—D. D.—LL. D.—Professor Lutheran
Theological Seminary.

April 15, 1891. Kauffman, Andrew John. Columbia, Pa.

April 15, 1891. Kershner, Jefferson E. Lancaster, Pa.
Prof. of Mathematics in Franklin & Marshall College—Ph. D.

Jan. 13, 1892. Kelker, Rudolph Frederick. Harrisburg, Pa.
Retired Merchant.

Jan. 13, 1892. Kelker, William Anthony. Harrisburg, Pa.
Librarian Dauphin County Historical Society.

Jan. 13, 1892. Keller, John Peter Harrisburg, Pa.
Dentist—D. S.

Jan. 11, 1893. Keim, Beverly Randolph 1311 S. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Major and Quartermaster 1st Brigade N. G. P.

Jan. 11, 1893. Kevinski, John Bruno Lancaster, Pa.
Teacher of music.

July 20, 1894. Kriebel, Howard Weigner. Pennsburg, Pa.
Teacher.

Jan. 9, 1895. Keller, Eli. Zionsville, Pa.
Clergyman, Reformed—D. D.

Jan. 9, 1895. Kline, Clarence Winfield. Hazleton, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Ex-Member Senate of Penna.

Jan. 12, 1894. Kindig, Harrison York, Pa.
Dealer in horses.

Jan. 16, 1896. Keck, Winfield Scott Bethlehem, Pa.
Merchant.

Jan. 16, 1896. Kriebel, Oscar Schultz Pennsburg, Pa.
Clergyman, Schwenfelder—Principal Perkiomen Seminary—
A. M.—B. D.

April 14, 1896. Keagy, Franklin Chambersburg, Pa.
Architect.

Jan. 15, 1897. Keim, de Benneville Randolph. Reading, Pa.
Journalist—Late Agent of United States for investigation of
its Consular Service throughout the world.

Jan. 11, 1893. Kulp, George Brubaker. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Editor.

July 18, 1892. Kuhns, Levi Oscar Middletown, Conn.
Professor of Romance Languages, Wesleyan University—
M. A.

Jan. 11, 1893. Lemberger, Joseph Lyon Lebanon, Pa.
Pharmacist - Secretary Board of Trustees Asylum for Chronic
Insane at Wernersville, Pa.—Trustee Philadelphia
College of Pharmacy—Ph. M.

Jan. 11, 1893. Light, Simon P. Lebanon, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—A. M.

July 20, 1894. Levering, Joseph Mortimer Bethlehem, Pa.
R't Rev. Bishop, Moravian.

Jan. 9, 1895. Livingood, Frank Shalter Reading, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 9, 1895. Landis, Henry Reading, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

Jan. 18, 1895. Landis, James Miller 1855 N. 12th St., Phila., Pa.
Chief Clerk, First Vice President's office P. & R. R'y Co.

Jan. 16, 1896. Leibert, Morris William. Bethlehem, Pa.
Clergyman, Moraviau.

Jan. 12, 1894. Loucks, Augustus York, Pa.
Alderman—Late Lieut. Independent Co. U. S. Vols.

Jan. 13, 1892. McPherson, John Bayard Harrisburg, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Judge 12th Judicial District of Penna.

Jan. 9, 1895.	McKnight, Milton Brayton	Reading, Pa. Secretary Mt. Penn Stove Works.
April 20, 1897.	McClintock, Andrew Hamilton . . .	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
April 15, 1891.	Maurer, Daniel C	Harrisburg, Pa. Alderman.
April 15, 1891.	Martin, Edwin Konigmacker .	280 Broadway, N. Y. City. Attorney-at-Law.
Jan. 16, 1896.	Martin, Clayton E	Reading, Pa. Pharmacist.
Jan. 11, 1893.	Meily, John	Lebanon, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
Jan. 11, 1893.	Meily, Frank Edward	Lebanon, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
Oct. 11, 1893.	Mentzer, John Franklin	Ephrata, Pa. Physician—M. D.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Meminger, James Wilbert	Lancaster, Pa. Clergyman, Reformed—B. A.—B. O.
Oct. 15, 1896.	Mechling, Benjamin Franklin	Germantown, Pa. President, Albro-Clem Elevator Co.
Oct. 15, 1896.	Mechling, Benjamin Schreiber . . .	Germantown, Pa. Manufacturer.
Oct. 15, 1896.	Mechling, William Harrison	Germantown, Pa. Manufacturer.
Jan. 15, 1897.	Merkel, John Richmond	Allentown, Pa. Instructor Latin and Greek, Muhlenberg College—B. F.—B. S.—A. B.—A. M.
April 20, 1897.	Meily, James	Betz Building, Philada., Pa. Railway Supplies, &c.
April 15, 1891.	Mish, John Weidman	Lebanon, Pa.
Oct. 3, 1894.	Miller, Henry Grant	Lebanon, Pa. Merchant.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Minnich, Michael Reed. .	3200 Powelton Ave. Phila., Pa. Late Clergyman, Lutheran—Secretary Geo. S. Lovell Clock Co.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Miller, Jonathan B	Bernville, Pa. Merchant.
Jan. 15, 1897.	Miller, Benjamin Franklin	Lebanon, Pa. Merchant.
Oct. 11, 1893.	Mosser, Henry	Reading, Pa. Clergyman, Reformed—D. D.
April 15, 1891.	Montgomery, Morton L	Reading, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
April 15, 1891.	Muhlenberg, Henry Augustus	Reading, Pa. Attorney-at-Law—Penn'a. State Commission, Valley Forge.
April 15, 1891.	Mull, George Fulmer	Lancaster, Pa. Clergyman, Reformed—Professor of Latin in Franklin and Marshall College.

Jan. 9, 1895. Muhlenberg, William Frederick Reading, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

April 15, 1891. Meyers, Benjamin Franklin. Harrisburg, Pa.
Editor and Publisher—Ex-Member of Congress.

April 15, 1891. Nead, Daniel Wunderlich . . 1848 Master St., Phila., Pa.
Physician—M. D.

April 15, 1891. Nead, Benjamin Matthias. Harrisburg, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 16, 1896. Neisser, Charles Henry South Bethlehem, Pa.
Supt. South Bethlehem Gas and Water Co.

April 20, 1897. Nichols, Henry Kuhl . . Reading Terminal, Phila., Pa.
Chief Engineer, P. & R. R'y Co.

Jan. 11, 1893. Orth, Henry C. Harrisburg, Pa.
Merchant and Underwriter.

Jan. 16, 1896. Opp, Charles Benjamin Bethlehem, Pa.
Suptn. Printing Dept. Moravian Publication Concern.

April 15, 1891. Parthemore, E. Winfield Scott Harrisburg, Pa.
Insurance and Real Estate.

April 15, 1891. Pennypacker, Samuel Whitaker, 1107 Girard Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

LL. D.—President Judge Philad'a Court of Common Pleas
No. 2.—Trustee, University of Penn'a.—Vice President
and Member of Council—Historical Society of Penn'a—
Late President Law Academy of Philadelphia—Late
President Penn'a-German Society—Late President
Netherlands Society of Penn'a—Vice President Colonial
Society of Penn'a—Founder and Manager Penn'a
Society Sons of the Revolution—Past Commander Fred
Taylor Post No. 19 Grand Army of the Republic—Late
President 26th Penn'a Emergency Regiment Associa-
tion—Late Controller Public Schools of Philada. for 29th
ward—Penn'a State Commissioner, Valley Forge—
Member Penn's Society, Colonial Wars, Society War of
1812, American Philosophical Society, Verwaltungs
Roth of the Deutsche Pionier Verein, Union League,
Deutsche Gesellschaft, and Honorary Member Canstatter
Volksfest Verein—Vice President Philobiblon Club—
Author of thirty seven printed books and papers—Mem-
ber Penn'a Bar Association and American Bar Associa-
tion.

July 8, 1891. Pastorius, Francis Daniel Camden, N. J.
Counsellor-at-Law.

Oct. 14, 1892. Porter, Thomas Conrad. Easton, Pa.
Clergyman, Reformed—D. D.—LL. D.—Professor (Emeritus),
Lafayette College.

Jan. 9, 1895. Peters, Madison, Boulevard and W. 68th St., N. Y. City.
Clergyman, Reformed—D. D.

Jan. 16, 1896. Pershing, Theodore 1229 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
Publisher.

April 15, 1891. Rauch, Edward Henry Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Editor and Publisher—Late Captain Co. H. 11th Regt. Penn'a.
Vols.

April 15, 1891. Ranck, George Hilde Brand New Holland, Pa.
Editor—Ex-Member Penn'a. Legislature.

July 20, 1894. Rau Robert. Bethlehem, Pa.
Pharmacist.

Jan. 16, 1896. Rath, Myron O. Allentown, Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran—A. M.

April 15, 1891. Redsecker, Jacob H. Lebanon, Pa.
Pharmacist—Editor.

April 12, 1893. Reinoehl, Adam Cyrus Lancaster, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Major.

Jan. 9, 1895. Reinoehl, Jacob Ely Lebanon, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 16, 1896. Reider, Abraham Henry Middletown, Pa.
Cashier, Farmers' Bank.

Oct. 15, 1896. Reed, Willoughby Henry Norristown, Pa.
Pharmacist—Ph. G.—M. D.

Jan. 15, 1897. Regar, Horace Kafroth . . 1509 N. 13th st. Philada., Pa.
Physician—M. D.

July 8, 1891. Richards, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg . . Reading, Pa.
Late Lieut. U. S. Navy—Aide-de-Camp National Staff late
Commander-in-Chief Palmer, Grand Army of the Re-
public—Penn'a State Commission on "Frontier Forts"—
Secretary Penn'a-German Society.

April 12, 1893. Richards, Matthias Henry Allentown, Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran—D. D.—Professor of English Litera-
ture, Muhlenberg College.

April 11, 1894. Ritter, Milford Newton Reading, Pa.
Publisher.

July 20, 1894. Rice, Joseph Alexander Bethlehem, Pa.
Merchant.

Jan. 9, 1895. Rick, James Reading, Pa.
Iron Manufacturer.

Jan. 16, 1896. Rice, William Henry . . New Dorp. Staten Island, N. Y.
Clergyman, Moravian.

July 21, 1896. Richardson, William H. Norristown, Pa.
Editor, "The Millers' Review."

Jan. 15, 1897. Rittenhouse, Aaron . . Broad & Wolf Sts. Philada., Pa.
Clergyman, Methodist Episcopal—D. D.

April 15, 1891. Ross, George Redsecker Lebanon, Pa.
Pharmacist—Botanist—Phil. B.—Phar. G.

July 18, 1892. Rohrer, Jeremiah Lancaster, Pa.
Merchant—Late Major 127th Regt. Penn'a Vols.

April 11, 1894. Rhoads, Michael Albert. Reading, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

Jan. 9, 1895. Rhoads, Thomas Jefferson Boyer Boyertown, Pa.
Physician—M. D.—President Farmers' Nat. Bank—President
Board of Health—Late Assistant Surgeon 169th Reg't
Penn'a Vols.

Jan. 9, 1895. Rothermel, Abraham Heckman Reading, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 16, 1896. Roebuck, Peter J. Lititz, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

Jan. 16, 1896. Roller, John Edwin Harrisonburg, Va.
Attorney-at-Law—Ex-Member Senate State of Va.—Late
Officer C. S. A.

April 20, 1897. Rogers, George Hippel Lincoln, Neb.
Attorney-at-Law.

Oct. 16, 1895. Rupp, Henry Wilson 551 N. 16th St., Phila., Pa.
Dealer in jewelry.

April 15, 1891. Sachse, Julius Friedrich 4437 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
Editor—Treasurer Penn'a-German Society.

Oct. 14, 1891. Stauffer, David McNeely . St. Paul Building, N. Y. City.
Civil Engineer—Editor—A. M.

April 15, 1891. Stahr, John S. Lancaster, Pa.
Clergyman, Reformed—Ph. D.—D. D.—President Franklin
and Marshall College.

April 15, 1891. Schmauk, Theodore Emanuel Lebanon, Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran—D. D.—Editor "Lutheran Church
Review"—President Penn'a-German Society.

April 15, 1891. Schantz, Franklin Jacob Fogel Myerstown, Pa.
Clergyman, Lutheran—D. D.

July 18, 1892. Slaymaker, Henry Edwin. Lancaster, Pa.

Oct. 11, 1893. Spangler, Henry Thomas Collegeville, Pa.
Clergyman, Reformed—D. D.—Pres't Ursinus College.

Oct. 11, 1893. Spangler, Edward Webster York, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Editor.

Jan. 12, 1894. Spangler, Jacob Rudolph. York, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

Jan. 12, 1894. Small, William Latimer York, Pa.
Merchant.

July 20, 1894. Schwartz, James Ernest Pittsburg, Pa.
Prest. Penn'a Lead Co.—Late officer U. S. Vols.

July 20, 1894. Schaeffer, Nathan C. Lancaster, Pa.
Clergyman. Reformed—Ph. D., D. D.—State Supt. of Public
Instruction.

Jan. 9, 1895. Sahm, John Tritte Luther Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 9, 1895. Spatz, Charles B. Boyertown, Pa.
Newspaper Publisher—Member Penn'a State Legislature.

Jan. 9, 1895. Schaadt, James L. Allentown, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 9, 1895.	Schaeffer, Daniel Nicholas	Reading, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Schaeffer, Charles Henry	Reading, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
Oct. 15, 1896.	Sahm, William Kapp Tritte	Pittsburg, Pa. Physician and Surgeon—M. D.
Jan. 15, 1897.	Saeger, Thomas William	Allentown, Pa. Milling and Grain.
April 15, 1891.	Schweinitz, Paul de	Nazareth, Pa. Clergyman, Moravian.
April 15, 1891.	Sheeleigh, Matthias	Fort Washington, Pa. Clergyman, Lutheran—D. D.—Editor "Lutheran Year Book" and "Sunday School Herald."
April 15, 1891.	Steinmann, George	Lancaster, Pa. Hardware.
April 15, 1891.	Sener, Samuel Miller	Lancaster, Pa. Attorney-at-Law.
Jan. 11, 1893.	Shenk, Jacob	Lebanon, Pa.
July 18, 1892.	Seltzer, A. Frank	Lebanon, Pa. Attorney-at-Law—Colonel.
April 15, 1891.	Shenk, Christian	Lebanon, Pa. Merchant.
Oct. 3, 1894.	Shea, Christian Bernard	Pittsburg, Pa. Merchant.
Jan. 16, 1896.	Shimer, Jacob Schantz . .	1431 Franklin St. Philada., Pa. Physician—M. D.
Jan. 16, 1896.	Schweinitz, Robert de.	Bethlehem, Pa. Clergyman, Moravian.
April 20, 1897.	Shellenberger, Jacob R	Germantown, Pa. Physician—M. D.
Oct. 14, 1891.	Skiles, John Dunlap	Lancaster, Pa.
Jan. 11, 1893.	Shindel J. M.	Lebanon, Pa. Attorney-at-Law—District Attorney—LL. B.—1st Lieut. 4th Regt. N. G. P.
Oct. 11, 1893.	Smith, Emanuel S.	Loganville, Pa. Farmer.
Jan. 12, 1894.	Shindel, Reuben Hathaway.	York, Pa. Cashier City Bank.
Jan. 9, 1895.	Stichter, Franklin Goodhart	Louisiana, Mo. Retired Merchant.
July 21, 1896.	Smith, Alfred Percival, 602 Provident Building, Phila., Pa.	Attorney-at-Law.
July 21, 1896.	Smith, Alfred	Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa. Capitalist.
Oct. 15, 1896.	Shimer, Edgar Dubs.	Jamaica, N. Y. Ass't. Supt. New York City Schools—Ph. D.—Late Prof. Psychology in N. Y. University.

Oct. 15, 1896. Shimer, Joseph Rosenberry Phillipsburg, N. J.
Wholesale Provision Dealer.

Oct. 15, 1896. Shimer, Porter William Easton, Pa.
Metallurgical Chemist—Lecturer on Iron and Steel, Lafayette College.

April 20, 1897. Shick, Robert Porter Reading, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—A. M.—L.L. B.

July 15, 1897. Siegrist, Henry Warren Lebanon, Pa.
Treas. Cornwall and Lebanon R. R. Co.

Jan. 11, 1893. Strouse, Benjamin Morris. Lebanon, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

July 17, 1893. Schober, Frederick 478 N. 5th St., Phila., Pa.
Mechanical Engineer—Late Asst. Engineer U. S. Navy.

July 20, 1894. Schropp, Abraham Sebastian Bethlehem, Pa.
Secretary Bethlehem Iron Co.

Jan. 15, 1897. Shonk, George Washington Plymouth, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law—Ex-Member of Congress.

July 15, 1897. Stout, John Kennedy. Spokane, Wash.
Attorney-at-Law—Chief Signal Officer N. G. of Washington.
—Member Staffs of Governors Semple and Moore.—
Colonel.

Jan. 11, 1893. Shultz, Charles Bagge Lititz, Pa.
Clergyman, Moravian.

April 20, 1897. Sutter, Daniel Mount Holly, N. J.
Retired Merchant.

Jan. 12, 1894. Trimmer, Daniel K. York, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

Jan. 9, 1895. Trexler, Horatio Reading, Pa.
President Nat. Union Bank.

Jan. 16, 1896. Trexler, Harry C. Allentown, Pa.
Lumberman.

April 15, 1891. Urner, Isaac Newton Parkerford, Pa.
Late President Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.—L.L. D.

Jan. 16, 1896. Unger, John F. 1006 Mt. Vernon St., Phila., Pa.
Civil Engineer—Manufacturer.

April 15, 1891. Warfel, John B. Lancaster, Pa.
Publisher "New Era"—A. M.—Ex-Member Senate of Penn'a.

Jan. 12, 1894. Wagner, John Carey Shippensburg, Pa.
Editor "News."

April 15, 1891. Weiser, Clement Zwingli East Greenville, Pa.
Clergyman, Reformed—D. D.

April 11, 1894. Weiser, William Franklin York, Pa.
Banker.

Jan. 9, 1895. Weimer, Walter Earle Lebanon, Pa.

Jan. 9, 1895. Weaver, Ethan Allen . 3215 Spencer Terrace, W. Philadelphia, Pa.
Civil Engineer—C. E.—M. S.—Secretary Penn'a. Society Sons of Revolution.

Oct. 12, 1893. Witmer David S. York, Pa.
Farmer.

Jan. 9, 1895. Wiegand, Edwin Byron Reading, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law.

April 20, 1897. Wright, Jacob Ridgway Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Real Estate—Member of Congress.

April 15, 1891. Young, Hiram York, Pa.
Editor "Dispatch"—Ex-Postmaster, York, Pa.

Jan. 9, 1895. Yundt, Thomas Marcks Womelsdorf, Pa.
Clergyman, Reformed—A. M.—B. D.—Sec'y and Supt. Bethany
Orphans' Home.

July 15, 1897. Yeager, James Martin Carmel, N. Y.
Clergyman—D. D.—President Drew Seminary for Young
Women.

April 15, 1891. Zimmerman, Thomas C. Reading, Pa.
Editor "Times" and "Journal."

Jan. 12, 1894. Zern, Jacob G. Lehighton, Pa.
Physician—M. D.

Jan. 9, 1895. Zechman, William M. Reading, Pa.
Superintendent of Schools.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

April 11, 1894. Latimer, Hon. James W. York, Pa.

April 11, 1894. Kell, Joseph York, Pa.

Oct. 15, 1896. Stille, Chartes J. Philadelphia, Pa.
President Historical Society of Penn'a.—L. L. D.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BAUSMAN, JOHN WATTS BAER, was born March 12th, 1855, in East Hempfield Township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is the only child of Jacob Bausman (Oct. 18, 1812–Feb. 11, 1894) and Mary Baer (May 25, 1816–Feb. 11, 1862), who were married January 31, 1854.

His paternal ancestry is traced back to Philip Bausman born in 1539 in Hockenheim, two miles from the city of Kreuznach in Rhein-Prussia, Germany. Jacob Bausman, the father, was a son of John Bausman (Feb. 5, 1780–Nov. 20, 1861) and Elizabeth Peters (Dec. 19, 1779–Dec. 18, 1851) who were married April 4th, 1805. John was a son of Johann Heinrich Bausman (Oct. — 1746–April — 1793) and his wife Barbara of Freilaubersheim, and Johann Heinrich was a son of Andreas Bausman the great-great grandfather, born May 13th, 1712, in the village of Hockenheim, above mentioned. John Bausman, the grandfather, born Feb. 5th, 1780, in Freilaubersheim, came to America in 1802, to become the heir of his uncle Andreas Bausman (Feb. 25, 1734–Sept. 15, 1814) and his wife Elizabeth Weigel (Aug. 10, 1728–Sept. 26, 1813) who were childless. Andreas left Germany in 1755, and settled near Lancaster, where others of his kin had lived for a number of years. He

invested his money in real estate and amassed a large fortune. (See record of his will, proved Sept. 22, 1814, Register's Office, Lancaster, Will Book K, vol. I, page 639, &c.) and lived and died on his lands between Lancaster and Millersville which are still in the Bausman family.

The first of the name to settle in Lancaster came in 1725 and after that the name occurs frequently in the early baptismal records of the First Reformed Church, as shown in vol's IV-V, of The Pennsylvania German Society. Members of the family held various positions of more or less importance. William Bausman (July 1, 1724-Mar. 30, 1784, married to Elizabeth Hiester) a collateral ancestor, was Chief Burgess of Lancaster in 1774-1775, a member of the Committee of Safety, and was Master of the Barracks during the Revolutionary War, in all of which positions he rendered conspicuous service. (See Penn'a Archives). He built in 1762 the old stone residence, No. 121-123 East King Street, Lancaster, which is still used as a dwelling house. His son William (June 1, 1759-April 25, 1833) was Register and Recorder of the County from 1809-1818. All of the family above named who died in America are buried in the Lancaster Cemetery, and the graves of some are among the oldest marked graves in the County.

Mary Baer, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Henry Baer (Oct. 16, 1783-Oct. 15, 1843) and Anna Hershey (Sept. 9, 1791-April 15, 1861), Henry was a son of Martin Baer (Mar. 14, 1755-Aug. 10, 1838) who was married to his cousin Elizabeth Baer (Aug. 25, 1765-July 3, 1849), Martin was a son of Benjamin Baer (Feb. 16, 1727-Aug. 10, 1799) and Maria Meylin, (April 10, 1735-July 27, 1806), and Benjamin was a son of Henry Baer (d. July 10, 1750) and Barbara his wife, the great, great, great, grandfather, and original settler who came from the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the early part of 1717. With a view of acquiring land, he made application on the 27th of July of that year to William Penn's deputies for a warrant for 500 acres. (See Everts and Peck's History of Lancaster county,

page 866). The warrant was issued May 4th, 1718, and the land "surveyed and laid out" on the 30th of the same month. On June 20th, following, a patent was granted by the Proprietaries of the Province, (see Rolls office at Philadelphia, Patent Book A, vol. 5, page 357, &c.) to Henry Baer, properly spelled Bär, afterwards Baer, for 300 acres of land in the valley of the little Conestoga, in what is now East Hempfield Township, four miles west of Lancaster City, where he became the original settler, and where some of his descendants to this day occupy a part of his lands, and on which the subject of this sketch was born. The original patent, with the Proprietary Seal, is now in the possession of Mr. Bausman. Henry Baer subsequently acquired other large tracts of land; (see record of his will proved July 18, 1750, in Register's office at Lancaster, in Will Book I, vol. 1, page 12, &c.) The above ancestors of Mary Baer, excepting the original settler, are buried in Habec-ker's Burying Ground, one half mile north of the Village of Rohrerstown.

Mr. Bausman pursued his early studies at the Millersville State Normal School. He entered Lafayette College in 1870, and was graduated from there in 1874. For a year and a half he was a clerk in The Farmers National Bank, the oldest bank in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, of which his father was president.

He then resumed his law studies and was addmitted to the bar in December, 1877. In 1880 he was made a director of The Farmers National Bank and continued as such until January 1892, when he succeeded his father as president, a position he still holds. He is treasurer and trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, having succeeded his father who held these positions for 28 years. He is also treasurer of The Franklin and Marshall College Savings and Loan Association, of The Lancaster, Oxford and Southern R. R. Co., of The Manor Turnpike Road Company, and of The Hamilton Club. He is president of the Juniata Sand Co., and director in a number of street railway companies. As executor, trustee, &c., he has executed

a number of large trusts. He is a manager of Bethany Orphans Home of Womelsdorf, of which his uncle Rev. B. Bausman, D. D., of Reading, is president, a trustee of Yeates Institute, and a trustee of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Lancaster. He is a member of the University Club and Union League of Philadelphia, of the American Bar Association, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the Lancaster county Historical Society, and of the various Masonic orders located at Lancaster. He became a member of the Penn'a-German Society at its organization.

Mr. Bausman was married April 28th, 1880, to Annette Franklin, a daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin (April 20, 1810–Nov. 28, 1884) and Serena Mayer (Dec. 16, 1816–Sept. 11, 1877.) She was born July 23, 1854, and died June 18th, 1882, leaving a son Thomas Franklin Bausman, born June 12, 1882.

On May 24, 1892, Mr. Bausman was married to Blanche Franklin, youngest daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin. They have one child, John W. B. Bausman, jr., born April 9th, 1893.

In 1881–82 he built the residence, No. 325 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, where he now resides.

BRUNNER, FRANKLIN HENRY, was born in Bethlehem, Penn'a, on October 8, 1860. He is the only son of C. Otto Brunner, Treasurer Bethlehem Iron Co., born there October 28, 1830, son of Samuel Brunner, born at Nazareth, Penn'a, June 10, 1807, died Jan. 16, 1880, son of Christian Brunner, born at Gnadenhal, near Nazareth, Dec. 25, 1776, died Jan. 5, 1868, son of Heinrich Brunner, born in Zinsville, Alsace, Germany, June 4, 1739, died at Nazareth June 29, 1818. His mother was Sabina Malinda Morgan, born Jan. 19, 1831, at Harrisburg, Penn'a. He is also a direct descendant, on the paternal side, of Dr. John Frederick Rudolphi, a Moravian Medical missionary, and Dr. Matthew Otto.

Mr. Brunner was educated in the Moravian Parochial School and Lehigh University, and now holds a responsible position in the Executive office of the Bethlehem Iron Co. He is a member of various local Moravian Church Societies, a director of the Moravian Aid Society, member of the Moravian Historical Society, the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity, the Unami Club, a prominent social organization of Bethlehem, and was elected to membership in the Penn'a-German Society on Jan. 16, 1896.

On April 12, 1887, he was married to Benigna Magdalene de Schweinitz, youngest daughter of the Rt. Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz. They have one son, Edmund de Schweinitz Brunner, born in November, 1889.

DIEFENDERFER, WALTER BENNEVILLE, was born in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1861. His parents were John Henry and Martha Ann (Wagner) Diefenderfer. His grandparents were John and Christiana (Dunkel) Diefenderfer, and his great-grandparents, on his father's side, were Henry and Susan (Jarrett) Diefenderfer.

His maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Neff) Wagner, and his great-grandparents Christopher and Anna Maria (Gettle) Wagner. His mother's maternal grandparents were John and Susannah (Knepper) Neff.

Dr. Diefenderfer was educated in the public schools and the State Normal schools at Millersville and Lock Haven, graduating from the latter institution in 1883. After teaching for three terms in the public schools of Schuylkill county, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. T. Carpenter, Sr., of Pottsville, Pa., and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1888. He at once began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, being at the same time connected with the Polyclinic hospital. In 1890 he was appointed a Medical Examiner in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he still holds, being stationed at Cresson, Pa.

He was elected to membership in the Penn'a-German Society on April 14, 1896.

DUNDORE, FRANKLIN, was born in Bern Township, near Bern Church, Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 6th, 1838, and is the son of Gabriel Dundore and Lydia Dewees. "A Genealogical Record of the Dundore family in America" carefully compiled by Nathan Dundore, an older brother, and published January, 1881, is in the possession of "The Historical Society of Pennsylvania," 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, giving the origin and growth of the family from the birth of his ancestor Jacob Dundore, July 25th, 1720, to the present period. Jacob may have been born either in Alsace or Lorraine, the birthplace being the only unsettled point in the history, but his education was unmistakably German, and he came to America about the year 1745 and settled in Tulpehocken Township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He lived forty-four years after settling in Berks county, and eight children, five sons and three daughters, were his offspring. His wife, Anna Maria Brecht (Bright) survived him for about five years. The third was a son, John Dundore, who became a farmer in Bern Township, Berks county, and married Catharine Geiss. Their eldest son was John Jacob Dundore, who was born August 31st, 1776, and married Margaretta Werheim. They had three children, two daughters and one son, Gabriel, born December 20th, 1799, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Franklin was the third son of Gabriel's second wife, and in his early youth was obliged to avail himself of the limited advantages of a country school at Bern Church, attending the public schools and Rev. W. A. Good's Academy in Reading later, and graduating in the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg in 1858. His first employment was an apprenticeship at tinsmithing, and in 1856-7 he was a dry-goods clerk in Dyersville, Dubuque county, Iowa. After serving as cashier with J. L. Stichter and Bard & Reber, hardware merchants in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1860 he took a position with Seyfert, McManus

& Co., iron men in that city, and in 1862 became a partner in the firm of McHose, Eckert & Co., rolling-mill operators. The mills were transferred to the West Reading Iron Company, and Mr. Dundore acted as Treasurer, resigning in 1865, to go into the iron commission business in Philadelphia. Thus he was employed until the panic of 1873, which interrupted the iron business for such a long time that he entered into the business of banker and broker in 1877, which he still continues at 428-430 Library Street.

Mr. Dundore is a Republican. He was a member of the Twelfth Section School Board, and in February 1876 was elected to the Select Council from the Twelfth Ward, serving from January 1877, until April 1880. While in Council he was one of the most active and progressive members, and did good service for the City as Chairman of the Committee on Improvement of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. This committee he had changed from a special to a standing committee, and it became and still is the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and under Mr. Dundore's direction was very successful in securing national legislation making appropriation for the improvement of our rivers and harbor. In 1878 he was appointed by the City Councils to convey resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the city to General U. S. Grant, who was then sojourning in Europe; in pursuance of which Mr. Dundore departed on his mission July 8th, 1878, sailing for Antwerp and proceeding to Paris, where he presented the resolutions to General Grant. Returning home Mr. Dundore served on the Reception Committee which received General Grant in March 1879. Upon his retirement from the Council, he was presented with a testimonial, by resolution, for his services in behalf of the commercial interests of the City, in the shape of a beautiful engrossed set of resolutions which bears the signatures of Mayor W. S. Stokely, George A. Smith, President of the Select Council, Joseph L. Caven, President of the Common Council, and officials of every railroad corporation and commercial organization in the city. He also served on Finance, Water

and Fire Department, Police and Survey Committees. After his retirement from the Select Council Mr. Dundore was elected a Trustee of the city ice boats for three years, and in the Bi-Centennial celebration was appointed by Mayor King on the Finance Committee and acted as an aid to Commodore Ferguson, who managed the river display on Landing Day.

Mr. Dundore was one of the original Directors of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, and also one of the projectors of several railroad enterprises in Kansas which are now in successful operation. He was also one of the originators of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Conshohocken. During the rebellion he served in the Twentieth Regiment, P. V. M. He is well-known in Masonic circles, being a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, Creigh Council, No. 16, Royal and Select Masters, H. R. A. Chapter, No. 152, and St. John's Commandery, No. 4. K. T. He is also a member of Olympian Senate, No. 15, Order of Sparta, and the Union League, and was elected to membership in the Penna-German Society on April 11, 1894.

On October 8th, 1861, Mr. Dundore married Miss Mary J. Rick, daughter of the late Charles Rick, of Reading. They have three children—Charles Rick Dundore, Ellen Lydia, and Franklin Jr. Charles R. Dundore is unmarried; Ellen Lydia Dundore is married to Louis Charles Sauveur—they have four children, viz: Louis, Charles Natalie Madelaine, Juanita and Franklin Dundore Sauveur.

Franklin Dundore, Jr., married Emma Wilson Simpson. They have one child, a daughter, Rita.

Mr. Dundore's mother, Lydia Dewees, was a descendant of Samuel Dewees of revolutionary fame. She was daughter of John Jacob Dewees, who was son of John Dewees, who was son of Samuel Dewees, who with a brother came over from England in the first half of the last century. At the breaking out of the revolution he promptly enlisted, first as a recruiting sergeant, also enlisted his three eldest sons, John, William and Samuel, the latter being only fifteen and serving as a fifer. Afterwards attached to the 10th Pennsylvania he participated in the battle

of Long Island where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Thereafter he was in the hospital service. His last post was near Bethlehem in charge of a fever hospital where in the fall of 1777 he himself succumbed to the fever. Mr. John Smith Hanna, of Baltimore, published a book (360 pp. in possession of Historical Society of Penn'a) in 1844, "The Life and Services of Capt. Samuel Dewees of Pennsylvania." He closes his introduction to this interesting book as follows: "That father and mother, brothers and sons, might well have been denominated the Patriotic Warrior Family."

FLORES, PHILIP WETZEL, b. August 9, 1832, near Dillingersville, Lehigh county, Pa. His g. grandfather, Michael Flores, d. 1785, m. Maria Elizabeth — emigrated, in 1745, from Wurtemberg, Germany, to Pennsylvania, settling near the present village of Dillingersville, where he took up 137 acres of land (date of patent Feb. 22, 1763.) He was a farmer and blacksmith, and, by faith, a Lutheran. They had issue two sons and six daughters.

His grandfather, Johann Michael Flores, b. March 14, 1756, d. March 14, 1799, 5th child and oldest son, m. Anna Maria Heiser (1756-1836), dau. David Heiser, with whom he had four daughters and six sons—Henry, George, Solomon, Peter, Frederick and William, of whom George served as private in Capt. Gangewer's Company, in the war of 1812. He was of the same business and faith as his father, and served as a private during the Revolution.

His father, Peter Heiser Flores (March 20, 1792-Oct. 1, 1865) m. March 26, 1826, Elizabeth Wetzel (July 22, 1804-July 11, 1889), oldest dau. Philip Truckenmiller Wetzel, by whom he had issue two sons (oldest died in infancy) and four daughters—Maria m. Jacob Carl, Anna m. Willoughby Staudt, Lydia m. George Kerwer, Elizabeth m. John G. Rosenberry. He was 8th child, by occupation a weaver and farmer, inheriting part of the old farm.

On the maternal side his g. grandfather, Johann George Wetzel, emigrated 1764, m. Catharina dau. Sebastian Truckenmiller; his grandfather, Philip Truckenmiller Wetzel (Dec. 25, 1773-Jan. 27, 1863) m. Elizabeth Schaub (April 9, 1783-Feb. 23, 1871) dau. Hans. Schaub, and had issue six sons and six daughters. He was a wheelwright and member Reformed Church.

Mr. Flores has spent his life upon the farm, receiving his education in the public schools of the locality. He has always taken great interest in literary matters and has succeeded in gathering together quite a library, of which some of the books are very old. He has been especially interested in local history and is the author of various sketches on that subject, amongst which are "History of Lower and Upper Milford" in "History of Lehigh and Carbon counties" (Evarts and Richard, Phila., 1884,) together with sundry articles in "Skizzen aus dem Lecha Thal" (Trexler and Hartzell, Allentown, 1880-86.)

He is a member of the Reformed Church (confirmed Nov. 1854 by Rev. John B. Poerner) and has always been active in this work. He was an incorporator and trustee of the "Union School and Church Association" (1866) for the establishment of a free summer school at Dillingersville.

In Nov. 1862, he was commissioned 2d Lieut., Co. K, 176th Regt. P. D. M. and served with his regiment until mustered out Aug. 18, 1863. He was Asst. Assessor U. S. Int. Revenue [1864-67], postmaster of Dillingersville [1866-1887], census enumerator for Lower Milford [1890], and is a member of the Coopersburg Lodge, No. 390, I. O. of O. F.

On Jan. 1, 1866, he married Lucetta Larosch, dau. Israel Larosch, of French Huguenot descent, with whom he had three daughters, Mary Elizabeth, m. Menno Krammes, Emmaline, Sarah Anne, m. Eugene Schell, and one son, James Abraham Garfield, b. April 28, 1882.

Mr. Flores became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on April 20, 1897.

HIMES, CHARLES FRANCIS, the widely known scientist and instructor, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1838. The family, however, came from Adams county and his father, William D. Himes, and his grandfather, Colonel George Himes, were both well known citizens of the Commonwealth. Dr. Himes at an early age manifested a taste for scholastic pursuits. When only seventeen years of age he graduated at Dickinson College with high rank, receiving the degree of A. B. Immediately after graduation he taught Mathematics and Natural Science in a seminary of the Wyoming Conference for a year, then went to Missouri, where he taught in the public schools and read law at the same time with the intention of settling in that state. During a visit to the East he was persuaded to resume teaching, and after being connected with Baltimore Female College for a year, he became professor of Mathematics in Troy University from 1860 to 1863. In the latter year he went to Germany, and prosecuted scientific studies at the University at Giessen. In the fall of 1865 he returned to America to enter upon the professorship of Natural Science in Dickinson College, which he had accepted upon the urgent request of the faculty and prominent friends of the college. He at once proposed and carried out successfully elective Laboratory Courses of study in the Junior and Senior years, among the very first of the kind, according to the report of the national Commissioner of Education, in the country, and by pen and addresses he advocated the New Education of that date. In 1885, at the opening of the Jacob Tome Scientific Building, Dr. Himes assumed the chair of Physics. He had contributed much to the erection of this building by his persistent advocacy of enlarged facilities for the expanded department. Complete Physical Laboratory courses were at once added to the curriculum of the college. At the commencement, in June 1896, Professor Himes presented his resignation to the Trustees because of the serious demand made upon his time by the purely routine work of professorship. In accepting the resignation of Professor Himes, the Board of Trustees coupled with expressions of regret the conferment of

the degree of LL. D., in recognition of his attainments and his great services to the college. The graduating class made a prominent feature of Class-day exercises the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. Himes, hung in Bosler Hall, presented by the class to the college, with remarks expressive of the high place held by him in the affections of his students. The consensus of opinion of the alumni of the thirty-one years of his professorship seems to be, that as a teacher he never confined his instruction to the text book and his methods were personal rather than mechanical, and inspiring to thoughtful study rather than to sporadic cram, whilst his acknowledged success as a disciplinarian, without the use of a demerit mark throughout his long professorship, seemed to be due to the universal respect of his classes resulting from a dignified and friendly intercourse. Naturally a man of fine feeling and noble instincts, he has endeared himself to every class, and he will be remembered with great respect by every one familiar with his work. Dr. Himes has seen much of scientific and social life in the old world. As before stated he was a student there from 1863 to 1865, and in 1872, 1883, and again in 1890 visited the old world accompanied by his family. As he was one of the earliest amateur photographers, and always abreast of the most advanced methods, his camera has always been a valuable companion in these trips, furnishing valuable notes of travel, including views of the glaciers of the Zermatt region of Switzerland. Practice of Photography for its educational value, and as an aid in scientific investigation, has had a place in the Physical Laboratory of the college for years. Dr. Himes also organized and conducted successfully the first Summer School of Photography, at Mt. Lake Park, Md., in 1884 and 1885. The school is still in successful operation. He has been a frequent contributor to home and foreign photographic literature. Besides his regular work in the college he has delivered numerous lectures and addresses of a scientific, educational and popular character. Among those published, some fully illustrated, may be mentioned those on "Actinism or the

Scientific Basis of Photography," delivered at the International Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia : on "The Stereoscope and its Applications," on "Amateur Photography in its Educational Relations," before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia ; on "The Scientific Expert in Forensic Procedure," before the Franklin Institute and the Dickinson School of Law ; "Science in the Common Schools," before the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association ; "Phenomenon of the Horizontal Moon and Convergency of the Optic Axes in Binocular Vision," before the New York Academy of Sciences ; "Scientific Theories and Creeds," before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy ; "Photography as an Educational Means," before the Congress at the Columbian Exposition. His contributions to scientific and educational literature are numerous and valuable, and include "Preparation of Photographic Plates by Day-light," "Methods and Results of Observations of Total Eclipse of the Sun," "Review of Professor Porter's American Colleges and American Public," "Methods of Teaching Chemistry," "Photography among the Glaciers," "Investigation of the Electric Spark by means of Stereoscopic Photography," &c., &c.

From 1872 to 1879 Dr. Himes was associated with Professor S. F. Baird in the preparation of the "Record of Science and Industry," published by the Harpers, and of the scientific columns of Harper's publications, and other periodicals. He has also published "Will's Tables for Chemical Analysis," translated and enlarged, three editions; "Leaf-Prints, a text-book of Photographic Printing;" "the Stereoscope, Its History, Theory, and Construction;" "Report of the Section of the United States Government Expedition, Stationed at Ottumwa, Iowa, to Observe and Photograph the Total Eclipse of the Sun, in 1869;" "History of Dickinson College, more particularly of the Scientific Department, and of Scientific Education in America," Illustrated; "Address at the opening of The Jacob Tome Scientific Building." Professor Himes is a Member and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the

American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; the New York Academy of Sciences; the Philadelphia Photographic Society; the Maryland Academy of Sciences, &c. He was elected to membership in the Penna-German Society Jan. 15, 1897.

Professor Himes married Miss Mary E. Murray, a daughter of Rev. Joseph A. Murray, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian minister. Two daughters brighten his household.

Aside from his duties as a Professor, he was for many years Treasurer of the corporation and Secretary of the Board of Trustees up to the recent meeting. As senior professor in service, he was acting president of the college for months at a time. In each of these relations to the college, as well as professor, his term of service has exceeded that of any other in the long history of the college.

KEIM, DE BENNEVILLE RANDOLPH, was born in the city of Reading, Berks county, Penn'a, on Jan 1, 1841. He is the son of John High (Hoch) Keim, of Reading, Pa., Hardware Merchant and Manufacturer, b. there Jan. 26, 1817, d. Oct. 29, 1858, and Martha Elizabeth Randolph, of Winchester, Va., b. in Cumberland county, Va., April 6, 1818, d. in Reading, June 4, 1890, (dau. of Gen. Thomas Beverley Randolph, of Va. officer in the U. S. Army, distinguished in the War of 1812 and War with Mexico, in command of the Virginia troops, and Maria Barbara Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa., a direct descendant of Melchior Mayer, Staudthauptman of Ulm, 1550); grandson of Benneville Keim of Reading, Pa., Bank President (Farmer's) and Hardware Merchant, b. there Nov. 3, 1790, d. there Oct. 31, 1872, and Mary High (Hoch) of Cumru Township, Berks county, Pa., b. there June 16, 1792, d. in Reading, July 14, 1833, (dau. of Isaac Hoch, second in descent from Rudolph Hoch, b. in Elzass, Germany, settled in Oley, Philadelphia, later Berks county, in 1725, and Sarah Hottenstein, dau. of William Hottenstein, grandson of Jacob of the sons of Ernst von Hottenstein, Mayor of Esslingen, Germany, who settled in Oley 1729, and descended through a known lineage

of Frankish Province Knight, Count Riebold von Hottenstein, of the Spessard Wald near Aschaffenberg, Germany, A. D. 380); great grandson of John Keim of Reading, b. in Oley, Pa., July 6, 1750, d. in Reading, Pa., Feb. 10, 1819, Land Owner, Hardware Merchant and Manufacturer, a Quaker, yet served in the ranks and the line of the Pennsylvania troops during the war for American Independence, one of the incorporators of the borough of Reading, 1783, Burgess, and Susanna de Benneville, b. in Oley, Pa., May 15, 1748, d. in Reading, Pa., Jan. 15, 1837, (dau. of Dr. George de Benneville, of a Norman French Protestant family which came to England in the suite of William, Prince of Orange, b. in London, July 26, 1703, partly raised by Queen Anne, his godmother, sentenced to be guillotined in France for teaching his doctrine of Universal restoration, pardoned by Louis XV, came to America, settled in Oley where he first taught the doctrines of the Universalist Church, of which he was the founder in America, married Esther Bertolet, dau. of Jean Bertolet, also a Huguenot refugee in Oley); great-great-grandson of Nicholas Keim, Farmer of Oley, b. there April 2, 1719, d. in Reading, Aug. 2, 1802, one of the first taxables in Reading when founded 1752, founder of the hardware and iron business there, and Barbara Schneider of Oley, Pa., b. there Oct. 1727, d. June 8, 1788, (dau. of Hans Schneider, who d. 1743, one of the early German Protestant settlers of Oley); gr. gr. gr. grandson, by his first wife, of Hans (Johann) Keim, of Oley, b. in Elzass, Germany, exact date unknown, d. Oley, Pa. 1752, according to his will, a Pietist, joined the Germantown settlement, 1698 one of the pioneers who penetrated the Manatawny region, 1704 took out his first warrant for land in Oley, Pa., 27 day, 11 month, 1719-20, surveyed June 3, 1720, his warrant being one of the first five warrants for land seated within the wild region, then in Philad'a, now known as Berks, county, Pa. (see warrant books, Harrisburg, Pa.), and which tract is still owned by a descendant. He was descended through a lineage long known and distinguished under the German Emperors (see German MSS in Mr. Keim's possession, and correspondence

with Maj. General Ernst Keim, Bavarian Army, Munich, Bavaria, as well as Herr Ludwig Keim, Carlesruhe, Baden).

The subject of this sketch was educated in private schools and the Pennsylvania Military Institute in Reading, Bolmar's Academy at West Chester, Pa. His college course was interrupted by the death of his father. In 1860 began journalism ; 1860-1 Captain First City Zouaves now the City Grays of Harrisburg N. G. of Pa.; 1861 correspondent New York *Times* at St. Louis; 1862 War Correspondent New York *Herald* with the armies of Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Banks, Sheridan in Tennessee, Mississippi, including the Vicksburg campaign, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, (the Atlanta campaign) Valley of the Shenandoah; 1864, Washington City Staff New York *Herald*; 1864-5, Editorial Staff New York *Herald*; 1865-6, Foreign Staff New York *Herald* in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania); 1866-8, Washington Bureau New York *Herald*; 1868-9, correspondent New York *Herald* with Gen. Sheridan during his winter campaign against the Indian tribes of the southwest; 1869-70, Washington correspondent New York *Herald* from the Executive Mansion; 1869, special commissioner New York *Herald* to San Domingo with reference to annexation, also visited St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Cuba and conveyed to President Grant the overtures of President Baez for annexation of the Island of San Domingo to the United States, recalled to accompany President Grant on his tour through New England and eastern New York; 1870, accepted, at the personal request of President Grant, conveyed orally and by letter, the post of agent of the United States for the investigation of the Consular service, under a special act of Congress, having previously declined a foreign post, and also received verbal instructions from the President respecting certain diplomatic missions. Visited Japan, China, from Pekin and the great Wall to Hankow and Canton, Cochin China, Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands, India from Calcutta to Delhi and Bombay, Arabia, the Red Sea, Egypt, Jamaica and all

the countries of South America except Venezuela and Paraguay and all the countries of Europe except the Scandinavian and Iberian Peninsulas; the official correspondence and reports covering the Consular service in these countries were printed by order of Congress in four parts; declined an offer of advancement in official service; 1873 returned to Washington journalism representing at the same time, at Washington, the Philadelphia *Press* and *Telegraph*, Pittsburg *Commercial*, and *Commercial Gazette*; St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, The *Ion Age* and Harrisburg *Telegraph*, with special arrangements with the New York *Tribune*, Chicago *Times* and Cincinnati *Commercial*; later the Philadelphia *Times* and Albany *Journal*; 1889 the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Albany *Journal* and Harrisburg, Pa., *Telegraph*, of the latter journal he became part owner in 1882. At the same time he did much special work particularly on Washington social life for the Washington *Evening Star* and other journals. He was the author of numerous magazine articles and contributor to compiled works during the war and since, author of "Sheridan's Troopers on the Borders," "Sketches of Santo Domingo," "Hand-book of Washington and its Environs," and "Hand-book of Official and Social Etiquette," "Society in Washington," &c.

On June 25, 1872, Mr. Keim married Jane A. Sumner Owen, b. in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 18, 1844, descended from Peter Brown of the Mayflower, George Denison, the Cromwellian officer wounded at the battle of Naseby and the "Miles Standish" of Conn., Robert Denison a soldier, and Peter Brown, Captain of a Privateer in the Connecticut service during the war for American Independence. She was graduated from the Hartford High School, 1862, took a post graduate course at East Greenwich Seminary, R. I.; founded the Sixth Ward Reading Rooms and Temperance Society, which grew into the union for home work in her native city. In 1890 at the request of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, President General Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Keim became a charter member [No. 48] of that organization

now numbering over 20,000 women. She was one of the first five State Regents, and in her native state of Connecticut during her Regency founded thirty chapters comprising fourteen hundred members, being the banner state three times over of the D. A. R. In 1894 she became First Vice President General, D. A. R. As member of the Continental or Memorial Hall Committee, D. A. R., she prepared a bill for the donation of a site by the Congress of the United States, from the public grounds of Washington city, for the erection of a Continental Memorial building to cost \$200,000 to commemorate the services of the forefathers and foremothers of the American Revolution.

After an extended tour through Europe with his bride, Mr. Keim returned to Washington in 1873. After years of travel, longing for his native hills of Berks, he purchased a tract of land known as Keimhausen, upon the southern slope of Mount Penn within the limits of the city of Reading. The following year he there erected his home residence, "Edge-Mount," which he has since occupied during the summers and spending the winters in Washington with his wife and daughters, professionally, the elder Elizabeth Randolph married in 1895 to Lieut. Charles Willauwer Kutz, of Reading, Pa., Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and the younger Miss Harriet Virginia Keim. His sons deBenneville and John Owen are deceased.

Mr. Keim has been a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania since April 28, 1873, and a Life Contributor since June 6, 1873, to the Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was elected to membership in the Penn'a-German Society on Jan. 15, 1897.

KELLER, ELI, was born Dec. the 20th, A. D. 1825, in Northampton county, Pa. His parents were John Henry Keller, and Mary *nee* Engler his wife. He was raised on a farm, and accustomed to all manner of manual work. His early education, he received in the common schools of that day. In the summer of 1843, he attended the Grammar-school of Dr. John Vande-

veer, at Easton, Pa. Subsequently he studied Surveying privately, under the direction of his father, and for several winters, taught public schools. He was at that time extensively engaged in Sunday-school work, and served also as a Lieut. in a volunteer military company.

In the spring of 1851 he came to Mercersburg, Pa., and took up a regular classical course of studies. When Marshall college was moved to Lancaster, Pa., (1853), and united with Franklin college, he was a member of the Freshman Class, and had under his care, the property of the "Diagnothian Literary Society," to which he belonged. At the end of his Sophomore year, he returned to Mercersburg, to pursue theological studies, under the instruction of Drs. Schaff and Wolff. In the spring of 1856, at a special meeting of Mercersburg Classis, held in Chambersburg, he was examined and licensed to the Gospel Ministry. Shortly after, with his father, and the whole parental family, he moved to the State of Ohio, where he labored in the Gospel ministry for 18 years, serving four charges, namely: Brookensword, Thompson, Bellevue and Canal Winchester.

In the spring of 1874, he removed to his native state, and located at Zionsville, Lehigh county, where he still resides, following his profession. In the year 1889, Ursinus college conferred on him the honorable title of D. D. having before given that of A. M.

His great grandfather Joseph Keller, was from Zwei-Brucken (Deux Ponts) Bavaria, and arrived in this country Oct. 31st, 1737, when only 19 years of age. This patriarchal ancestor had a brother, who settled about the same time in the state of Virginia, a son of whom, holding a clerkship under Gen. Washington, he met in the State of New Jersey A. D. 1776-7, whilst on a visit to the retreating Continental Army. He also had a son-in-law, Miller by name, who was at the same time a Captain in the army. Besides, he had a step-brother, whose name was Good (Guth) who is supposed to have settled, where we now have Guthsville, Lehigh county. His great grandfather, on his mother's side, Rev. Peter Fred. Niemeyer, was from the

city of Wismar, then in Sweden, and arrived in this country Sept. the 11th, 1753. For more than one hundred years, the home of this Keller family, was in what is now known as Upper Plainfield Township, Northampton county, Pa., where the Indians attacked the same, (Sept. 15th, 1757,) massacred one son, and carried the mother and two other sons as captives, to the city of Montreal, in Canada East, (see "Frontier Forts of Pa." vol. I, p. 240). His father was a man of great energy. For many years he was active as Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Notary Public; also as Associate Judge of his county. He was in his time, Captain of a volunteer military company, Colonel and Major of a regiment, and also Brigade-Inspector. In the church, he was equally active—originated the system of the so-called "Plainfield Bonds," in aid of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church then located at Mercersburg, Pa.

On the father's side, the Keller family was Reformed, in their christian confession, but on the mother's side Lutheran. Rev. Thomas Pomp of Easton, was the beloved pastor for 53 years, (1796- 1849).

Dr. Keller had five brothers and two sisters. In the beginning of the Rebellion, three of those, being in single life, enlisted from Ohio, as Infantrymen in the Union Army. Two of them (Captain and First Lieutenant of Co. C. 49 Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry) fell at the Battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn. (Jan. 1, '63). The third is Rev. Jos. A. Keller, D. D. of Hartville, Ohio, formerly Prof. of Languages in Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio.

Dr. Keller married the youngest daughter of Rev. T. L. Hoffeditz, D. D. of Nazareth, Pa. He had five sons and three daughters. The younger two (son and daughter) have died. Two sons are practicing physicians, in the old home-country (Bangor and Wind Gap). One is a Minister of the Gospel, at Orrville, Ohio, and the oldest son, General Agent of a manufacturing company at Marion, Ohio.

The field of labor, assigned him by Goshenhoppen Classis, and served since the spring of 1874, comprises four congrega-

tions, extending over portions of Lehigh, Berks and Montgomery counties. A field of such dimensions and demands allows but little time or ability for literary work, and yet he has contributed largely to the columns of the "Reformed Hausfreund," and other periodicals, in the German language, which is still nearest and dearest to those, for whose welfare he feels himself called to labor. At times, he also writes in the Pennsylvania dialect, either in prose or verse, and never fails to secure a favorable response.

When he left the seminary at Mercersburg, for the state of Ohio, his Professors (Schaff and Wolff) charged him, "If ever you receive a call to return to your own people we wish you to do so, since they in our estimation have special claims to your services."

That joint request was thus fulfilled, and seemingly justified.

He became a member of the Penn'a-German Society on Jan. 9, 1895.

RHOADS, DOCTOR MICHAEL ALBERT, was born in Colebrookdale Township, Berks County, April 18th, 1847. His great-great-grandfather was Matthias Roth who landed in Philadelphia, September 27th, 1752. He came to this country with his wife and two sons, on the ship *Halifax*, Thomas Coates, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes. He located forty miles north of Philadelphia at the Iron Stone Creek, a branch of the Manatawny, where he bought the first iron furnace built in this country from Rutter and Potts. He was born November 8th, 1717, and died March 13th, 1795. He was married to Anna Elizabeth De-Beyer who died November 14th, 1809. His great-grandfather was Jonathan Roth (Rhoads) born March 18th, 1751, died September 3, 1819, married to Dorothea Elizabeth Leinn, born December 12th, 1756, and died September 16th, 1824. His grandfather, John Rhoads, was born June 28th, 1788, died July 4th, 1860, and was married to Catharina Boyer. His father was born June 28th, 1820, died January

15th, 1872, and was married to Hannah Buck Ruth, who is still living.

Dr. Rhoads received his early education in the public schools, and at Fairview Seminary at Boyertown. He moved to Philadelphia in April 1861, and attended the public schools there until in the fall of 1866 when he matriculated as a student in the Jefferson Medical College, and received the degree of *Doctorem in arte medendum* in March 1868. He remained in Philadelphia after graduation and was one of the assistant demonstrators of Anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College under Professor William H. Pancoast until August 1869, when he moved to Reading. Elected a member of the Board of Health of the City of Reading, on August 20, 1879, and its President in April 1882. He continued as President, by successive annual election, for a period of eleven years, resigning in April 1894. On July 15 1885, he was appointed by the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C. an examining surgeon for pension which position he held for 4 years.

He has been surgeon to St. Joseph's hospital, Reading, Pa., since August 17th, 1873, and in 1886 was appointed Chief of the Medical and Surgical staff, with the privilege of selecting the Resident Physician. Elected a member of the Reading Society of Natural Sciences and was its Secretary for ten years. He is the present President of the Berks County Medical Society. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees and the Judicial Council of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in 1892 for one year to fill the unexpired term of Dr. S. S. Shultz, who died, and was re-elected in 1893 for three years and again re-elected in 1896 for three years more. He has been the Secretary of The Board of Trustees and Recorder of The Judicial Council since 1892.

Dr. Rhoads was married, by Bishop M. A. DeWolf Howe, of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, Protestant Episcopal Church, to Anna Mary Elliot, on the thirteenth day of May, 1873. He has two sons and one daughter, named respectively, Edward Elliot, Robert Elliot and Helen Elliot Rhoads.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on April 11th, 1894.

SAHM, WILLIAM KOPP TRITLE, M. D., the third son of Rev. Peter Sahm, D. D., and Susan (Tritle) Sahm, was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1850. His grand-parents were John and Mary [Plasterer] Sahm; his great-grand-parents, George and Catharine [Miller] Sahm; and his great-great-grandparents, Matthias and——[Heintzelman] Sahm. [Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, of Civil War fame, was a direct descendant of this Heintzelman family.] Matthias Sahm, during the Revolution, was a private in Captain Jacob Baldy's company, in Hiester's Battalion, Berks county Militia.

Dr. Sahm's maternal grand-parents were John and Catharine [Hassler] Tritle. During the War of 1812 John Tritle was a member of Captain Jacob Findlay's company, enlisted at Chambersburg, Pa. His great-grandfather was Jacob Tritle [Treitle.]

Dr. Sahm was educated in the public schools, Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, Pa., and Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., from which he graduated in the year 1872. Prior to attending college he learned the printing trade, in the office of the Perry County Democrat, Hon. J. A. Magee, editor and proprietor, New Bloomfield, Pa. After leaving college he taught school for one year and then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. P. T. Musser, of Aaronsburg, Pa., and continued his studies with Dr. S. R. Berg, of New Berlin, Pa., graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1877. He began the practice of medicine in Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., but shortly afterward entered into partnership with Dr. Samuel Crawford, of McCoysville, Juniata county, Pa. He remained there until February 1, 1886, when he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as Medical Examiner, being first stationed at Tyrone, Pa. In a few months he was transferred to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is still located.

He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society,

the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the University Club, of Pittsburgh. He was elected to membership in the Penn'a-German Society on Oct. 15, 1896.

SCHWEINITZ, PAUL DE. The history of the Schweinitz family reaches back to the Twelfth Century. In remote antiquity it was probably of Slavonic origin. About 1200, A. D., it came with Duchess Hedwig, the Holy, from Merania into Silesia, and soon became one of the most prominent families of the country. The coat of arms is a shield with three horizontal fields, the uppermost, gules or red; the middle, sable or black; the lowest, argent or white; the shield surmounted by two ox-horns rising from a helmet, the horns and the mantling showing the same color as the shield.

From 1350 to the present day not a name is wanting, male or female, in the line. As far back as the records go the members thereof have held important positions in State and Church. Prior to the Thirty Years' War they were Lords of extended domains, and again, after recovering from the devastations of that dire period, the family rose to prominence among the landed nobility of Silesia. From the time of the Crusades to the present day there has not been a war in Germany in which some members of the family have not fought as officers in the forces of their prince.

In 1540 the family embraced the Protestant faith, and two centuries later, the line, of which this sketch treats, united with the Moravian Church, in 1740, selling their estates and devoting themselves entirely to the service of the Church. By a strange over-ruling the first Schweinitz to unite with the Renewed Brethren's or Moravian Church had married a lineal descendant of one of the martyrs of the Ancient Brethren's or Bohemian-Moravian Church.

The first Schweinitz to come to America [the eleventh of the unbroken line of descent] was Hans Christian Alexander de Schweinitz, *Senior Civilis Unitatis Fratrum*, member of the Provincial Board of the American Moravian Church, adminis-

trator of its estates in the northern colonies, and, later, a member of the highest Executive Board of the entire Church, born on the ancestral estate of Nieder Leuba, Oct. 17, 1740. He arrived in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Aug. 16, 1770, coming from Herrnhut, Saxony; had charge of the financial affairs of the Church throughout the Revolutionary War, during which period Bethlehem twice became the seat of the hospital of the Continental army; took the oath of allegiance in the name of the Church to the new government, and, though the Moravians were non-combatants in those days, favored the patriotic party. On April 27, 1779, he married as his second wife Anna Dorothea Elizabeth Baroness von Watteville, the grand-daughter of Count Zinzendorf, so prominent in the early religious history of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the principal agent of the restoration of the Brethren's or Moravian Church. Their son (the twelfth in the unbroken line of descent) was Lewis David de Schweinitz, *Senior Civilis Unitatis Fratrum*, member of the Provincial Boards of the American Moravian Church; administrator of its southern and administrator and nominal proprietor of its northern estates in America; senior pastor of the church at Bethlehem; Doctor of Philosophy; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; member of the American Philosophical Society; corresponding member of the Linnean Society of Paris, and of the Society of Natural Sciences of Leipsic; born at Bethlehem, Feb. 13, 1780. He conducted protracted negotiations with Congress and the United States Government in connection with the interests of Christian Indians. In addition to his invaluable services to his Church his chief claim to fame lies in his botanical researches. He added nearly fourteen hundred new species to the amount of botanical knowledge and published numerous botanical treatises, mostly in Latin. His herbarium is deposited with the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

On May 24, 1812, he married Louisa Amalia Le Doux, of direct French Huguenot descent, the family having been driven out of France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in

1685. One son was the distinguished Bishop Emil de Schweinitz, of the American Moravian Church, South; another son was the even more distinguished Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz, S. T. D., of Bethlehem, Pa. He was the most famous Moravian clergyman of his day. He published numerous pamphlets and monographs, his larger works being: "The Life and Times of David Zeisberger" and "The History of the Unitas Fratrum." One of his sons is the noted oculist, Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, of Philadelphia. Another son of Lewis David and the thirteenth in the unbroken line of descent was Robert William de Schweinitz, born in Salem, N. C., Sept. 20, 1819. He has held every important office in the gift of the American Moravian Church, and for nearly fourteen years was President of its highest Executive Board. During the entire period of the Civil War, as well as before and after [1853-1866], he was Principal of the Salem Female Academy, having charge of over 300 souls, and occupying the trying position of being a loyal Union man in the enemy's country. His influence was instrumental in saving his town from attack during Stoneman's raid. Since 1867 he has resided in Bethlehem, Pa. On July 26, 1846, he married Marie Louise von Tschirschky, on her father's side of the House of Tschirschky-Boegendorff, and on her mother's side of the House of Schoenberg-Briban. One of their sons and the fourteenth in the unbroken line of descent is Paul Robert de Schweinitz, born in Salem, N. C., March 16, 1863. He was educated, as all the preceding ones, at Nazareth Hall and the Moravian College at Bethlehem, graduating with the Degree of B. D. from the Theological Seminary in 1884, and taking a supplemental theological course at the University of Halle in Germany. He was ordained a Deacon of the Moravian Church in 1886 and a Presbyter in 1888. Served as Home Missionary in Northfield, Minn., and is now pastor of the historic Moravian charge of Nazareth, Pa. In addition to the literary work incident to his profession he is a regular contributor to the "Missionary Review of the World." He is a member of the Wingolf Fraternity [Hallenser Chapter] of Germany, a life member of the

Moravian Historical Society and one of the organizing members of the Pennsylvania-German Society. On January 27, 1887, he married Mary Catharine Daniel, only daughter of Charles B. Daniel, the pioneer in the slate industry of Northampton county, and one of the founders of the Bethlehem Iron Co. Her mother was Eliza Riegel, sister of the merchants Riegel of Philadelphia. The first Riegel of this line, Matthias Riegel, came to America Sept. 23, 1732, and settled in the Saucon Valley, near Hellertown, Northampton county, Pa. Probably the first Daniel of this line was William Daniel, who came to America prior to 1781 and settled in Lehigh county.

To the above have been born four children—Karl, Helena, Dorothea and Louise—Karl, born Nov. 26, 1887, in Northfield, Minn., will be the fifteenth generation of an unbroken line of descent. The family has now been in the ministry of the Moravian Church in an unbroken line for over 150 years.

Sources for above: *Genealogia Derer von Schweinitz*, Liegnitz 1661, printed folio pp. 98, poetical appendices pp. 32. *The History of the Family de Schweinitz 1200-1891*. Type-written MSS., quarto, pp. 108.

SHICK, ROBERT PORTER, was born May 6th, 1869, in Anna, Illinois. He is the son of Cyrus Shick (Jan. 28, 1830—May 30, 1889, son of Henry Shick (July 3, 1803—Sept. 29, 1888), son of Henry Shick (March 3, 1779—Dec. 23, 1859), son of Lewis Shick, who emigrated from Germany near the middle of the 18th century.

Mr. Shick was graduated from Princeton College, in 1890; spent two years abroad, studying at the Universities of Berlin and Paris; received the degree of A. M. from Princeton College in 1893 and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1895. Since Nov. 1896, he has been practicing in Reading. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and was elected to regular membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on April 20, 1897.

STAUFFER, DAVID MCNEELY, born in Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., March 24, 1845, son of Jacob Stauffer, late patent attorney, of Lancaster city, and Mary Anna McNeely. He is sixth in descent from John Stauffer, who came to the Province of Pennsylvania in 1710, from Alsheim, near Worms, Hessen-Darmstadt. (John's father, Daniel, came from Thun, Switzerland.) Educated in the common and High Schools of Lancaster city, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Franklin and Marshall College, though he left that institution to enter the army and never graduated.

Mr. Stauffer enlisted at the age of 17 in the 2nd Penna. Emergency Regiment, Capt. James Dysart's Company, and was in the Antietam campaign of 1862. Enlisted again and was a Corporal in Battery I, Pa. Light Artillery, and served until Jan. 9, 1864. On Feb. 5, 1864, he received the appointment of Master's Mate in the United States Navy, and served on the Lower Mississippi River under Admiral D. D. Porter. On April 1, 1865, was promoted to Ensign, U. S. N., and commanded U. S. S. Alexandria for a time. Honorably discharged Nov. 5, 1865, at close of the war.

He commenced the practice of civil engineering, in Nov. 1865, on the Penna. R. R.; in 1869, was a Division Engineer on the Phila. & Reading R. R.; in 1870 became Assistant Engineer in the Survey Department of Philadelphia; in 1874, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Delaware and Bound Brook R. R. Philadelphia to New York; Engineer in charge of construction Philadelphia Water Department, from 1877 to 1879; Contracting Engineer for the Dorchester Bay Tunnel, Boston, from 1879 to 1881; Engineer with the Philadelphia Bridge Works, 1881 to 1882. In latter years established as a Consulting Engineer in New York City, and in 1883 bought a large interest in "Engineering News," a technical journal published in New York, and became its Chief Editor, and still holds his interest in that journal.

He is a Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of London; Mem-

ber of American Institute of Mining Engineers; one of the founders and Past Vice President Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and other minor technical societies. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and Grand Army of the Republic, and is President of the Yonkers Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on October 14, 1891.

Mr. Stauffer was married, in 1892, to Florence, daughter of the Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, of Yonkers, N. Y., and resides at that place. He has travelled much abroad, as far as the Caucasus and Caspian Sea, in Egypt, Central America, etc., and gained his wife as the result of a shipwreck on the coral reef of Roncador, in the Caribbean Sea on his way to examine the proposed Nicaraugua ship canal.

The Arms of the Stauffers of Thun are azure, an arm proper holding a cup, or, in dexter chief a mullet of five points, or. The family name of "Stauffer" is derived from an office held: "der Stauffer," in old Swabian, was the cup-man, or cup-bearer. The root word is *Stauf*, old German for a "cup," and the "er" is only the masculine affix. An older root still is the Anglo Saxon "Stoppa"—also a cup. The office of the "Stauffer"—under that name, was peculiar to Bern and South Germany, and when family names began to descend from father to son, about the 12th century, each office holder of that rank passed on the name. As a consequence there are many separate families of Stauffers in Bern. There was a Stauffer von Thun in 938: he attended a tournament at Magdeburg in that year.

STOUT, JOHN KENNEDY, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., Nov. 29, 1849, the son of Asher Miner Stout, born in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1822, and Ellen C. (Gildersleeve) Stout, born in Wilkes-Barre in 1824. His father was a lawyer, (Yale, '42) and after his death in 1860, the family moved to Elizabeth, N. J.

He was educated at the school of the Rev. C. W. Everest,

Hamden, Conn., and Trinity College, Hartford, receiving his A. B. in 1870 and A. M. in 1873. Moving to Easton, Pa., in the fall of 1870, he began to study law, but in 1873 became city editor of "*The Easton Daily Express*," thence going on the city staff of the "*New York Tribune*" for three years, from 1875 to 1878. While there, in 1877, he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, and in 1878 he began to practice in Elizabeth, N. J.

In 1880 he went to Washington Territory, settling in Spokane in 1881, where he has since practised law. He was the first City Attorney of Spokane, 1882-4, and was Clerk of the U. S. District Court in 1888. He has also, since 1890, been the dramatic and literary critic of the Spokane "*Spokesman-Review*."

He married Oct. 29, 1892, Miss Ida T. Homan, then of Brooklyn, N. Y., but born in New Orleans, La.

He was in 1873-5 a member of the "*Easton Grays*," Co. F, 4th Regt., Penna. National Guard; in 1887 he became 1st Lieut. of Co. G, 2d Regt. N. G. Wash., served as Major on the Staff of Gov. Semple and that of Gov. Moore, in Territorial days, and was Colonel and Chief Signal Officer on the Staff of Gov. Ferry, the first Governor of the State, from 1890 to 1893. He is now on the retired list as Colonel.

He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, being Senior Vice President of the Washington State Society. He belongs to the California Society of Colonial Wars, and is State Secretary for Washington. He was elected a regular member of the Penna-German Society, July 15, 1897. His College fraternity is Psi Upsilon, and he is also an honorary member of Theta Delta Chi.

Among his Pennsylvanian ancestors are his parents, his grandfather, Dr. Abram Stout, (Un. of Pa., '19) born in Northampton county, 1793, and wife Anna Maria Miner; his great-grandfather Isaac Stout, born in Berks county in 1749, and wife Barbara Bachmann, born 1751. From this Barbara he has an old German Bible, printed in Zurich in 1536, now 361

years old, containing two or three generations of Barbara Bachmann's ancestors. His paternal grandmother was a Miner, and in that line he has a record of 18 generations, through Captain Thomas Miner, who landed with Winthrop in June, 1630, to Henry Miner who received his coat of arms from Edward III, and died in 1359. In that line, Mary Wright, wife of his great-grandfather, Asher Miner, and her mother Mary Dyer, were both born in Pennsylvania.

WAGNER, JOHN CAREY, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, Tuesday, July 31st, 1838. His father was David Wagner, who was born near Big Spring, same county, of whose ancestors there are no records, but his father was of German descent, his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Walter, of Chester or Philadelphia county. David Wagner followed wagon making for a livelihood, but on the opening of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, about 1840, established a grain and forwarding business in Shippensburg; he died November 24th, 1845, aged 54 years. Mr. Wagner's mother was Elizabeth Ann Gessner, who was born in Hasselbach, in the Earldom of Wittgenstein, Germany, October 4th, 1797, and emigrated to the United States, with her parents John Henry and Elizabeth Gessner, in the summer of 1802, where she died in June, 1861, aged 63 years.

John Carey Wagner is the youngest child of a family of six daughters and four sons, only the two oldest sisters and himself surviving.

He received his education in the common schools of the city and a local academy. In the spring of 1853 he took up telegraphy at the same time clerking in a stationery store. In the winter of the same year he entered the *News* printing office, remaining there until the fall of 1856, when he went to Knoxville, Tennessee, working on *Brownlow's Whig, Register and Presbyterian Witness*. In the spring of 1860, came North, locating at Newville, Pa., taking an interest in the "*Star of the*

Valley'' printing office, which interest he disposed of to his partner the following spring.

Soon after the call for troops for the suppression of the Rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered into service in August, 1861. He was made Corporal, promoted to Sergeant, and placed on the Color Guard and made Signal Officer ; detailed as Regimental Clerk and later assigned to duty as acting Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. In March, 1864, was detailed for duty as telegraph operator in the United States Military Telegraph Corps, and assigned to duty with the gunboats on the Potomac river, with office at Saint Inigoes, Saint Mary's county, Md., remaining there until July, 1865, after peace had been declared, but serving in same capacity in different parts of Maryland and Virginia until July, 1866. From the fall of 1866 until spring of 1868 was with the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company, and stationed at Somerville, New Jersey.

In Spring of 1868 returned to Shippensburg, where he has since resided as one of the proprietors of "*The News*," and became sole proprietor in July, 1893, upon the death of his brother David Knight Wagner.

On December 29th, 1869, was married to Emma Morrow, of Newville, Pa. Children living:—Ella Forney Wagner, wife of Jeremiah McClellan Snyder, of Easton, Pa., Mary Talbott Wagner, teacher; Blanche Gessner Wagner, teacher; Isabelle Morrow Wagner, attending Normal School. Children dead—Katharine Augusta Wagner, aged 11 years; David Emmett Wagner, aged 7 months, and one infant son.

He is a Past Grand of Conedoguinet Lodge, No. 173, Independent Order of Odd Fellows ; Past Chief Patriarch Valley Encampment, No. 34, Independent Order of Odd Fellows ; Past Regent Shippensburg Council, No. 995, Royal Arcanum ; and District Deputy Grand Regent of same Order ; Captain Colwell Post, No. 201, Grand Army of the Republic ; was City Treasurer for eleven years and a member of School Board at present ; was the promoter of the city's system of water works.

The family are all members of the Presbyterian church, and whilst his parents were among the original members of the Church of God, he attends the Presbyterian church also ; serving second term as Notary Public. Mr. Wagner was elected to membership in the Penna-German Society on January 12, 1894.

David Wagner (his father) was a member of a military company which marched from Cumberland county to the defence of Baltimore in 1814.

YEAGER, JAMES MARTIN, was born in Yeagerstown, Mifflin county, Pa, on Nov. 2, 1857. Of his ancestors, his g. g. grandfather George Buffington, founder of said family in the Lykens Valley, was a descendant of Richard Buffington, b. 1654, at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, England, whose eldest son was the first English child born in Pennsylvania (Penn'a-Gazette, July 5, 1739); he was a soldier of the Revolution and m. Sept. 2, 1782, Barbara Hoffman, b. May 31, 1763, in Berks county, Pa., dau. John Peter Hoffman, b. Germany, 1709, came to America, 1739, served as a Provincial volunteer during the Indian war, whilst three of his sons and his son-in-law served in the Revolution. His g. g. grandfather, Andrew Yeager, served in various companies, during the greater part of the Revolutionary War. His g. grandfather, John Yeager, b. in Montgomery county, Feb. 19, 1767, m. July 1, 1788, Catharine Rau, d. Feb. 19, 1835. He is said to have built the first bank barn in the Lykens Valley. His grandfather, Jacob Yeager, b. in Dauphin county, March 11, 1793. He served in the War of 1812, and, in 1830, obtained a patent for the mold-board of a plow now in universal use. He m. in 1815, Susanna Fisher, *nee* Buffington. His youngest son, Jeremiah M., was the father of the subject of this sketch, and m. Dec. 28, 1854, Mary J. Creighton.

On the maternal side his g. g. grandfather, James Jacobs, b. in Frankfort-on-the-Main, came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century, enlisted, Dec. 27, 1775, as private in Capt. Thomas L. Byles' company, 3rd Penn'a Regt. Col. Shea,

fought at Harlem Heights and Fort Washington, honorably discharged, Nov. 20, 1776. His g. grandfather, Samuel Jacobs, the fourth son, b. May 18, 1783, m. Nancy Lemon; their dau. Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1810, m. July 1, 1830, William Creighton; their dau. Mary J. m. Jeremiah M. Yeager as above.

His g. g. grandfather, John Lemon, b. 1761, in the Highlands of Scotland, came to America when young, enlisted Sept. 1775, as private in Capt. John Harris' company, 12th Penn'a Regt., when but fourteen years of age, served in all the campaigns of that gallant regiment, being wounded in the head and leg at Monmouth, honorably discharged Jan. 1783, reinlisted, 1793, and served with Wayne in his Indian campaign. He m. Kate Schroyer, of German ancestry.

His g. grandfather Andrew Creighton, b. Edinburgh, emigrated at the age of fifteen, m. 1797, Isabella Jones, of Welsh descent. Two of his sons were well-known ministers of the Gospel.

The Rev. James Martin Yeager D. D., of this sketch, began his education at Kishacoquillas Seminary and various institutions at Williamsport and in the Wyoming Valley. In 1880 he graduated from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. In 1880-81 he was pastor at Carmel, N. Y.; in 1883-84 at Lenox, Mass.; in 1885-87 at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson; in 1888-92 at Hillsdale, N. Y. He has been President of Drew Seminary for Young Women for five years. In 1882 he traveled extensively through Europe and the Holy Land. Dr. Yeager is a man of broad mind, a forcible preacher and a most capable educator. His executive ability is noted for its firmness coupled with gentleness. He is a man of keen perception, with a fine sense of humor, and is one of the most agreeable of men in any of the walks and dealings of life.

Dr. Yeager is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York; of the Society of the War of 1812 of Pennsylvania; of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of N. Y. He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania German Society on July 15, 1897. He m. Oct. 13, 1886, Miss Emma McElroy, of

Rhinebeck, N. Y. He has two children, James Creighton, b. Jan. 1, 1888, and Marion, b. Oct. 1, 1891.

ZERN, JACOB G., born February 24, 1845, in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pa., son of Jacob and Sophia Zern. Graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1868. Located at Weissport, Carbon county, Pa., for the practice of his profession, in the Fall of 1868. Represented Carbon county in the Penn'a State Legislature 1879-1881. Postmaster of Weissport during President Cleveland's first term. Moved to Lehighton in 1892, and was elected Burgess of same in 1893. Elected Associate Judge of Carbon county in 1894.

Dr. Zern is a member of the Carbon county, Lehigh Valley and Penn'a State Medical Societies. Elected to membership in the Penn'a-German Society on January 12, 1894.

He married October 13, 1870, Ella Edinger, daughter of Hon. Abraham Edinger, of Monroe county. They have one daughter, Katharyn V., b. 1881.

AUGUSTUS
EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
TRAPPE, PA.

RECORD OF
MARRIAGES
CONFIRMATIONS
AND
BURIALS
WITH A LIST OF THE
CONTRIBUTORS TO PASTOR'S SALARY

NOV. 27, 1760.

MARRIAGES.

(REV. JOHANN CASPAR STOEVER.)

Raush, Daniel
Opdografsin, Elisabeth

March 18, 1730.

Sebastia, Andreas
Krausin, Elisabeth

April 27, 1730.

Bergheimer, Johan Caspar
Hauserin, Elisabeth Catharina

October 20, 1730.

Müller, Johan Jacob
Hartmannin, Anna Maria Appolonia

February 12, 1731.

Geelwicks, Friedrich Heinrich
Bulerin, Maria Dorothea

April 10, 1733.

Beyer, Andreas
Bergheimerin, Susanna Catharina

July 1, —?

Kohl, Johan Georg
Beerin, Barbara

January 8, 1734.

Amborn, Christoph
Klauerin, Susanna

May 21, 1734.

Corper, Nicolaus
Marstellerin, Anna Margretha

December 3, 1734.

Wertz, Jacob
Hofin,(?) Anna Barbara

December 29, 1734.

Bien, David
Tabernien, Elisabetha

January 10, 1735.

Crösmann, John George
Schrakken, Eva Barbara
eldest dr. Hans Jacob and Euphrosina

October 9, 1735.

Kun, Johan Adam Simon
Schrackin, Anna Maria Sarina
youngest dr. Hans Jacob Euphrosina

December 11, 1740.

[Probably by DYLANDER.]

Unterkofner, Johan Jacob
 Schmiedin, Maria Eva, from Goshoppen
 living in Friederich Township

—, 1744. Leber, Philipp (Lutheran)
 Mullerin, Anna Margretha (Reformed)
 March 12, 1745. living on the Schippach, [Pastor BRUNHOLTZ.]

(REV. MUHLENBERG.)

Schoimer, Conrad (widower)
 Nussin, Anna Margretha (widow)

February —, 1745. Heilman, Jurg Adam
 Dufrene, Elisabeth
 beyond the Schuylkill

March —, 1745. Appele, George
 Manzerin, Maria Juliania
 March —, 1745. (in Philadelphia) Stambach, Johann Philip
 Kuhezin, Maria Christina
 —, 1745. (In the Oley Mountains) Kuhez, Johan Bernhard
 Eberhardin, Catharina Elisabeth
 —, 1745. (In the Oley Mountains) Reiter, Johannes (widower)
 Carlin, Anna Maria

December 31, 1745. Gaugler, Johannes Kilian
 Bittelin, Anna Margretha
 November 19, 1745. Campbell, John
 Ball, Anna
 (In Philadelphia Co.) By license dated April 4, 1744.
 Israel, Michael
 Lamplugh, Mary
 By license d. February 22, 1745-6.
 Merckel, Abraham
 Ickesin, Anna Barbara

September — 1745. Götthy (?) Beatus
 Jürgerin, Catharina Elisabeth
 March 6, 1746.

	Wagner, Johannes
	Dürrin, Anna Barbara
1746 (?)	Bächle, Christian
	Friedrichsen, Catharina
1746. (?)	Nagel, Conrad
	Peterman, Margretha (widow)
April 17, 1746,	on the Schippach.
	Preiss, Daniel
	Weychhardin, Johanna
May 22, 1746.	Scheibele, Johan Jacob
	Schäfer, Anna Catharina (widow Ludewig.)
July 6, 1746.	Denk, (?) Johan Simon (widower)
	Schulzin, Catharina Dorothea
July 8, 1746.	Nunemacher, Johannes
	Müllerin, Maria
July 20, 1746.	living in Indian field
	Ernst, Johan Wendel (widower)
	Davidsin, Maria (widow)
August 5, 1746,	beyond the Schuylkill.
	Meissenheimer, Johan Jacob
	Reiterin, Anna Margretha
November 16, 1746.	Wagner, Jürg Adam, s. Hanes Jürg
	Schmiedin, Anna Catharina, dr. Hans Jürg
January 8, 1747,	at Goshoppen.
	Müller, Andreas
	Ehewaldin, Anna Maria, dr. Ludewig
February 5, 1747,	m. publicly.
	Schiring, Johann Nicol
	Molzin, the virgin dr. Schoolmaster Molzen
March 12, 1747,	at Matecha.
	Kittelman, Johann Peter (widower)
	Hitzbergerin, Anna Juliana
May 10, 1747,	beyond the Schuylkill.
	Lindeman, Johan Heinrich s. Justus.
	Uhlín, Anna Margretha
May 26, 1747,	both Reformed rel.

	Heiser, Valentin
	Howin, Anna
May 4, 1747.	Moritz, Wilhelm
	Heiselin, Anna Maria
July 21, 1747.	Wambold, Adam (widower)
	Dannhauserin, Ottilia
August 16, 1747.	Pab, Johann Conrad (widower)
	Lehrin, Margretha
August 16, 1747.	Vogle, Johan Jürg
	Sämin, Maria Catharina
September 22, 1747, at Goshoppen.	Müntz, Benedict (widower)
	Reilin, Schön; Elisabeth (widow)
September 30, 1747, in Colebrookdale twp.	Vetter Michael (from Elsass)
	Schmiedin, Maria Catharina step dr. Simon Pelzen
November 24, 1747.	Koch, Heinrich s. Johannes
	Beierin, Anna Maria dr. Jacob
December 15, 1747, live in New Hanover twp.	Gmelin, Christian
	Heiserin. Christina
December 29, 1747, at Matetcha.	Linck, Adam
	Müllerin, Elisabeth
January 31, 1748.	Gerber, Johann Adam
	Schleucherin, Anna Maria
February 15, 1748, in Limbourg twp.	Jäger, Johannes
	Schneiderin, Eva Elisabeth
April 12, 1748, in New Hanover twp.	Rambow, Peter
	Peters, Mary dr. Peter
April 13, 1748, in Providence twp.	Wolffer, Simon
	Baumanin, Maria Margretha
April 14, 1748,	in the Swedes church Philadelphia.

Weichel, Johan Christoph
Hillin, Catharina
April 26, 1748. at New Hanover.
Matthes, Mathias
Davis, Mary
May 31, 1748.
Loos, Christoph (widower)
Heinrichin, Dorothea (widow)
June 15, 1748.
Streil, Leonhard
Reimerin, (widow)
July 31, 1748, by License at Raritan (N. J.)
Früh, Jacob (widower)
Roserin, Maria Dorothea
August 17, 1748.
Griffith, Abraham (widower)
Harris, Sarah
August 31, 1748, living in Chester Co.
Wentz, Valentin
Jenneweinin, Anna Barbara
September 11, 1748.
Theus, John Henry
Johnson, Anna Mary (widow)
September 11, 1748.
Hippel, Johannes
Hässin, Maria Catharina
September 20, 1748.
Hatten, John
Evans, Esther
November 14, 1748, at Comertytown.
Stepelton, Robert
Richardtin, Catharina (widow)
November 20, 1748.
Bostert, Samuel
Engelin, Catharina
November 20, 1748, at Oley.
Angel, Philip
Schmiedin, Anna Maria
November 24, 1748, at New Hanover.
Schuler, Lamburtus (widower)
Larichin, Maria Ursula
December 11, 1748.

ANNO 1749.

MaCochly, Cornelius
 Parker, Johanna (widow Stephen Müller)

January 16, 1749.
 Renn, Bernhard (widower)
 Riegelin, widow Sibitta

January 19, 1749.
 Brachen, Caspar (widower)
 Lauterin, Sophia Margretha (widow Philip)

February 14, 1749.
 Hopkin, William
 Mory, Christina (widow)

April 2, 1749.
 Fried, Philip
 Benerin, Regina
 at New Hanover township by license dated April 10.
 Megrawh, Francis
 Cavenahnoh, Susannah (widow)

May 1, 1749.
 Wambold, Adam (widower)
 Petzin, Eva Catharina

June 18, 1749.
 Johns, Daniel
 Morgan, (widow of James)
 in Lancaster county.

July 3, 1749.
 Gutman, Christoph
 Rügnerin, Catharina
 in Upper Milford.

July 24, 1749.
 Huber, Michael
 Lahrin, Barbara

August 22, 1749.
 at New Goshoppen.
 Becker, Johan Dieterich (widower)
 Muthhardtin, Anna Barbara (widow)

September 5, 1749.
 Jürger, Veit
 Rennin, Sybilla (widow)

November 20, 1749.
 Schmied, Peter
 Krausin, Maria

November 28, 1749.
 Simon, John
 Scot, Elisabeth

December 25, 1749, in Providence township.

MacRay, William
Edmondson, Margreth

December 25, 1749, in Providence township.

ANNO 1750.

Liebegut, John Adam
Gansertin, Christina

January 4, 1750, in New Hanover township.

Fetter, Johan Philip
Schumannin, Anna Margretha

February 19, 1750, in Vincent township, (Chester county).

Zing, Michael
Ryel, Mary

February 20, 1750, in Coventry township, (Chester county).

Hoven, Jacob
Buckerin, Margretha

March 8, 1750.

Hörner, Christian
Krebsin, Barbara

March 22, 1750.

Schrack, Johan Jacob
Mühlhanin, Elisabeth

March 22, 1750.

Protzman, Jurg Adam
Sählerin, Anna Martha

March 22, 1750.

Loag, Samuel
Handly, Mary
both of Chester county.

April 2, 1750,

Sauer, Friedrich
Schmiedin, Anna Margretha

April 3, 1750,

live at Schippach.

Gatter, Martin
Schäferin, Maria Catharina

April 8, 1750,

live in Philadelphia.

Blair, John

Johns, Elisabeth (widow of John)

May 28, 1750,

in Worcester township.

Wolfgang, Johan Nicolaus (widower)

Weberin, Catharina (widow)

June 1, 1750.

Cooper, James

Simmons, Mary

of Providence township.

Hofman, Joh : Michael (widower)
 Schedlerin, Engel
 July 2, 1750, in New Hanover township.

Schnell, Adam
 Rielin, Catharina Barbara
 July 31, 1750.

Reinhard, John Peter
 Sieden, Maria Clara (servant maid of Val. Steinmetz.)

Schädler, Johan Jurg (widower)
 Bechtelin, Anna Maria wid. Jurg.
 August 7, 1750.

Schmied, Walter (widower)
 Scheidin, Anna Maria (widow)
 August 7, 1750.

Schmied, Adam, from New Hanover township.
 Behnerin, Gertraut
 October 9, 1750, by license.

Müller, Heinrich
 Kleinin, Susannah Margretha
 October 16, 1750, in Providence.

Schnauber, Johann Heinrich from Menissing, [sic] N. J.
 Hillbartin, Anna Maria, dr. Jürg Adam

October 29, 1750.

König, Michael (widower)
 Kachlerin, Eva
 December 2, 1850, m. across the Schuylkill, in Muhlenberg's name by
 Pastor Johan Philip Leidich.

Croesman, Friedrich
 Stagerin, Susannah
 December 6, 1750.

ANNO 1751.

Mäurer, Johan Jacob (wid)
 Weitzelin, Margretha
 January 2, 1751, over the Schuylkill.

Wirth, Johan Martin
 Grabilerin, Anna Maria
 January 21, 1751, at New Hanover.

Schnell, Johann Jacob, schoolmaster at Schippach.
 Schlottin, Anna Margretha (widow)

January 31, 1751.

Hausler, Andreas (widower)
 Zinckin, Maria
 February 5, 1751, live in Whitpain township, on the Schippach.

Jaxtheimer, Johann Philip
Adams, Catharine
February 24, 1751, Carl Rayer's servants m. with consent of the
Master for necessity.
Schooling, Francis
Powel, Elisabeth
March 21, 1751, in Providence township.
Schäfer, Philip Jacob
Jungin, Anna Margretha
March 31, 1751, live Across the Schuylkil.
Sahler, Johann Michael s. Peter
Engelin, Elisabeth
April 11, 1751, in Providence.
Heilman, Heinrich (widower)
Bersons, Anna Maria dr. Heinrich
April 22, 1751.
Rehkopf, Friedrich
Schambachin, Elisabeth
April 25, 1751.
Bahrt, Johan Peter
Linckin, Catharina dr. Jacob (dec)
April 25, 1751.
Croesman, Balthasar (widower)
Fuchsin, Anna Maria
April 28, 1751, at Molatton.
Schwenck, George
Merckelin, Veronica dr. Jacob
April 30, 1751.
Corker, Robert
Farrel, Helena
November 17, 1751.
Meisheimer, Casimir (Lutheran)
Brandtin, Margretha (Reformed)
November 19, 1751.
Beck, Christian Heinrich (servant)
Fröhlichin, ——
December 10, 1751, m. with consent of John Potts.

ANNO 1752.

Osterman, Bartholomaeus
Jagerin, Dorothea
January 5, 1752, beyond the Schuylkill. [This was the first marriage
by Rev. Pastor (Friedrich) Schultz.]

Schlanacker, Michael (widower)
 Wustin, Eva Filicetas (widow Caspar)

January 19, 1752, in New Hanover.
 Schilling, Johannes
 Glimmin, Anna Maria

February 2, 1752, former servants of Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg.
 Hawk, John
 Johnson, Mary

February — 1752, Former servants of Mr. Rochard Nord in Providence township.
 Scheumer, Friedrich
 Bachin, Magdalena

February 7, 1752, live beyond the Schuylkill.
 Haag, Jacob (widower)
 Eberhardtin, Catharina (servant girl to Rev. Muhlenberg.)

February 16, 1752. berg.)
 Silber, Jürg
 Schmiedin, Margretha (widow)

February 18, 1752.
 Schnerr, Wendel
 Lohrin, Eva

February 23, 1752, Former servants of Theobald Endt, now live in
 Pikestown, (Chester county.)
 Eble, Johan Adam, stepson Jürg Beck
 Gmelin, Maria Sophia, dr. Matthias

March 31, 1752.
 Rothermel, Leonhard
 Joakims, Mary, dr. Jonas

March 31, 1752.
 Zoll, Johann Heinrich
 Runckelin, Margretha
 March 31, 1752, at Schippach.
 Jans. Philip
 Detweilerin, ——

April 28, 1762, live at Schippach.
 Wohlfarth, Adam
 Wiege'in, Anna Maria

April 28, 1752, live at the Iron works beyond the Schuylkill
 (Chester county).
 Williams, John
 Rose, Nanny

August 2, 1752, m. in the church of Providence; they live over the
 Schuylkill (Chester county)

Schweinhard, Jürg, from New Hanover
Schniedin, Anna Maria, Ackers step-dr. from Lime-
rick township, m. Providence church.

(*Here Commences the New Stylus.*)

Beyer, Philip
Gratzin, Elizabeth (widow)
October 24, 1752, in Providence church, both were former servants,
but now free.
Busch, Johan Nicol (widower)
Fuchs, Anna Maria
November 23, 1752, formerly servants in Chester county, but now free
according to Indenture.
Heim, Valentin
Rees, Jane
November 23, 1752. both born at Pikestown, Chester county.
Moser, Christian
Graberin, Magdalena
December 21, 1752. both from Schippach.

ANNO 1753.

Schmid, Heinrich
Franzin, Anna Maria
January 2, 1753, beyond the Schuylkill.
Schleyter, Friederich
Giessin, Catharina, dr. Nicolaus
January 2, 1753, beyond the Schuylkill.
Bauer, Adam
Kollerin, Dorothea, Mr. Marstellar's former servant.
January 25, 1753.
Ray, Robert, an Irishman
Pfeisterin, Catharina
February 18, 1753.
Jung, Johan Peter, s. David
Fahdin, Anna Magdalena, dr. Jacob.
February 20, 1753.
Davis, John, from Wales
Langin, Anna
February 22, 1753.
Unstatt, Herman (widower)
Adams, Abigail (single)
March 6, 1753.

Magens, Heinrich (widower)
Weydin, Catharina

June 11, 1753. Priess, Heinrich
Burchardtin, Margretha, step-dr. Theobald Lange.

June 11, 1753. Walter, Robert
Chambers, Elisabeth

June 19, 1753, living in Vincent township, Chester county. Staud, Friedrich
Gerberin, Christina

June 25, 1753. Stostlet, Johan Michel
Engelin, Elesabeth
July 1, 1753, at New Hanover Bradford, Hugh
Schrack, Catharina dr. of widow Eva Rosina

June 20, 1753. Rauss, Lucas (Reverend pastor)
Gemlingin, Anna Sophia youngest dr. Emrici

August 7, 1753. Spannagle, Johan Ludwig
Ludewig, Anna Maria, dr. Johann Philip

September 2, 1753, living in Chester county Ickes, Johann
Müllerin, Christina dr. Johannes from New Hanover

September 4, 1753. Simon, Anthon (widower)
Waldin, Euphronica, widow Caspar

September 20, 1753, at Schippach. Klinger, Johannes b Odewald
Fussin, Christina dr. Johan Nicolaus

October 25, 1753, at New Hanover. Rau, Johannes s. Friedrieh
Heldin, Catharina dr. Hans Peter

October 25, 1753, at New Hanover. Held, Johan Ludewig s. Hans Peter
Rauin, Maria Magdalena dr. Friedrich

October 25, 1753, at New Hanover. Vogler, Andreas
Barthrin, Catharina

November 11, 1753.

Bechtold, Philip Jacob
Mackelin, Anna Maria dr. Christoph
November 20, 1753.
Du-frene, Peter
Schewerin, Eva
November 20, 1753.
Croesmann, Johan Nicolaus, s. Hans Jurg
Langenäckerin, Elisabeth
November 27, 1753, by license dated November 20, 1753.
Langler, Jacob
Köhlerin, Catharina, dr. Heinrich
October 16, 1753, at New Hanover.
Henkenius, Bernhard (widower)
Eirichs, Margretha (widow)
December 2, 1753, at New Hanover.
Heible, Christoph
Schuppin, Sophia Catharina
December 9, 1753, m. in Augustus church.
Marstellar, Heinrich, s. Friedrich
Vossin, Barbara, dr. Adam
December 13, 1753.
Fröhlich, Nicolaus, s. Johannes
Wartmannin, Christina, dr. Adam
December 18, 1753, at New Hanover.
Burk, William
How, Anna, widow of Valentin Heiser.
December 20, 1753, by license dated Dec. 18.
Stoner, Frideric
Op de Graf, Debora.
Servants of Mr. Brooks in New Hanover, who had
previously transgressed the 6th Commandment.
m. in presence of Mr. George Jürger, Andreas Keb-
ner, Jürg Beck, Heinrich Krebs and Mr. Brooks.

ANNO 1754.

Evans, Benjamin, s. Justice Evans
Rees, Hanna
January 10, 1754. before evidences in church.
Pears, Lewis
Hammer, Mary
January 17, 1754, after publication in Providence township.

	Robison, Thomas
	Simons, Jane
January 20, 1754,	in Providence township.
	Von Campe, Frantz Carl [widower]
	Hoppenheimerin, Margretha [widow]
January 29, 1754,	at New Hanover.
	Davis, Simon
	Reuterin, Margretha [widow]
January 31, 1754,	after publication.
	Petz, William, stepson John Frölich
	Butler, Mary, dr. Richard
February 4, 1754,	in Chester county after publication.
	Hummel, Johan Heinrich [widower]
	Marstellerin, Ursula, dr. Peter
February 5, 1754,	m. in church.
	Pietermann, Heinrich [Reformed]
	Essigin, Maria Anna
February 7, 1754,	proxy for Pastor Leydig
	Hofman, Adam
	Vetterin, Anna Christina
February 19, 1754,	at Schippach.
	Gross, Jacob (as widower)
	Schuberin, Maria Magdalena (widow)
February 19, 1754,	at Schippach.
	Jürger, Johannes
	Kleinin, Sybilla, dr. Isaac
March 7, 1754.	
	Lightcape, Solomon
	How, Mary, dr. Thomas
April — 1754.	
	Hörner, John Michael
	Krebsin, Anna Maria, dr. Simon
March 12, 1754.	
	Diel, Christian
	Krebsin, Regina, dr. Henrich
May 6, 1754,	m publicly in New Hanover.
	Schultz, Friederich (wohl Ehrwürdiger Herr Pfarrer)
	Lochmanin, Maria Catharina
May 8, 1754,	properly married in Lutheran (Trappe) church.
	Wolfenger, Peter
	Wagnerin, Sophia
May 14, 1754,	m. in Parsonage, both from Chester county.

Carl, Johannes (widower)
McEntire, Catharina
May 31, 1754, m publicly, both living in Pikestown.
Raup, Michael, s. Peter
Meyerin, Maria Elisabeth, step-dr. Christoph Büttebinder
from Williams township.
June 11, 1754, Matthies, Christina
Conradin, Maria Magdalena
August 3, 1754, by another pastor after bans were read three times,
both from Matetscha.
Gassänger, Johan Georg
Brunner, ——— [widow Paul]
August 3, 1754, by Justice Rowland Evans after banns were called
three times.
Beck, Andreas
Bucherin, Catharina
July 30, 1754, by Pastor Heinzelman.
Setzler, Friedrich, s. Philip
Borgerin, Elisabeth, dr. Christian
August 5, 1754, m. in Augustus church.
Behringer, Heinrich, s. Jacob
Rupin, Anna Maria, dr. Martin
August 19, 1754, in the church. . .
Krieger, Caspar, (formerly Mbg's servant)
Von Burg, Catharina (widow)
October 1, 1754. Ziegler, Christian (widower)
Stauch, Rosina, Joh. Schrack's servant girl
October 22, 1754, m. in Chester county
Vogler, Jurg (widower)
Isen, Dorothea Elisabeth, widow Caspar
October 24, 1754, in Providence.
Breysach, Michael
Fischerin, Barbara, dr. Peter.
November 10, 1754. Oberdorf, Johan Adam (widower)
Schlauferin, Anna Maria
November 11, 1754, in New Hanover.
Zehrfass, Friedrich
Fadin, Margretha
December 17, 1754, at Matetcha.

ANNO 1755.

	Müller, Andreas
	Kieferin, Elisabeth
February 13, 1755,	at Schippach.
	Rehkoff, John Nicolaus (widower)
	Manhardt, Margretha Gertraut (widow)
March 2, 1755,	in the chnrch.
	Leonhard, Hans Michael [Roman Catholic]
	Numerichin, Elisabeth Catharina
April 8, 1755,	in Jürg Weichardt's house.
	König, Johannes
	Schmiedin, Margretha, dr. Jost
April 10, 1755,	in the church.
	Jung, Christoph, s Wendel
	Matherin Eva, Robert White's servant girl
April 10, 1755.	
	Kirchner, Friedrich
	Arendsen, Anna Barbara, dr. Peter
April 13, 1755.	
	Wiesler, Johan Michael (widower)
	Schreierin, Eleonora (widow Jürg)
April 13, 1755.	
	Tappe, Jost Heinrich (widower)
	Schneiderwin, Anna Maria
April 22, 1755.	living in New Hanover.
	Zimmerman, Peter
	Mackesin, Anna Maria, Peter Schrack's former servant.
May 1, 1755.	
	Heil, Jacob
	Müllerin, Anna
May 11, 1755,	both servants of Michael Rodabach, with his con- sent at the ' cricked Bille' (Crooked Billet)
	Stumpf, Johan Peter (widower)
	Pflantzin, Anna Catharina (widow)
May 27, 1755,	in New Hanover.
	Strobel, Johan Michael
	Mutschler, Anna Barbara (widow Johannes)
June 29, 1755,	at New Hanover.
	Krug, Joh. Jacob
	Nollin, Clara, dr. Michael
August 17, 1755.	
	Frohäuser, Johan Kraft, as a widower
	Weltin, Christina, as a widow
September 7, 1755,	in New Hanover.

Croesman, Hans Jürg (widower)
Hermanin, Eleonora (widow)

September 9, 1755.

Collaghan, John
Russel, Mary

September 16, 1755, after three times publishing in Providence township.

Acker, Anthon
Schmiedin, Anna Maria

October 9, 1755, properly in Providence church, live in Vincent township, Chester county.

Schüttler, Johan Ludewig
Kalbin, Maria Barbara, dr. Martin

October 28, 1755, properly in Providence church.

Fuchs, Johannes
Schilligin, Catharina, dr. Philip

October 28, 1755, in the church.

Hartman, Johan Jürg (widower)
Edelmannin, Maria Barbara

November 30, 1755, at Colebrookdale.

Cullagan, Thomas
Horstin, Anna Catherina

December 2, 1755, in Providence in presence of witness, formerly servants to William Butt.

Stauch, Nicolaus
Allemannin, Elisabeth

December 21, 1755, from Tomenson township.

Gilbert, Jurg
Marolsin, Margretha

December 30, 1755, at New Hanover.

Joachim, Jacob
Mühlhaus, Maria Christina, dr. Peter, (dec'd)

December 30, 1755, at Providence.

ANNO 1756.

Goeler, Johan Michael
Müllerin, Anna Margretha, dr. Nicolaus

February 29, 1756.

Richardson, William
Robison, Elizabeth

March 3, 1756, in Providence township.

	Schneider, Nicolaus Heinrichs, Magdalena, (w. Johan)
March 4, 1756.	Campbel, George Mercil, Grace, widow of Dennis Bryan after three times publishing.
March 5, 1756,	Schlätzer, Johan Jacob Spring, Susannah widow Caspar live in Limbrick [sic] township.
March 7, 1756,	Davis, Isaac North, Sophia
March 11, 1756.	Jones, Mounce Jocum, Margreth dr. Jonas in Douglas township.
March 25, 1756,	Kautz, Joh, Jürg, Thomas Belfield's servant _____ [his Wench]
March 25, 1756,	from Necessity. Schmied, Johan David Rollerin, Jacobina dr. Jacob
April 8, 1756,	at New Hanover. Zoller, Peter [widower]
May 12, 1756,	Hertlein, _____ [widow] at Schippach Gebhard, Jacob (widower)
June 8, 1756,	Althausin, Anna Maria beyond the Schuylkill. Boulton, Thomas
June 15, 1756,	Robison, Mary in Providence, after three times publishing. Stäudle, Jacob
June 24, 1756,	Hufin, Catharina in the church, live in Matetcha. Dressler, Jürg
July 4, 1756,	Klemmin, Catharina in Augustus church.
July 5, 1756,	Bredo, Martin Rothin, Maria Dorothea, [widow] after three Sunday Proclamations. Griesle, Jurg (widower)
August 8, 1756,	Jagesin, Catherina (widow) in New Hanover. (not paid)

Kop, Jacob
Behrens, Catharina
August 15, 1756, from New Hanover.
Schuler, Christian
Zauterin, Juliana
August 23, 1756, in Molotton church.
Köhler, Henrich
Heldin, Anna Margretha
September 5, 1756, in New Hanover.
Stein, Johannes, s. Adam
Wollertin, Elisabeth
September 13, 1756, in Chester county.
Dannefaltzer, Jacob
Heinrichs, Anna Barbara, dr. Wendel
September 13, 1756, both from Pikestown.
Schleuter, Peter
Heilmannin, Magdalena, dr. Johannes
September 13, 1756, at Pikestown.
Ward, Joseph
Reece, Elisabeth
October 5, 1756, by authority of license dated October 2, both from
Philadelphia county.
Weichard, Georg
Reinarin, Maria Magdalena, dr. Lorentz
October 7, 1756, in Augustus church.
Reece, Abel
Davies, Catharine
October 7, 1756, by virtue of license dated Sept. 25, both of Prov-
idence township.
Essig, Johan Georg, s. Michael
Jungin, Anna Maria
October 21, 1756, in Augustus church.
Hirster, Andreas
Marstellerin, Anna Maria. dr. Peter
December 16, 1756, at John Koplin's house.

ANNO 1757.

Evans, Enoch
Evans, Mary
January 2, 1757, by virtue of license dated January 1, both single,
from Limerick township.

Wuchter, Sebastian
 Penterin, Elisabeth
 January 4, 1757, in Richard North's house after due proclamation.
 Giess, Johan Nicol
 Schlägelin,
 January 12, 1757, in New Hanover.
 Kop, Lüdewig, from Schippach
 Eschbachin, Maria
 February 1, 1757.
 Koppelberger, Christian
 Sanftlebin, Anna Elisabeth
 February 8, 1757, at New Hanover.
 Anderson, William
 Mac Daniel, Hanna
 February 8, 1757, in Charlestown, Chester co. after due proclamation.
 Stichter, Valentin
 Schweinhardtin, Eva Barbara
 February 15, 1757, at New Hanover.
 Schott, Johan Georg
 Lauin, Anna Barbara
 March 10, 1757, at Matetcha
 Heilman, Conrad
 Carlin, Elisabeth, dr. Johannes
 March 25, 1757, at Vincent beyond the Schuylkill.
 Schlätzer, Jacob (widower)
 Keplerin, Philippina (widow)
 April 13, 1757, in Conrad Jost's house.
 Haunshield, Johan Caspar
 Messerschmiedin, Christina
 April 2, 1757, from Westtown township, Chester county.
 Baker, John
 Treebe, Mary
 April 14, 1757, after three times publishing, living in Vincent township, Chester county.
 Jager, Valentin
 Dockenwadlerin, Maria Magdalena (the deserted wife
 of Hans Jürg Ramsberger)
 April 17, 1757.
 Gilbert, Johan Conrad
 Stöltzin, Elisabeth, dr. Christian
 April 19, 1757, at New Hanover.
 Wells, Isaac
 Frey, Hanna, dr. John
 May 19, 1757, at Indianfield after due proclamation.

Emrich, Johan Georg
Haasin, Anna Elisabeth
May 26, 1757, in Vincent township, by Pastor Hartwich.
Hülsebeck, Friedrich
Pärsin, Catharina
May 30, 1757, in Augustus church.
Ernst, Johan Jacob
Spannagelin, Anna Maria
June 14, 1757, at White Horse, (Chester county) by Pastor Kurtz.
King, Sebastian
Been, Rebecca
June 14, 1757, at Providence.
Köhler, Johan Jacob
Fisher, Catharina
June 22, 1757, from Towamensing township.
Bean, Thomas
Evans, Sarah (widow)
June 30, 1757, after three times publishing.
Schleuer, Henrich
Dirlin, Magdalena, dr. Christian
June 23, 1757, in Charlestown, Chester county.
Brenneman, Christian
Merkelin, Catharina, dr. Jacob
July 3, 1757.
Kalb, Johannes
Müllerin, Maria Elisabeth
July 18, 1757, at Limerick, in presence of Johannes Ickes and
Herman Neuman.
Bedman, John
Owens, Anna
August 2, 1757, at East Nantmeal township, Chester county, in
presence of Abraham Hammer [Providence] and
James Allison.
Acker, Johan Jürg
Klotzin, Susanna
August 8, 1757, at New Hanover, in Mr. Campbell's house.
Hofman, Philip [Randal Malin's servant]
Spahaver, Hannah
August 14, 1757, at the church at White Horse sign [St. Peter's
Great Valley] after thrice publication, and by
written consent of Randal Malin.

Spring, Jacob [widower] from Modde Creek
 Schmied, Anna Maria, [widow Johannis]
 August 15, 1757, at parsonage after thrice publishing and waiting six weeks.
 Bunn, Johannes
 Conrad, Euphronica, dr. Peter
 August 18, 1757, in Augustus church.
 Kenney, Peter
 Schipman, Elisabeth, dr. Jacob
 September 22, 1757, at Raritan [New Jersey] by license.
 Schwartz, Friedrich
 Schleicherin, ——
 September 29, 1757, at Raritan [New Jersey.]
 Gründler, Paulus
 Baschin, Catharina Elisabeth
 October 15, 1757, at Providence, both from Goshen township,
 Chester county.
 Läncker, [Lämker?] Joh. Michael
 Jäcklerin, Catharina
 September 11, 1757, at Providence by Rev. Kurtz, jun., after public
 notice, both from Chester county.
 Albrecht, Adam
 Friedlin, Eva Barbara
 October 16, 1757, at New Hanover.
 Emmert, Jürg
 Weicselin, Elisabeth, dr. Michael
 October 18, 1757, at New Hanover.
 Biegel, Jacob
 Mullerin, Anna Maria, dr. Matthias
 November 5, 1757, in New Hanover township.
 Robison, David
 Hinton, Eleanora, (widow Jos.)
 November 14, 1757.
 Bieler, Christoph Friedrich
 Lupoldin, Maria Agnes
 November 28, 1757, at New Hanover, both live with John Potts, Esq.,
 in Douglass township.
 Ernst, Adam, from Bedman township.
 Hillebartin, Eva Catharina, dr. Adam
 December 6, 1757.
 Schäfer, Philip Jacob (widower)
 Heinrichin, Anna Catharina
 December 8, 1757, beyond the Schuylkill.

Scot, Josua

Jones, Rachel dr. David

December 22, 1757, in the township of Providence and New Hanover.

ANNO 1758.

Kebler, Simon

Bullingerin, Elisabeth

January 8, 1758, at New Hanover.

Wagner, Mattheus (widower)

Baumannin, Eva, widow Martin

January 15, 1758, in Douglas township.

Rupert, Valentin

Degen, Catharina, widow of late Henrich

January 22, 1758, at New Hanover, by Rev. Kurtz.

Schmied, Jacob from Lemerick

Münnichinger, Anna Margretha dr. Andreas

January 29, 1758.

Böhm, Adam

Stein, Elisabeth dr. Adam

February 5, 1758, at Pikestown.

Müller, Jacob

Ludewig, Sybilla

February 26, 1758, at Pikestown Schoolhouse

Würtenberger, Hans Jürg

Benedict, Anna Maria

February 26, 1758, at Pikestown Schoolhouse

Breder, Wendel

Ducken, Elisabeth dr. Philip.

January 10, 1758, in Augustus church.

Peck, John s. Jeremiah

Meeklin, Anna Margretha dr. Christoph

March 7, 1758, in Chester county.

Lange, Daniel

Bussmannin, Maria Catharina

March 19, 1758, at New Hanover (both from Hanover, Germany).

Bleyer, John Adam

Schrabin, Anna Margretha dr. Johan

March 28, 1758, in Providence.

Schweinhard, Johan Jürg

Schmiedin, Anna Maria dr. widow Schmied

April 4, 1758, at New Hanover.

April 4, 1758,	Gerstemeier, Johan Jürg Müllerin, Margretha dr. Christoph at Schippach.
April 9, 1758,	Leimbach, Friedrich Ritter, Catharine in Colebrookdale township, by license dated April 1.
	Murry, Garret (widower)
April 13, 1758,	Morris, Elisabeth after three times publishing.
	Schneider, Jacob Heilman, Christian dr. Heinrich in Providence church (both from Schippach)
May 16, 1758,	Frey, Jacob Wells, Jemima
May 23, 1758,	Bartle, Peter Jacobs, Catharine dr. Peter at Indianfield after thrice publication.
June —, 1758.	Bahrt, Michael (widower)
	Sprögel, Susanna dr. late Johan Heinrich Sprögel
August 1, 1758.	Sachse, Johan Georg Kuntzman, Elisabeth dr. Heinrich
August 1, 1758.	Conningham, Robert Setzler, Hannah dr. Philip
September 12, 1758, in Augustus church.	Krumrein, Stephan Roth, Catharina dr. Conrad
October 3, 1758,	live in New Hanover. Mayberry, Sylvanus (widower)
	Hall, Rosina (widow)
October 9, 1758,	after three times publishing. Luther, George Dean, Mary, widow William
October 10, 1758,	in Charlestown, Chester county. Frey, Samuel Wells, Diana
October 12, 1758,	at Indianfield, after three times publishing. Spahard, Johannes Schneiderin, Catharina
October 15, 1758,	in Pikestown Schoolhouse

Keller, Friedrich
Jung, Catharina dr. Wendel
October 19, 1758.
Fenchel, Simon
Sulier, Apollonia
October 22, 1758, by consent of his Master, Wm. Conerly, after due proclamation.
Frieman, Abraham, widower
Trietschin, Maria Margretha
October 22, 1758, in Vincent township, Chester county.
Wieseler, John Wolfgang
Jungblut, Maria Martha step dr. Christian Rehkopf
October 24, 1758.
Fuchs, Heinrich (single)
Schäferin, Elisabeth (spinster)
November 7, 1758, by order of Justice Keplin in presence of the Constables.
Gerber, Benedict
Loreth, Dorothea
November 12, 1758, in presence of Johannes Loreth and Philip Sperr.
Scherstig, Caspar
Heilmanin, Magdalena, (widow Peter Schleuter)
December 14, 1758.
Bracher, Johann Georg
Wuchterin, Catharina
December 19, 1758, living in Charlestown township, Chester county.
Stauch, Gottfried
Kesslerin, Anna Charlotta
December 26, 1758, at Vincent, Chester county.

ANNO 1759.

Boltner, Philip
Halbin, Anna Catharina
January 2, 1759, at New Hanover.
Oxlein, Jürg
Krausin, Maria Catharina
January 2, 1759, at New Hanover.
Heinkel, Johan Christoph
Sieger, Maria Eva, dr. Caspar
January 23, 1759, at New Hanover.
Rutter, Thomas
Potts, Martha (Ms)
February 20, 1759, by authority of license at Pott's Grove.

Frey, Johan George
Hechlerin, Elisabeth
February 23, 1759, at Pikestown school house, with consent of their master.
Fuchs, Matthias (widower)
Meir, Anna Maria, dr. Johannis
March 6, 1759, at New Hanover, by Pastor Schaum.
Blocher, Matthias
Schwabin, Barbara
May 15, 1759, in the church, both from Vincent township.
Bostick, William
Lum, Mary
April 2, 1759, at New Hanover, by Pastor Schaum.
Graaf, William
Heiserin, Barbara
May 8, 1759.
Fuchs, Jürg, s. Jacob
Schieligin, Catharine Elisabeth, dr. Philip.
April 10, 1759.
Frack, Jacob
Krebs, Christina, dr. Henrich
May 22, 1759.
Davis, Elisha
North, Sarah, dr. Rochar
October 11, 1759, by authority of license.
Scheidel, Martin
Kreulin, Christina
October 11, 1759, by authority of license.

ANNO 1760.

Schweinhard, Johannes
Reichard, Johanna, dr. Caspar
February 17, 1760, at New Hanover.
Lloyd, William
Jordan, Rachel
March 5, 1760, by authority of license. Both from Limerick township.
Priest, Absalom
Hare, Catharine
March 25, 1760, after thrice publishing, both from Upper Merion township. Witness: Henry Priest and Jeremia Rambow.

Theus, Matthias, s. Cornelius
Heilman, Catharina, dr. Johannis.
March 20, 1760, in Worcester township.
Schlanecker, Georg s. Michael
Burchard, Anna Catha : Elisabeth
July 6, 1760.
Penter, Ludewig
Seiberin, Eva Catharina
September 2, 1760.
Benson, John
Vanfesson, Anna
September 23, 1760, upon certificate of Rev. Provost de Wrangel, that
they were published three several Sundays in the
church at Wicacoa, witness: Daniel Reif and Van-
dersluise.
Vögeler, Jurg (widower)
Renmin, Catharina (widow)
September 30, 1760.
Friess, Michael
Nied, Catharina dr. late Jurg
October 28, 1760, at New Hanover.
Heilman, Anthon s. Johannes
Thomas, Sarah
November 27, 1760.
Kuntzman, Martin
Ebelin, Margretha
December 14, 1760.
Klein, John Peter
Eulin, Anna Margretha
December 17, 1760, at New Hanover.
Barlow, John
Savage, Hannah
December 31, 1760, in Limerick by license dated December 17, 1760.
Sander, Peter
Gerhardin, Sara dr. Leonhard
December 31, 1760, at Norrington, before Mr. Casselberger, Leonhard,
Gerhard, etc.

ANNO 1761.

——— [a German miller]
Kolben, —— dr. Ludewig
January 6, 1761, in Christoph Raben's house after proper proclama-
tion by Rev. Bryzelius, in Whitemarsh township.

Trump, Johannes
 Jürg, Margretha, dr. Wendel
 February 10, 1761, in Augustus church.
 Weisel, Ludewig [widower]
 Schmiedin, Anna Maria, *nee* Heiser [widow]
 February 12, 1761, in Providence.
 Haas, Johannes
 Christmannin, Elisabeth, dr. Daniel
 March 12, 1761, in Vincent township.
 Kepner, Bernhard
 Zieber, Rebecca, dr. late Johannis
 March 3, 1761, in the church.
 Fuss, Nicolaus
 Stein, Anna Maria, dr. late Adam
 March 25, 1761, in Vincent township.
 Custer, Johannes
 Hauser, Elisabeth
 March 31, 1761, at Barren Hill, proper proclamation having been
 made in the Swedish church at Wicacoa.
 Bisbing, Henrich, from Goschehoppen,
 Kugler, Elisabeth, dr. Michael
 April 12, 1761, in New Hanover.
 Barthman, Johan Adam
 Kurtz, Anna Barbara, dr. Michael
 April 12, 1761, in New Hanover.
 Müller, Peter
 Pugh, Margreth
 April 16, 1761, in Vincent township, Chester county.
 Becker, Johannis, s. Frantz
 Lahr, Maria
 April 19, 1761, at Providence, *ex necessitate*.
 Müller, Martin, s. Matthias
 Wambold, Anna Maria, dr. Adam
 April 21, 1761, in New Hanover.
 Meyer, Michael
 Müller, Eva, dr. Matthias
 April 21, 1761, in New Hanover.
 Maurer, Balthaser (widower)
 Rupertin, Eva
 April 27, 1761, at Providence.
 Hausile, Johan Friederich
 Hechlerin, Barbara
 May 5, 1761, beyond the Schuylkill, by Rev. B (oskerck)

Stock, Johan Adam
Diem, Susanna, dr. Thomas

May 5, 1761.
May, Thomas
Holland, Sarah
by authority of license.

May 7, 1761,
Berger, Johan Jost
Woltz, Anna Margretha, dr. widow Woltzin.

June 14, 1761.
Schlerr, Johan Jacob
Schmid, Elisabeth, (widow Johannis)
in Vincent township.

June 15, 1761,
Schlätzer, Georg
Beck, Catharina (widow)

May 10, 1761.
Marsteller, Johan Georg
Küster, Elisabeth, dr. Nicolaus

June 25, 1761,
in Augustus church.
Haas, N —— from Oley
Müller, —— dr Isaac

July 7, 1761,
in Limerick.
Kercher, Johan Nicol
Hardmannin, Maria Elisabeth

August 9, 1761, from dire necessity, in Pike township, Chester county.
Hannes, Wendel
Fiedlerin, Philippina

August 20, 1761, in Providence, both from Pike township.
Schädler, Henrich (widower)
Hofman, Michael

August 23, 1761.
Bauer, Michael
Löbin, Catharina

September 20, 1761, in Augustus church after proclamation.
Dörolf, Andreas
Fertig, Catharina dr. late Peter

October 18, 1761, in Augustus church.
Ickes, Johannes s. Nicolai from Limerick township
Frey, Margretha dr late Jacob

November 1, 1761, in Providence
Krug, Mattheus
Hartlein, Susanna dr. Michael

November 8, 1761.

ANNO 1762

Schick, Ludewig
 Friedrich, Anna Maria dr. Jürg Michael
 May 9, 1762, in New Hanover.
 Shelves, John
 Davies, Margreth
 June 7, 1762, by Mr. B[runholtz] after thrice proclamation.
 Wealthy, Jacob
 Lehrin, Anna Maria
 August 15, 1762, at New Hanover, after proclamation.
 Fertig, Johann Adam
 Bauer, Elisabeth
 August 15, 1762, at New Hanover, after proclamation.
 Sell, Antho[n]
 Kurtz, Elisabeth, dr. Michael
 September 12, 1762, at New Hanover.
 Fertig, Johannes
 Diemin, Elisabeth
 October 24, 1762, at New Hanover, by Mr. B [oskerk]
 Wageman, Martin
 Schwabin, Maria Margretha (widow)
 November 1, 1762, beyond the Schuylkill, by Mr. B [oskerk]
 Kelchner, Matthias
 Krohnin, Maria
 November 30, 1762, in Augustus church, by Mr. B [oskerk]

ANNO 1763.

Keyser, Johannis
 Marstellerin, Elisabeth, dr. Peter
 January 27, 1763, in Limerick.
 Ickes, Michael
 Keplin, Alice
 April 10, 1763, at New Hanover, by license dated March 30.
 Hebbeneheimer, Georg
 Kargin, Catharina
 March 22, 1763, at New Hanover, after due publication.
 Bender, Christian (widower)
 Hermannin, Anna Maria
 April 10, 1763, at New Hanover, after due publication.
 Pfliman, Johann
 König, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Michael
 April 18, 1763, beyond the Schuylkill, after due proclamation.

Maurer, Conrad, s. Baltzer

Lendin, Margreth

April 24, 1763, at New Hanover, after due proclamation.

ANNO 1764.

Weidner, Adam

Walker, Mary

August 9, 1764, at New Hanover, by license dated August 1.

ANNO 1765.

Brand, George s. Philipp

Reinert, Susanna dr. Philipp

May 19, 1765, after due proclamation.

ANNO 1766.

Lesch, Henrich s. late Martin

Bliczli, Catharina dr. Martin

January 26, 1766, after due proclamation.

Marsteller, Valentin

Hennrichin, Magdalena

May 22, 1766, in Augustus church after due proclamation.

Minz, Jacob

Schumannin, Maria Margretha

June 10, 1766.

ANNO 1767.

Kebner, Benedict

Reierin, Maria Elisabeth

January 27, 1767.

Schumann, Peter

Schönholzen, Elisabeth

February 10, 1767.

Hartmann, Philipp

Maureren, Anna Elisabeth

March 8, 1767.

Essig, Rudolph

Bergeren, Maria

March 10, 1767.

April 19, 1767.	Gerber, Philipp Marxen, Margretha
	Weber, Wilhelm Bornen, Agnesa
October 3, 1767.	Hausan, Anton Beckeren, Elisabeth
October 29, 1767.	Haas, Hennrich Pannebeckern, Elisabeth
November 29, 1767.	Küster, Nicolaus Schracken, Catharina
December 1, 1767.	.
	ANNO 1768.
	Martini, Friedrich Miller, Mary
January 10, 1768.	by license dated Sept Schrack, Hennrich Beckerin, Maria Magdalena
March 1, 1768.	Moore, Tobias Pannebeckern, Elisabeth
March 6, 1768.	Pannebecker, Samuel Gilberten, Hanna
May 15, 1768.	Ritter, Matthias Heillemann, Anna Maria
October 30, 1768.	Rettenbach, Hennrich Osterlein, Margretha
October 30, 1768.	.
	ANNO 1773
	Bolich, Johan Valentin Fewinger, Maria Elisabeth
May 23, 1773.	Conner, Barnabas Fischern, Elisabeth
July 4, 1773.	.

ANNO 1774.

Rieser, Michael
Pannebeckern, Hanna

May 29, 1774.

Fuchs, Baltzer
Fenchel, Mary

December 26, 1774, by license dated December 20.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Register of such as are Confirmed in the Christian religion and were admitted for the first time to the holy Sacrament of the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

ANNO 1745, JUNE 15.

Stahl, Caspar, and his lawful wife were confirmed after a previous confessional service and examination.

1745, JUNE 16, *Dom. 1, Post Trin.*

The following were after proper instruction by us, the pastors, in open congregation, examined, confirmed and admitted to the Lord's Supper :

Schmieden, Anna Maria, age 15 years, Conrad Acker's Reformed step-dr. Had a fair conception
Setzlerin, Anna Johanna, age 15 years,
Maria Catharina, age 12 years,
drs. Philip Jacob and Maria Rosina, both born in this country, and have some knowledge of salvation ; the youngest was baptized Whit Sunday, 1743.
Heiser, Andreas, s. Johannes,
has only limited knowledge, intends to continue at school.
Marsteller, Johann Heinrich, s. Friedrich, age 15 years.
Has a good conception.
Wolfinger, Christina, 22 years old;
from Koschehoben (Conshehocken ?) father Catholic, mother Lutheran. Her knowledge was bad, could not read, but has promised to learn.

ANNO 1746, APRIL 13

Were Examined and Confirmed in presence of the Congregation.

Sähler,	Johann Michael, age 18 years, s. Peter.
Sähler,	Valentine Michael, age 16 years, s. Peter.
Weber,	Jacob (from Sacum), age 19 years, s. Friedrich.
Schmid,	Johann Melchior, age 18 years, s. Hans Jürg.
Schmid,	Heinrich, age 17 years, s. Hans Jürg.
Ramsauer,	Johannes, age 17 years, s. Dietrich.
Rahn,	Johann Caspar, age 15 years, step-son Balthaser Sähler.
Bastian,	Jürg Michael, age 14 years, s. Michael.
Kilian,	Johann Nicol, age 15 years, s. Matthias.
Haas,	Peter, age 15 years, s. Bastian (from Surin)
Sählerin,	Anna Martha, age 15 years, dr. Peter.
Gauerin,	Eva Elisabeth, age 15 years, dr. widow Gauerin.
Weberin,	Catharina, age 16 years, dr. Friedrich.
Lerrin,	Christina, age 15 years, dr. Heinrich.

ANNO 1747, MAY 7.

After previous instruction and public examination following were confirmed in the Christian faith.

Heilman,	Johannes, 18 years, s. Johannes, beyond the Schuylkill. Was neglected in his youth, knows little, but has a good disposition.
Heilman,	Elisabeth, <i>nee</i> du Frenin wife Jürg Adam from beyond the Schuylkill, age 19 years. Neglected from her youth, but has a desire for good.
Scherer,	Maria, <i>nee</i> Jüngling, wife Valentin, age 20 years. Was duly examined and baptised before the Congregation June 16, 1745, and is now confirmed. She has a fine conception of sanctity and endeavors to put it in practice.
Sprögelin,	Elisabeth, age 16 years, dr. widow Sprögel. Can read English well, has also acquired a good conception of salvation which gives good ground for hope,
Essigin,	Maria Anna, age 21 years, dr. Jürg. Has gotten around among all kinds of people who care nothing about Christ. God led her here through all her tribulations. Has a good conception.
Heiserin,	Salomae, age 16 years, dr. Johannis. Reads fairly, knows the catechism, and has the intention to seek the truth of salvation diligently, but at same time is fickle.

Koppin, Christina, aged 18 years, Johannes Heiser's servant girl.
Can read a little, and comprehends the order of salvation.
God grant her true faith.

Kömmelingin, Sophia, Gaugler's servant girl.
A bad reader, cannot comprehend and is weak in understanding
I was urged to admit her as she was a scullion,
and had little time and no opportunities.

Giessin, Catharina, dr. Nicolai, Heinrich Ramsauer's servant girl,
age 17 years.
Could read, learned the catechism, and had a fair knowledge
of the information.

Hertleinin, Anna Margretha, aged 16 years, from the Oley Mountains.
Could read a little, had also embraced a fair conception.

Lindermannin, Susannah Elisabeth, dr. Justus, age 13 years.
The father hurried her confirmation, as he wanted her to be
of his *perswasion*. She was very weak in her knowledge.

ANNO 1748, MAY 29.

Klein, Gabriel, s. Isaac, age 17 years, 9 months.
Moderate knowledge and faith.

Marsteller, Daniel, s. Friedrich, age 13 years.
Fair conception and tractable nature.

Leer, Andreas, s. Heinrich, age 13 years.
Moderate understanding and flighty temperament.

du Frene, Jacob s. of Reformed parents, age 18 years.
Neglected in his youth, can read a little but cannot comprehend.

Ziegenfuss, Johann Jürg s. Jacob, age 15 years.
Cannot read through lack of opportunity. Tractable and studious.

Hornbergerin, Anna Maria dr. Bartholomaei, age 15 years.
Can read and knows the catechism by heart

Dillingerin, Anna Maria, dr Heinrich Wilhelm, age 16 years.
Can read and knows the catechism.

Dörflingerin, Anna Maria, dr. Friedrich, age 14 years.
Can read and knows the catechism

ANNO 1751, APRIL 7.

Confirmed in Providence.

Marsteller, Friedrich, s. Friedrich.
Can read and knows most of catechism.

Kiefer,	Christian, s. Conrad, from Goschoppen, age 21 years. Neglected in his youth.
Gabel,	Friedrich, s. Friedrich of Goschoppen, age 16 years. Can read a little.
Stein,	Johannes, s. Johann Adam, from beyond the Schuylkill, age 19 years. Was neglected in his early youth.
Haas,	Johannes, s. Conrad, age 15 years. Cannot read.
Sohl,	Johannes, s. Johan Dietherich, age 14 years. Can read fairly.
Maurer,	Conrad, s. Balthaser, age 18 years. Can read.
Wohlfarth,	Gottfried, a widow's son, age 14 years. Can read and repeat the catechism by heart
Wirthin,	Maria Barbara, dr. Jacob, age 14 years. Can read a little.
Zipperlin,	Anna, dr. Friedrich, from Rheinbeck, about 16 years. Can read, and knows the little catechism.
Newhauss,	Francisca, dr. Johannis, age 18 years. Can read in English.
Kärcherin,	Susannah, dr. Phillip, age 16 years. Can read but little, knows nothing about the catechism. Her parents live in the Blue Mountains.
Sählerin,	Elisabeth, dr. Peter, age 15 years. Can read a little and knows the catechism.
Heldin,	Anna Margretha, dr. widow Heldin, age 14 years. Knows how to read catechism tolerable.
Gerberin,	Christina, dr. widow Gerberin, age 20 years. Lived at service in the past and was neglected.
Gabelin,	Elisabeth, dr. Friedrich, age 18 years. Can read and knows the catechism.
Hauchin,	Anna Maria, dr. Jacob, age 18 years. Served with Quakers and was neglected.
Braachin,	Susannah, dr. Caspar, about 15 years Can read.
Frohligin,	Anna Maria, dr. Johannis, age 20 years. Was neglected but is of a tractable nature.
Haasin,	Elisabeth, dr. Conrad, age 13 years. Knows the catechism
Bastian,	Catharina, dr. Andreas, age 19 years. Was neglected.

Merckelin, Veronica, dr. Jacob, age 19 years.
Can read a little.

ANNO 1752, APRIL 12.

Confirmed by Rev. Schultz in Augustus church.

Voltz,	Jürg, stepson Christoph Berger, age 19 years.
Rayer,	Michael, s. Carl, age 14 years.
Heilman,	Anthon, s. Johannis, age 14 years.
Marsteller,	George, s. Friedrich, age 15 years.
Beyer,	Heinrich, an orphan, age 16 years. Serving with Johan Nicol Seidel.
Borgerin,	Elisabeth, dr. Christian, a Mennonite, aged 19 years.
Marstellerin,	Anna Maria, dr. Peter, age 14 years.
Weigelin,	Anna Maria, dr. Joseph, age 20 years.
Krebsin,	Anna Maria, dr. Simon, age 19 years.
Muntzin,	Margretha, dr. Philip, age 15 years.
Essigin,	Anna Catharina, dr. Michael, age 14 years.
Heilmannin,	Anna Catharina, dr. Heinrich, age 13 years.
Heilmannin,	Anna Catharina, dr. Johann, age 13 years.
Spitznagelin,	Gertraut, dr. Balthaser, age 14 years.
Fadin,	Anna Christina, dr Jacob, age 14 years.

ANNO 1753, MAY 13.

Confirmed in presence of the Congregation.

Essig,	Michael, s Michael, age 19 years.
Hoppach,	Andreas, s. Michael, age 16 years.
Numerigin,	Elisabeth Catharina, dr. Joh. Nicol, age 17 years. From Darmstadt [Germany].
Bartholomaein,	Eva Margretha, dr. Phillip, age 18 years.
Hausamin,	Susannah, dr. Jürg (dec), step-dr. Melchior Heiter, age 15 years.
Heinrichin,	Catharina Barbara, dr. Jürg, age 16 years.
Hoppachin,	Elisabeth, dr. Michael, age 13 years.
Sprögel,	Susannah.

NOVEMBER 13, 1753.

Mäckelin, Anna Maria, dr. Christoph, age 17 years.
Instructed and Confirmed.

ANNO 1754, APRIL 14, NS.

In presence of the Congregation at Providence.

Krause,	Christian, s. Nicolaus, age 20 years. Cannot read fluently.
Heilmann,	Johan Balthaser, s. Johannis, age 18 years. Serves with his step-brother Michael Heilmann, neglected in his youth.
Kalb,	Adam, s. Martin, age 15 years. Reads fairly.
Müntz,	Johan Jacob, s. Philip, age 15 years. Reads badly.
Heilman,	Conrad, s. Johannis, age 20 years. Can read a little.
Rambow,	Mary, wife of Peter.
Custer,	Elisabeth, dr. Nicolaus, age 14 years. Can read.
Kohl,	Catharina Elisabeth, age 22 years, wife of Schoolmaster Scheyhing. Knows how to read.
Krausin,	Catharina, dr. Nicolaus, grand dr. Hieronymus Haas, age 18 years. Reads fairly well.
Heinrichin,	Anna Barbara, dr. Jürg, age 16 years. Reads fairly well.
Jungin,	Maria Catharina, dr. Wendel, age 15 years. Can read.
Heilmannin,	Magdalena, dr. Johannis, age 16 years. Serves with her brother Michael, beyond the Schuylkill. Can read a little.

ANNO 1755, MARCH 30.

Koch,	Henrich, s. Jacob, age 20 years.
Sproegel,	John, s. John Henry, age 15 years.
Heinrich,	Johan Peter, s. Johan, age 16 years.
Kebner,	Tobias, s. John, age 19 years.
Kebner,	Bernhard, s. John, age 16 years.
Schuman,	Johan Peter, s. Ludewig, age 18 years.
Müller,	Philip, s. Nicolaus, age 13 years. At service with Jacob Miller.
Koch,	William, s. Albertus, age 14 years. At service with Christoph Rahn.

Botener,	Elias, s. Ludewig, age 15 years. At service with Croesmann the saddler.
Marsteller,	Valentin, s. Friedrich.
Haas,	Heinrich, s. Heinrich, age 14 years.
Haas,	Valentin, s. Heinrich, age 15 years.
Held,	Martin, s. Dieterich, age 14 years.
Kuntzman,	Daniel, s. Heinrich, age 16 years. Lives in the Blue Mountains.
Gerber,	Wendel, age 23 years. Heretofore kept himself with the Mennonites.
Vögler.	Johan Adam, s. Jürg, age 15 years. Service with Ludewig Ehwald.
Heinrichin,	Anna Catharina, dr. Johann, age 14 years.
Heinrichin,	Eva Elisabeth, dr. Johann, age 13 years.
Scheckin,	Rosina Elisabeth, dr. Erhard, age 15 years.
Scheckin,	Sophia, dr. Erhard, age 13 years. Service with Adam Protzman.
Heilmannin,	Anna Christina, dr. Heinrich, age 14 years.
Steinin,	Catharina, dr. Adam, age 18 years.
Schleuterin,	Maria Elisabeth, dr. Hieronymus, age 14 years.
Schumannin,	Anna Margretha, dr. Ludewig, age 15 years.
Mullerin,	Dorothea, age 15 years, dr. Conrad.
Mullerin,	Esther, age 13 years, dr. Conrad.
Kuntzmannin,	Elisabeth, dr. Heinrich, age 14 years.
Franckenbergerin,	Maria, dr. Conrad. At service with Henry Muhlenberg.
Vossin,	Barbara, wife of Heinrich Marsteller.
Op de Grave,	Margretha, widow Thomas How, age 63 years.
Schelligin,	Catharina, dr. Philip, (Reformed) age 17 years. Confirmed October 26, married October 28, [to Johannes Fuchs.]

ANNO 1756. JUNE 6.

Confirmed in presence of the congregation and admitted to the Holy Sacrament.

Cüster,	Christian, s. Nicolaus, age 22 years.
Müller,	Johan Nicolaus, s. Nicolaus, age 18 years.
Hartenstein,	Peter, s. Ludewig, age 25 years.
Herman,	Michael, s. late Gottlob, step-son Jürg Croesman, age 17 years.
Hofman,	Nicolaus, s. late Philip, age 21 years.
Maurer,	Ludewig, s. Peter, aged 15 years.

Pfad,	Bernhard, s. Jacob, age 15 years.
Schubert,	Herman, step-son Jacob Kressen, age 17 years.
Becker,	Jürg, s. Peter, age 15 years.
Essig,	Rudolph, s. Michael, age 15 years.
Hermannin,	Susannah, step-dr. Jürg Croesmann, age 15 years.
Schmellin,	Julianna Catharina, dr. Nicolaus, age 15 years.
Weichardtin,	Anna Barbara, dr. late Jürg, age 15 years.
Schultzin,	Maria Anna, dr. Nicolaus. At service with Herman Umstad.
Wackerin,	Gertraut, dr. Leonhard, age 13 years.
Heilmannin,	Maria, dr. Johannis, age 15 years.
Heiserin,	Barbara, dr. widow Heiser.
Beckerin,	Elisabeth, dr. Peter, age 13 years.

ANNO 1757, JUNE 18.

Schauber,	Maria Philippina, dr. Johannis, from New Jersey, age 16 years, 6 months.
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ANNO 1756, JUNE 26.

In presence of the congregation at Pikestown, Chester county, were Confirmed in the Christian religion after due instruction.

Müntz,	George Christoph, s. Philip, age 15 years.
Schleuter,	Valentin, s. Hieronymus, age 14 years.
Ernst,	Johannes, s. Joh. Wendel, age 14 years.
— — —	Valentin, step-son Adam Stein, age 15 years.
Heinrichin,	Rosina, dr. Wendel, age 14 years.
Heilmannin,	Elisabeth, dr. Michael, age 14 years.
Heilmannin,	Elisabeth, <i>nee</i> Carlin, wife Conrad, age 16 years.
Steinin,	Anna Maria, dr. Adam, age 17 years.
Müllerin,	Maria Apollonia, dr. Conrad, age 12 years.
Moses,	Catharina, dr. Hans Adam, age 13 years.
Königin,	Maria Elisabeth, dr. Michael, age 16 years.
Hartmannin,	Maria Apollonia, dr. Johannis, age 15 years.
Ludewigin,	Maria Sybella, dr. Philip, age 15 years.

ANNO 1758, MARCH 26.

Easter Sunday in presence of the Providence congregation.

Pohlman,	Daniel, about 16 years.
Müller,	Valentin, s. Nicolaus, age 14 years.
Rieser,	Melchior, s. Friederich, age 18 years.
Rieser,	Jacob, s. Friedrich, age 16 years.

Croesman,	Johannis, s. Johan Georg, age 18 years.
Croesman,	Valentin, s. Johan Georg, age 15 years.
Haupt,	Heinrich, s. Bastian, age 14 years.
Krohn,	Jacob Lorentz, step-son Hieronymus Haas, age 21 years.
Kebner,	Benedict, s. John, age 18 years.
Schönlein,	Andreas, s. Michael, age 15 years.
Gutin,	Anna Maria, dr. widow Gut, age 15 years
Fiederlin,	Maria, dr. Vitus, age 16 years.
Burgerin,	Maria Margretha, age 19 years.
Krohnin,	Susannah Christina, dr. late Martin, step dr. Hieronymus Haas, age 19 years.
Jostin,	Elisabeth, dr. Conrad, age 17 years.
Hauptin,	Elisabeth, dr. Bastian, age 16 years.
Marsteller,	Eva, dr. late Jürg, age 15 years.
Seidelin,	Anna Elisabeth, dr. Johan Michel, age 13 years.
Wolfskehlin,	Regina, dr. Johannis, age 15 years.
Spitznagelin,	Elisabeth, dr. Balthasar, age 16 years.
Schmellin,	Susannah Catharina, dr. late Nicolaus, age 15 years.
Dick,	Elisabeth, wife of Wendel Breder.

ANNO 1758, APRIL 9.

Young persons Confirmed in the Oley Mountains.

Meyer,	Martin, s. Friedrich, age 16 years.
Klem,	Johannes, s. Michael, age 15 years.
Muthhard,	Adam, step-son Dieterich Becker, age 19 years.
Koppelberger,	Johan Nicolaus, s. Heinrich, age 18 years.
Wilson,	Thomas, s. Thomas, age 18 years.
Brachin,	Anna Christina, dr. Caspar, age 21 years.
Imbotin,	Anna Maria, age 16 years, of a Reformed father.
Rothin,	Anna Catharina, dr. Matthias, age 15 years.
Rothin,	Maria Barbara, dr. Matthias, age 14 years.
Petri,	Elisabeth, dr. Johan Peter, age 14 years.
Koppelbergerin,	Catharina, dr. Heinrich, age 16 years.
Muthhardtin,	Anna Catharina, step-dr. Dieterich Becker, age 17 years.
Muthhardtin,	Maria Barbara, step-dr. Dieterich Becker, age 15 years.
Wilson,	Anna Catharina, dr. Thomas, age 16 years.

ANNO 1758, JUNE 17.

In the New Germantown church in New Jersey, following persons were Confirmed in the Christian faith :

Hendershut,	Priscilla, dr. William Philips, wife of Peter, age 24 years.
Philips,	Elisabeth, dr. William, age 19 years.

Towardton, Catharine, dr. James, age 20 years.
 Bauman, N. age 23 years.
 Hendershut, —— wife of Johannis, *nee* du Boteins, age about 30 years.
 Hofman, Anna Elisabeth, dr. Jürg, age 18 years.
 Her father is a Catholic.
 Schnaufer, Margretha, dr. Johan Jürg, age 15 years.

ANNO 1759, MAY 6.

At New Providence :

Kalb,	Jacob, s. Martin, age 15 years.
Fleischer,	Johan Georg, s. Johannis, age 15 years
Fuchs,	Christoph, s. Matthias, age 18 years.
Haupt,	Bastian, s. Joh. Nicol, age 14 years.
Hartman,	Philip, age 18 years.
	Servant to Joh. Brutler.
Kebner,	Matthias, s. John, age 18 years.
Muller,	Peter, s. Peter.
	Servant to Jürg Croesman, age 16 years.
Becker,	Philip, s. Peter, age 16 years.
	Apprenticed to John Ickes.
Essig,	Margretha, dr. Michael, age 15 years.
Heilman,	Elizabeth, dr. Johannes, age 16 years.
	Lives in North Wales.
Blöckler,	Catharina, dr. Martin, age 19 years.
Fuchs,	Elizabeth, dr. Matthias, age 15 years.
Fuchs,	Maria Elizabeth, dr. Matthias, age 13 years.
Hartenstein,	Elisabeth, dr. Ludewig, age 17 years.
Haas,	Elisabeth Margretha, dr. late Henrich, age 16 years.
Becker,	Maria, dr. Peter, age 13 years.
Bastian,	Regina, dr. Michael, age 12 years.
Müller,	Maria, Justina, dr. Christoph, age 14 years.
Haupt,	Dorothea, dr. Joh. Nicol, age 22 years.

ANNO 1760, JUNE 1.

Guldy,	Gallus, s. Gallus, age 22 years.
Berger,	Friedrich, s. Hans Jürg, age 20 years.
Wangert,	Valentin, s. late Herman and widow Neuhaus, age 21 years.
Schrack.	Jacob, s. Philip, age 20 years.
Merckle,	Abraham, s. Abraham, age 16 years.
Dürr,	Josua, s. Andreas, age 15 years.
Reiser,	Michael, s. Friedrich, age 15 years.
Welty,	Jacob, s. late Johannis, age 20 years.

Lindeman,	Justus, s. Justus, age 17 years.
Herd,	Elisabeth, dr. Jacob, age 23 years.
Müller,	Hanna, dr. Wykard, age 16 years.
Merckle,	Nella, dr. Jacob, age 16 years.
Woltzin,	Margretha dr. widow Elisabeth, age 20 years.
Jost,	Susannah, dr. late Conrad, age 17 years.
Diem,	Susannah, dr. Thomas, age 18 years.
Seibert,	Rosina, dr. Balthasar, age 16 years.
Marsteller,	Elisabeth, dr. Peter, age 15 years.
Sontag,	Anna Maria, dr. Johannis, age 18 years.
Bergerin,	Christina, dr. Hans Jürg, age 18 years.
Woltzen,	Elisabeth, dr. widow Elisabeth, age 15 years.
Marsteller,	Catharina, dr. Peter, age 13 years.
Uderkofner,	Eva Maria, dr. Jacob, age 14 years.
Hochwerterin,	Elisabeth, dr. widow Christina, age 13 years.

ANNO 1761, FEBRUARY 25.

de Haven, Jacob, upon his dying bed, at his own request received the
Holy sacrament for the first time.

ANNO 1761, MARCH 29. *Dom Quasimodegeniti.*

Confirmed in presence of the Congregation :

Mühlenberg,	Johann Peter, s. Rev. Heinrich Melchior, age 15 years.
Kuntzman,	Henrich, s. Henrich, age 15 years.
Kuntzman,	Christoph, s. Henrich, age 13 years.
Schrack,	Johannes, s. Philip, age 19 years.
Hartenstein,	Jacob, s. Ludewig, age 14 years.
Steinhauer,	Michael, s. Wilhelm, age 13 years.
Schönlein,	Leonhard, s. Michael, age 15 years.
Münnichinger,	Josua, s. Andreas, age 16 years.
Mohr, (Moore)	Tobias, s. William, age 16 years.
Mühlenberg,	Eva Elisabeth, dr. Rev. Heinrich Melchior, age 14 years.
Müller,	Catharina, dr. Peter, age 15 years.
Scherer,	Gertraut, dr. Valentin, age 15 years.
Flenner,	Margretha, dr. Johannes, age 15 years.
Kugler,	Magdalena, dr. Jürg, age 14 years.
Rayer,	Elisabeth, dr. Carl, age 14 years.
Croesman,	Elisabeth, dr. Joh. Georg, age 14 years.
Schönlein,	Catharina, dr. Michael, age 15 years.
Mohr,	Magdalena, dr. William, age 14 years.
Kohler,	Maria, dr. Mr. Johannis, age 15 years.

Winzenheller, Maria, dr. Nicolai, age 18 years.
 Haupt, Maria, dr. Bastian.
 Brenner, —— dr. Paul, step-dr. Georg Gassinger.
 Brenner, —— dr. Paul, step-dr. Georg Gassinger.
 Schmellin, Maria, dr. widow Schmell.

ANNO 1765, MAY 19. *Dom. Exaudi.*

Confirmed in presence of the Providence Congregation :

Heilmann, Johannes, s. Johannes.
 Freund, Georg, s. Friedrich.
 Steck, Friedrich, s. Adam.
 Mercklin, Isaac, s. Abraham.
 Seidelin, Catharina, dr. Nicolaus.
 Heilmannin, Maria, dr. Johann.
 Müllerin, Margretha, dr. Peter.
 Marsteller, Elisabeth, *nee* Umstatin wife Daniel.
 Freund, Julianna, dr. Friedrich.
 Moorin, Barbara, dr. Andreas.
 Mercklin, Elisabeth, dr. Abraham.
 Rieserin, Elisabeth, dr. Johann.
 Breitenfeldin, Maria.
 Blecklin, Christina.
 Heftmann, Margretha.
 Borgberin, Maria.

ANNO 1766, MAY 18.

Confirmed in Augustus Church.

Croesmann, Phillip, s. Johann.
 Croesmann, Carl Ludewig.
 Steck, Friedrich George, s. Friedrich.
 Marsteller, Michael, s. Peter.
 Schrack, Johann, s. Jacob.
 Dannehauer, Johannes, s. Abraham.
 Hummel, Jacob, s. Henrich.
 Hummel, Christian.
 Schärer, Margretha, dr. Valentine.
 Schärerin, Elisabeth.
 Heinrich, Magdalena, dr. late Johann.
 Hennrichin, Elisabeth.
 Haas, Maria, dr. Henrich.
 Mercklin, Barbara, dr. Jacob.

Held, Catharina, dr. Adam.
Klein, Maria Catharina, dr. Jacob.
Goshinger, Elisabeth, dr. George.
Goshinger, Maria.
Dannehauerin, Elisabeth.

ANNO 1767, *Mense Junii Confirmati Sunt.*

Kebner, David, s. Johann, aged 16 years.
Kebner, Johannes, s. Johann.
Haas, Hieronymus, s. late Heinrich, aged 16 years.
Becker, Johann, s. Peter age 17 years.
Rieser, Christoph, s. late Friedrich, age 16 years.
Reyer, Johannes, s. Carl, age 16 years.
Becker, Anna Magdalena, dr. Peter, age 16 years.
Johnsen, Barbara, dr. Wendel, age 15 years.
Kebner, Catharina, dr. Johannis, age 15 years.
Blecklen, Catharina, age 16 years.
Hartmann, Anna Elisabeth, wife Philip
Maurern, Elisabeth, dr. Jacob, age 15 years.

*Anno qui numeratur MDCCCLXX Post Saluatorem Natum, Catechumeni
Sequentes Confirmati Sunt.*

Miller, Conrad, s. Philip, age 16 years.
Hauf, Andreas, s. Peter, age 18 years.
Schrack, Jacob, s. Jacob, age 17 years.
Schrack, Philip, s. Philip, age 21 years.
Steck, Philip Michael, s. Friedrich, age 15 years.
Mercklin, Jacob, s. Philipp.
Becker, Friedrich, s. Peter.
Kebnern, Elisabeth, dr. Johann, age 15 years.
Pawlin, Rahel, dr. Joseph, age 20 years.
Mercklin, Hanna, dr. Jacob age 18 years.
Schrack, Margretha, dr. Philip, age 19 years
Kressmann, Margretha, dr. late George, age 16 years.
Schrack, Margretha, dr. Christian, age 16 years.
Polichen, Maria Barbara, dr. J. George, age 15 years.
Buschen, Anna, dr. Johannes, age 17 years.
Haasen, Elisabeth, dr. Johannes, age 18 years.
Scherern, Catharina, dr. Valentin, age 17 years.
Mereklin, Elisabeth, dr. Philip
Heilmann, ——— dr. Henrich.

ANNO 1772, MAY 20.

Bolich,	George, s. George
Bolich,	Valentin, s. George
Petri,	Valentin, s. Andrew.
Finckbein,	Phillip Jacob, s. Tobias.
Klein,	Jacob, s. Jacob.
Miller,	Jacob, s. late Jacob.
Brotzmann,	Jacob, s. Adam.
Mercklin,	Jacob, s. Abraham.
Marsteller,	Friedrich, s. Heinrich.

————— a so-called foundling adopted and raised by the township. Was baptized at same time at his earnest request.

Fischer,	Elisabeth, dr. late Friedrich.
Klein,	Anna Barbara, dr. Jacob
Klein,	Anna Maria, dr. Jacob.
Becker,	Susannah, dr. Peter.
Becker,	Christina, dr. Peter.
Steck,	Elisabeth, dr. Friedrich.
Kuchlet,	Anna Maria, dr. Michael.
Hinder,	Elisabeth, dr. Adam.
Schärer,	Maria, dr. Valentin.
Setzler,	Anna, dr. Friedrich.
Setzler,	Margretha, dr. Friedrich.
Seiler,	Elisabeth, dr. Valentine.
Seiler,	Margretha, dr. Valentine.
Mercklin,	Barbara, dr. Abraham.
Piettermann,	Elisabeth, dr. Jacob.
Fenchel,	Anna Juliunda, dr. Simon.

ANNO 1774, dies 5 Junii praegressa eruditione ius civitatis in Ecclesia sic dicta Lutherana acceperunt.

Wacker,	Leonhard, age 17 years.
Schärer,	Johannes, s. Valentine, age 16 years.
Miller,	Philip, s. Peter, age 20 years.
Jung,	Carl, s. late Christian, age 19 years.
Sauer,	Johannes, s. Friedrich, age 18 years.
Heilmann,	Paul, s. Johannes, age 18 years.
Buschen,	Christina, dr. Nicolaus, age 19 years.
Setzler,	Catharina, dr. Friedrich, age 16 years.
Sauren,	Catharina, dr. Friedrich, age 16 years.
Bleckle,	Elisabeth, dr. Martin, age 16 years.

Jung,	Catharina, dr. Christian, age 17 years.
Miller,	Catharina, dr. Lorentz, age 24 years.
Miller,	Elisabeth, dr. Lorentz, age 19 years.
Miller,	Sophia, dr. Lorentz, age 17 years.
Miller,	Susanna, dr. Lorentz, age 16 years
Leitzlen.	Catharina, dr. Wolfgang, age 26 years.
Kugler,	Catharina, dr. Michael, age 15 years.

ANNO 1776, MAY 5.

Busch,	Johannes, s. Nicolaus, age 17 years.
Brotzmann,	Friedrich, s. Adam, age 15 years.
Jung,	George, s. Christoph, age 17 years.
Heinrich,	Adam, s. late Johannis, age 22 years.
Gresmann,	Adam, s. late George age 17 years.
Finckbeiner,	Johannes, s. late Tobias, age 19 years.
Bolich,	Johannes, s. Peter, age 18 years.
Schneider,	Benjamin, s. Nicolaus.
Finckbeiner,	Susannah, dr. late Tobias, age 18 years.
Heppler,	Christina, dr. Christina, age 17 years.
Brotzmann,	——— dr. Adam, age 13 years
Schärer,	Elisabeth, Gemini Valentin, age 15 years.
Schärer,	Susanna, Gemini Valentin, age 15 years.
Bender,	Catharina, dr. Ludewig, age 15 years.
Miller,	Rosina, dr. Benedict, age 16 years.

ANNO 1778, JUNE 21.

Confirmed.

Herpel,	Johannis, s. Ludewig.
Hepler,	Kilian, s. Christian
Diemer,	George, s. Michael.
Essig,	Johannes, s. George.
Schrack,	Abraham, s. Christian.
Zink,	George, s. Gottlieb.
Herpel,	Sophia, dr. Ludewig.
Herpel,	Catharina, dr. Ludewig.
Keiser,	Anna, dr. Jacob.
Miller,	Amalia, dr. Lorenz.
Scherer,	Magdalena, dr. Valentin

BURIALS.

1745.

May 20, Keim, Hans Michael, b. July 31, 1678, at Oberroth, Hohenlohe. Came here 16 years ago. d. May 19. b. on his plantation. Leaves a widow and two drs.

August 26, Köster, Samuel, s. Nicolaus, bap. a few months ago.

August 29, Reiter, Johannis, wife and child, b. in one grave in Mennonite ground. (She was Reformed.)

September 26, Heilman, Maria Salome, w. Antho, age 73 years

Ssptember 29, Heilman, —— s. Heinrich, age 3 years, — months.

October 2, Heiser, Rebecca, dr Johannis, aged 6 years.

October 17, Toppelius, Johan Jacob age 83 years An old Reformed neighbour.

July — Wagner, —— dr. Bastian.

— — — Wagner, —— dr. Bastian.

(Reformed,) both b. beyon'd the Schuylkill.

November 30, Berg, Caspar, (single) age 30 years

1746.

July 6, Dürrbehr, Peter, age 72 years. An old Reformed man who lived with Hieronymus Haas.

May 31, Spyker, Johann Peter, s. Peter, at Schippach, age 1 year, - - weeks; drowned in a spring.

July 17, Wishan, Johannes, s. Johannes, age 3 years, 10 months, 14 days

July 25, Croesman, Esther, dr. Johannes, of Indianfield, age 1 year, — weeks.

August 16, Wintermuthin, widow Elisabeth.

October 7, Haag, Maria Barbara Magdalena, *nee* Krumreinin, wife Michael, age 31 years.

1748.

January 7, Weichard, Anna Margretha, dr. Hans Jürg.

February 7, Heinrich, Jürg, b. beyond the Schuylkill.

March 1, Heinrich, Bernhard, s. Johann.

March 7, Dromb, Philip Tobias.

October 11, Heilman, Johannes, b. beyond the Schuylkill.

1749.

February 6, Heiser Johannes, b. in Mennonite ground.

April 19, Renn Bernhard.

1750.

January 16, Gansert, Jürg, in New Hanover.
February 9, Held, Dietherich, age 48 years.
May 27, Dissman, —— s. Daniel.
June 3, Dissman, Daniel (himself).

1751.

January 27, Gehringer, Anna Margretha, *nee* Meytzinger w. Thomas.
January 30, Haass, Johan Heinrich.
February 8, Dober, Regina, w. Thomas, age 82 years
November —, Vander Sluis, Anthon.
December 5, Dismann, —— widow Daniel.
December 8, Sähler, Peter.

1752.

February 1, Dober, Thomas.
October 30, Müller, Anna Maria w. Jacob.
November, Custer, —— dr. Nicolaus, age 9 days.
December 22, Haas, —— w. Hieronymus.

1753.

January 3, Bauerin, Magdalena, single, age 45 years.
January 5, Setzler, —— wife Philip.
January 8, Reif, —— mother of Jacob, an old widow, age 90
years, 8 months, b. in Mennonite ground.
January 23, Protzmann, Johannes, s. Adam, age 3 months.
March 26, Koch, —— wife Jacob.
April 1, How, Thomas, our neighbour, age 72 years less 14
days.
August 17, Amborn Christopher, a former member of the Congre-
gation
October 17, Marstellar, Friedrich Ludewig, who died in the night
14-15 October. Pastor Brunholtz had the German
Sermon and I. Mühlenberg preached in English.
November 27, Kressen, —— w. Jacob, (Reformed) at Schippach.
August 7, Heiser Valentine, b. in Mennonite ground at Schippach.

1754.

January 4, Spring, Andreas, age 34 years — months.
February 9, Muhlan, Johan Peter, age 63 years.

October 12, Haas, Conrad, age 71 years, b. beyond the Schuylkill.
October 27, Rühl, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Michael, age 17 years.
November 9, Croesman, Catharina w. Hans Jürg, age 56 years, d.
November 7.
November 16, Klem, Johan Conrad, age 76 years, a native of Ottlingen.

1755.

February 14,	Bussmann, Heinrich, a native of Hanover.
April 13,	Heinrich, Johan, age 50 years, (Reformed).
April 25,	Sily, Sarah, dr. Samuel, age 13 months.
May 16,	Weichard, Jürg, over 70 years old.
September 1,	Rinselsdorfer, Johannes, b. New Hanover.
October 25,	Hörnerin, widow Catherina, who died with apoplexy.
October 26,	Sauer, —— dr. Friedrich, age 1½ years.
October 30,	Roth, John Ludewig, age 53 years.
November 4,	Leber, —— ch. Erasmus, age 1 year, 6 months.
November 26,	Müller, Johan Jacob, from Heuchelheim, b. January 10, 1706, d. November 24, 1755.
December 10,	Peters, Peter jun. who fled from Virginia to escape the Indians.
December 23,	Comens, —— wife John, formerly widow of John Simons, b. on Manor Land in Providence.

1756.

March 18,	Reichard, Maria, widow Johan Friedrich, age 71 years, who proved herself a true widow, b. in New Hanover.
April 12,	Bolton, Henry, an English churchman, b. in James Brooks' grave-yard.
June 1,	Bradfort, Hugh, brother-in-law to John Schrack b. in Augustus ground.
June 22,	Heilman —— dr. Heinrich, age 4 months, b. in Mennonite ground.
August 24, October 21,	Neuhaus, Anthon, age 96 years, b. in Augustus ground Schrack, Euphrosina, widow Johan Jacob, age 68 years, 6 months, born in Ulm, married 31 years, and a widow 14 years.
December 10,	Bukel, Christoph, father of Ludewig, b. Massebach, November 27, 1682. Married 1715, came to Pennsylvania 1732 with 5 children, who were baptized there by Pastor Koenig.

November 24, Petz, Agatha, widow, b. at New Hanover. By the schoolmaster, a pious soul

December 13, Seidel, Maria Barbara, dr. Johan Nicolai, age 3 years, 3 weeks.

December 14, Hollebach, widow Maria Catharina, age 72 years, 1 month, from Würtemberg, was 20 years a widow and 39 years in Penna.

December 22, Schaller, —— only dr. Jürg, age 1 year, 6 months.

December 23, de Haven, Mary, dr. Abraham, age 3 years.

1757.

January 10, Fleischer, Eleonora, dr. Johannis, schoolmaster of the congregation, age 5 years.

February 8, Söhler, Peter, age 78 years, from Barsillai.

January 26, Bühl, —— w. Peter.

February 14, Jochum, John, age 41 years, b. Molotton.

February 28, Henrichs, —— dr. late Johan, step-dr. Johann Nicol Schneider, age 19 months, 9 days.

April 4, Hulen, Marcus, a Swede, age 70 years, at Molotton, was converted at Jochum's funeral, *vide supra*.

April 5, Straub, —— deserted wife of Heinrich, age between 50 and 60 years, b. at New Hanover, she made her home with Michael Weichel and received the sacrament half an hour before her death.

July 2, Randel, Joseph, thrown out of a wagon and killed.

July 7, Brunnholtz, d. in Philadelphia, July 5, 4 a. m. b. July 7.

July 15, Disman, Daniel (single).

July 31, Becker, —— youngest son Jost, b. in Disman's graveyard.

September 30, Klein, Anna Helena widow Christian, b. New Germantown in Jersey.

November 3, Staut, Christina *nee* Gerber, w. Friedrich, b. at Schippach.

1758.

March 20, Neuhauss, Catharina, age 22 years, b. in Providence.

————— Barth, —— wife Michael.

1759.

January 23, Schunck, Magdalena, wife Simon, age 36 years.

January 23, Schunck, —— s. Simon, age 3 hours.

January —	Reifschneider. Dorothea, widow John, b. New Hanover.
February 8,	Hartlein, Eva Catharina, dr. Michael, age 21 years.
March 15,	Nährmann, Elisabeth, an old spinster from Hanover.
July 16,	Heilman, Anthon, church warden of this Congregation, age 88 years.
August 21,	Schmidt, Elisabeth, w. Wilhelm, age 66 years.
October 11,	Bastian, —— s. Jurg Michel, age 8 weeks.
October 11,	Pannebecker, wife Adolph.
August —	Essig, Michael, b. Providence By pastor Schaum.

1760.

January 31,	Essig, —— w. Jürg, sen., age 70 years, b. a Roman Catholic, received in the Evangelic church, 2 years ago, a pious soul.
January 31,	Rayer, Jürg Adam, s. Carl, b. April 16, 1745. Killed January 29 by falling under a loaded wagon on a trip to Philadelphia.
March 2,	Campbel, Mr. John, b. New Hanover.
February 24,	Protzmann, Elisabeth, dr. Adam.
February 19,	Protzmann, William, s. Adam.
January 20,	Diems, —— s. Andreas, age 21 years.
March 22,	Jost, Conrad. Remarkable in life, blessed in death.¶
July 15,	Weiser, Conrad, my father-in-law, b. Heidelberg. By Pastor Kurtz.
November 12,	Schweinhard, George Michael, Church Warden at New Hanover. Born Jungholtzhausen, district Hohenlohe. 28 years in Penn. and a true Member of the Congregation, d. November 10, p. m., age 64 years.
November 24,	Mey, —— mother Jürg, age 79 years, 5 months, b. Providence.
November 25,	Mühlenberg, Johan Carl, s. Rev. Heinrich Melchoir and Anna Maria. age 5½ days.
December 22,	Hoppin, Anna Elisabeth <i>nee</i> Sprögel, age 75 years.
December 31,	Dreher, Helena Maria, w. Jurg dr. Johannis Schimmel, age 20 years, b. New Hanover.

1761.

January 23,	Schrack, Nicolaus, s. Jacob, age 3 years, 3 months.
February 14,	Franckenberger, Conrad, age 46 years.
September 18,	Steinhauer, William, age 70 years.

September 18, Van der Sluis — widow, age 61 years, 3 months.
October 25, Schädlerin, Anna Margretha (widow) age 63 years, b.
New Hanover.

1762.

June 27, Teussen, Catharina, dr. Matthias, age 1 year, 8 months.
b. Mennonite ground at Schippach. By Mr.
B. [uskerk]
July 21, Haasenmeyer — wife Hartman, d. from a deadly
wound.
September 11, Marstellar, Henrich, s. Henrich, age 1 year, 5 months,
1 week. Accidentally scalded.
September 28, Koplin, — dr. Esq., b. Nov. 16, 1742, b. Augustus
ground.
October 5, Moserin, — widow, b. Eckersweiler in Rothen-
burgischen, 1685, a pious and true widow, b. New
Hanover. By Mr. Buskerck.
December 31, Dures, — w. Andreas.

1763.

January 6, Becker, Peter, s. Georg.
April 11, Westlis, Maria Elisabeth, w. Solomon, b. Molotton.

1766.

January 21, Löber, Barbara, dr. Erasmus and Catharina.
February 22, Löber, Catharina, dr. Philip and Anna Margretha, age
6 years, 2 weeks.
March 22, Marsteller, Elisabeth, dr. Heinrich and Barbara, age 2
years, 5 months, 1 week, 3 days.
May 29, Setzler, Elisabeth, dr. Friedrich and Elisabeth, age 5
years, 11 months, 3 days.
September 23, Schrack, Maria, w. Philip, age 51 years.

1773.

January 21, Guth, Adam, s. George and Margretha, age 1 year, 5
months, 6 days.
February 11, Bayer, Valentine, s. Conrad and Elisabeth, age 12 days,
b. on family ground.
February 17, Hessler, Jacob, s. Friedrich and Catharina, age 6
months, 2 weeks, 4 days.

February 18, Aschenfeldern, Maria Catharina, 23 years, 10 months.
 February 20, Gerber, Joseph, s. Benedict and Dorothea, age 11 months, 3 weeks, 3 days.
 February 24, Bender, Samuel, s. Ludewig and Eva, age 1 year, 1 month, 1 week, 3 days.
 March 20, Kebner, Catharina, dr. John and Maria Magdalena, age 2 years, 9 months, 3 weeks.
 March 30, Adam, s. John and Maria Magdalena, age 1 year, 1 month, 3 weeks, 1 day.
 April 1, Roos, Elisabeth, dr. Heinrich and Catharina, age 1 year, 8 months, 3 weeks, 3 days.
 August 10, Mercklin, Isaac, age 26 years, 9 months, 2 weeks, 4 days.

1774.

November 20, Haas, Elisabeth, dr. Heinrich and Elisabeth, age 3 years, 6 months, 1 week, 5 days.

1775.

December 27, Reyer, Anna Maria, dr. Johannes and Catharina, age 2 years, 2 months, 4 days.

1776.

March 7, Schrack, Susanna, dr. Johannes and Gertraut, age 1 year, 8 months, 7 days.

1777.

May 26, Jung, Wendel, age 72 years.
 June 8, Haas, Hartmann, s. Hartman and Maria Barbara, age 11 years, 4 months, 2 weeks, 2 days.
 November 9, Marstellar, Anna Maria, w. Peter, age 70 years, 2 weeks.

The undersigned members and friends of the Evangelical Congregation at New Providence promise to Contribute yearly towards the Salary or Stipend of our Reverend pastor Mühlenberg, as follows:

Witness our own hand and Signature, November 27, 1760.

	£.	s.	d.
Scherer, Valentin		15	
Risser, Friedrich		15	
Hardenstein, Ludewic		15	
Müller, Peter		10	
Müller, Andreas		10	
Bockener, Tobias		5	
Helm, Jacob		4	
Kesler, Johannes		5	
Bohlich, Johan Georg		5	
Setzler, Freidrich		15	
Hodtebach, Jacob	7	6	
Hodtebach, Peter		5	
Hoffmann, Jacob		6	
Sauer, Friedrich		10	
Leber, Erasmus		6	
Rayer, Carl	1	0	0
Haas, Hartmann		7	6
Jörg, Cresman		15	
Pleckle, Martin		7	6
Fengel, Simon		7	6
Jung, Wendel		5	
Beiger, Philip		5	
Schrack, John	1	10	00
Schrack, Jacob		15	
Schrack, Christian		12	
Obelman, Henrich		7	6
Cresman, Johan Georg		12	
Bredo, Martin (removed)		6	
Martini, Friedrich	1	2	6
Rawn, Caspar		7	6
Steinauer, Wilhelm (deceased)		3	
Voss, Johann Henrich		4	
Preisser Johannes		7	6

Müller, Johan Nicolaus	3
Güth, Jacob	1 6
Scherer, Conrad	7 6
Guth, George	7 6
Bodaschwa, Wendel	5
Bauer, Adam	5
Essig, George	7 6
Custer, Christian	8
Barth, Michael	7 6
Petermann, Jacob	7 6
Essig, George (the old)	4
Herman, Michael	5
Mohr, Wilhelm	3
Lutz, Johannes	3
Eiler, Wilhelm	7 6
Dick, Philip	5
Schneider, Nicolaus	15
Custer, Nicolaus	15
Berger, Jost	5
Beyer, Johannes	7 6
Geisler, Jacob	7 6
Sehler, Valentin	5
Gerber, Benedict	10
Joachim Jacob	10
Heiser, Andreas	1 10
Petri, Andreas	5
Knap, Jacob	5
Bastian, Michael	15
Bastian, Jürg Michael	5
Schwenk, George	7 6
Pawling, Joseph	1 0 0
Dürr, Andreas	8
Thim, Thomas	8
Fuchs, Matthias	4
Weicker, George	10
Marsteller, Heinrich	1 10
Croesman, Friedrich (Matetcha)	5
Kepner, John	15
Seidel, Johan Nicolaus	15
Heilman, Johannis (North Wales)	15
Heilman, Henrich (Schippach)	10
Merckle, Jacob	15
Merckle, Abraham	10

Merckle, Philip	10
Protzman, Adam	5
Conrad, Jacob (beyond the Schuylkill)	10
Kruler, Daniel (at Hopson's)	5
Berger, Friedrich	5
Steg, Friedrich (on Abraham Sähler's place)	5
Herpel, Jeremias (lives with Joh. Nicol. Seidel)	5

THE RECORDS
OF
ST. MICHAELIS AND ZION
CONGREGATION
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

THE RECORDS OF ST. MICHAELIS AND ZION CONGREGATION
OF PHILADELPHIA.

MONG the early church records of Pennsylvania, none, with the possible exception of Christ church, are more interesting, or of greater value to the historical student and genealogist, than those of the German Lutheran congregation of the city of Philadelphia, as they afford us an insight into the history, trials, and struggles of the great part of the Germans who settled or sojourned in or near the capitol of the Province.

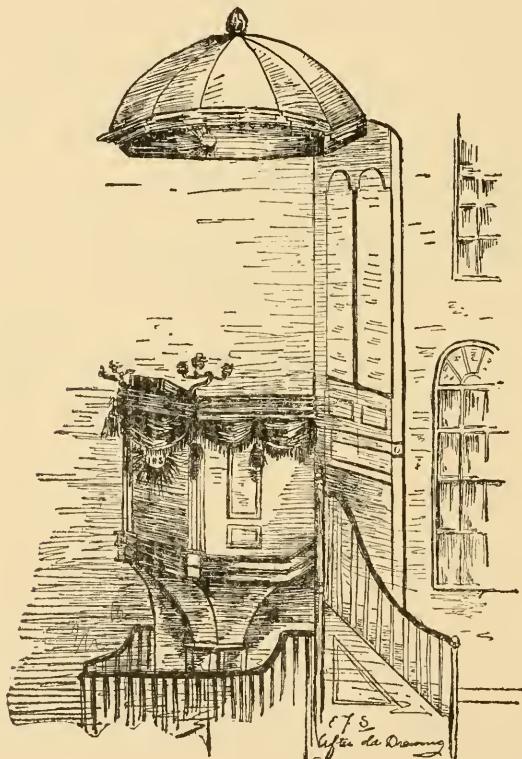
Many names are here recorded which are not to be found elsewhere, except possibly among the lists of arrivals, published by the State, and which in many cases are vague and unsatisfactory. Here we find in many instances the record and condition of the emigrant, whose descendants in some cases occupy positions of high honor in the community.

A careful analysis of these entries will show us, amongst these early pioneers, the names of many who, though doubtless in comparatively humble circumstances, were yet of sterling worth, and of many others who might have boasted an honorable family descent had they seen fit to do so, but whatever their rank, station or means, all came with one purpose, not on commercial speculation, but with the avowed intention of founding in the western world a home for themselves and posterity.

How well they did this, and the proud position occupied at the present day by many of their descendants, is a matter of history, acknowledged by all writers except such as are hopelessly blinded by sectional prejudice or ignorance, or perhaps both.

The present record, brought to your notice, commencing with the year 1745, in the careful systematic hand of Pastor Mühlenberg, is unfortunately not the oldest record of the Philadelphia congregation. There are still two other books relating to the German Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Philadelphia, which date back to 1733. One of these commenced by

Pastor J. C. Stoever, is a list of communicants from 1733-1741, giving also the receipts and expenditures of the congregation, and it is now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The other one, a record giving a list of baptisms prior to 1742, was still in possession of the congregation at the time of its centennial celebration in 1843. This fact is substantiated by a memorandum by the father of the present writer, who was then in the corporation or vestry. This book cannot now be found, and does not appear to be in



PULPIT OF OLD ST. MICHAELIS CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA. BUILT 1743—
DEMOLISHED 1870.

possession of the Zion congregation. However, it is hoped that it may yet be brought to light.

The Philadelphia congregation, after its re-organization by Pastor Mühlenberg in 1743, was known as the German Ev. Luth. St. Michaelis congregation, until the building of the large church at the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, in 1766, when the corporate title became *The German Lutheran Congregation in and near the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania.*

The parent (St. Michaelis) church stood at the North-East corner of Fifth Street and Apple Tree Alley, a small thoroughfare north of Arch street, a location at that time well out of town. The lot extended northwards to Cherry (Alley) Street, and was used for burial purposes. This was known as *Der St. Michaelis Kirchhof*, where such members were buried as could afford to pay for their grave; the poorer ones found a resting place in *den Allgemeinen Kirchhof* as it is called in the old records (Potter's Field). The site of this "General Burying Ground" of days gone by is now the beautiful Washington Square, in the very heart of Philadelphia, a spot still covered by soft green sward, while the three consecrated God's Acres¹ of the congregation, as well as the sites of the two historic churches, have been obliterated, and the ground covered by commercial establishments.

In comparing the various entries, one is struck with the great mortality among the young children of the Germans in the early days of our Province. As an illustration, during the year 1769, 340 children were baptised. The same record shows 211 burials, the majority of which were children under one year old. This infant mortality was not the least of the trials endured by the early pioneers.²

As a curious custom of the times, the writer will mention that the pastors who died during their incumbency were buried within the church, in front of the altar, while such of their children or family who died were buried within the vestibules.

The records here presented have been carefully copied,

collated and arranged, and when complete will prove a valuable addition to the history of our Commonwealth.

JULIUS F. SACHSE.

¹ The grave-yard beside the church served the congregation until 1759, about seven hundred human bodies having been buried within that small space. In the latter year another piece of land was bought upon the opposite side of Cherry street. This is now covered by Horstmann's factory. In this small piece of ground, over twenty-five hundred human bodies were interred within the next sixteen years. The third or large grave-yard, between Race and Vine and Eighth and Franklin streets, was purchased in 1776, and served the congregation until about the year 1866, when the ground was sold and used for commercial purposes. The present Zion church is built upon a part of this ground.

² The same condition is shown by the Moravian records.

MEMORAND : [upon the Fly-leaf]

Lectoribus benolis omnium ordinum honoratissimis pl. S.

Auf geziemend Ersuchen habe hiemit allen und Jeden, wes standes, würden und Ehren Kund thun sollen, was massen der weiland Wolfgang Unger aus Flinspach in der Chur-Pfaltz über Heidelberg gebürtig, allhier zu Philadelphia in Nord America in Monath Mertz, 1739, mit der Anna Maria Zimmermannin aus Nussloch bey Heidelberg gebürtig, rechtmässig von Rev'd Mr. Moselbach zum heiligen Ehestande eingesegnet worden.

In welcher rechtmässiger Ehe sie mit einander erzeugt haben.

- (1) Ein Sohn Georg genant der geboren war den 17 Januar 1740, und am 21 einsdem Mensis getauft, wobey als Tauf zeujen gestanden der weiland Georg Spengler und seine noch lebende witwe fr. Catharina Spenglerin.
- (2) Eine Tochter Anna Catharina, geboren den 17 July, 1743, getauft den 25 July einsdem Mensis, wobey Taufzenjen gewesen die noch jetzb lebende Herr Joh. Heinrich Keppele und dessen Ehe-genossin frau Anna Catharina.
- (3) Eine Tochter Anna Barbara genant, geboren d 7 Januar, 1749, getauft den 11 einsdem mens : wobey die Pathen Stelle vortreten Mstr Georg Laudeberger und Mr. David Sickel seine Ehefrau Maria Ursula.

ferner

dass obbemeldeter Wolfgang Unger am 17 August, 1748, hier in Philadelphia gestorben, und am 18 eiusdem auf unserm St. Michaelis Kirchhof begraben, und seine hinter bliebene noch lebende witwe, Anna Maria, die obbenante 3 Kinder bey der Protestantisch-Evangelische Religon erzogen.

Der sohn George Unger am 6 December, 1759, mit des William Bussons freyledige Tochter ehelich getraut.—Er aber Georg Unger am 17 May, 1772, selig verstorben und am tage hernach nemlich, d. 18 Mey auf unserm St. Michaelis Kirchhof begraben, und eine arme witwe mit noch 4 lebenden unmündigen Kindern neml : 2 söhnen und 2 Töchtern hinter lassen.

Die abbemeldete Tochter Anna Catharina Ungerin am 16. October, 1760, mit dem Christian Spengler alhier zum Ehestande eingesegnet worden, und in rechtmässiger Ehe 4 Kinder neml. 2 Söhne u 2 Töchter erzeugt, welche nebst ihren Eltern noch bey leben sind.

Und die Tochter Anna Barbara Ungerin, am 3 June, 1766, alhier mit James Cuben ordenlicher weise getraut, in rechtmässiger Ehe, einem Sohn und eine Tochter erzeugt und noch allerseits am Leben sind.

Welches obige samt und sonders mit mehrern in unseren Kirchen Registern und Protocols unseren Deutsch Evangelische, von höchster Obrigkeit privilegirten St. Michaelis und Zion's Kirche und gemeine in Philadelphia zu sehen, und von mir *fideliter* extrahirt ist.

MEMORAND: Anna Catharina, des Wolfgang Unger und seiner frau Maria, Tochter, war geboren d. 17 July, 1743, und Von Heinrich Mühlenberg in der Schwedischen Kirche auf Wicicao getauft. Taufzengen Herr Heinrich Keppele w. s. fr. Anna Catharina.

VERZEICHNISS
DER
TAUF-ACTEN
IN
DER EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHEN
GEMEINDE
IN PHILADELPHIA
VON DEM JAHRE, 1745, BIS 1762.

1745.

Kreutzein, Johann Caspar, s. Christoph Gottlieb and —— (Gemeins Glied)
 b. Jan. 6, 1745; bap. Feb. 10;
 sp. Johann Caspar Geiger (Pastor Peter Brunnholtz, proxy)
 Anna Margretha Geiger in Philadelphia.

Köhler, Elisabeth, dr. Jonas and Anna Eva;
 b. Sept. 26, 1738.

Köhler, Maria Magdalena;
 b. Feb. 2, 1741.

Bamberger, Arnold, s. Rudolph and Catharina;
 b. Nov. 1744; bap. March 1745;
 sp. grandparents Arnold and Elisabeth Bamberger.

Campach, —— Johan Jacob, s. Johannes (Reformed) and Anna Catharina (Lutheran)
 b. Feb. 14; bap. Feb. 25;
 sp. Jacob Raus and wife Maria (both Reformed)

Schneider, Johann Andreas, s. Friedrich and Catharina Margretha (parishioners)
 b. Feb. 27; bap. March 4;
 sp. Johan Gerhard Schneider (Ref.) Andreas Biehler (Luth.)
 Elisabeth Maria Schneider, Elisabeth Schneider (Ref.)
 — Joh. Jacob, s. Joh. Adam and Anna Maria (Lutherans)

Pfeister, b. March 5; bap. ——
 sp. Johan Jacob Karst and w. Anna Marcreta, (Ref.) Joh. Michel Kuhl, (Ref.)

Mohr, Maria Elisabetha, dr. Peter (Ref.) and w. Anna Marcreta, (Luth.)
 sp. Maria Elisab. Koch, Frantz Schenk, Scharlotta Klein.

Heppel, Salome, dr. Johann Jurg. and Maria Catharina;
 b. March 7; bap. March 17;
 sp. Jacob Von der Weid and wife Salome, both from Germantown.

Benner, Anna Barbara, dr. Joh. Georg and w. Elisabeth, (Luth.)
 b. Feb. 3; bap. March 31;
 sp. Anna Barbara Schäfer and Joh. Georg Schäfer.

Keppele, Jürg Hinrich, s. Johann Heinrich and w. Maria Catharina;
 b. March 27; bap. April 11, 1745;
 sp. Joh. Georg Hüttner (Luth.) and w. Maria Barbara, (Ref.)

Karst, Johan Adam, s. Wilhelm and Anna Maria;
 b. May 10; bap. May 13;
 sp. Johan Stegele, Adam Krebs, Eva Catharina Negellin,
 Anna Maria Krebs.

Felde, Valentin, s. Nicolaus and Elisabeth;
b. April 14; bap. May 2;
sp. parents.

Illegitimate, Stephanus, s. Richard Schmidt and Elisabeth ——
bap. May 2, age 9 months;
sp. Stephan Gutman and wife.

Gutman, Johan Georg, s. Stephan and Margretha;
b. April 11; bap. May 2;
sp. Mathias Voltz, (Ref.) and w. Anna Maria, (Luth.)

Voltz, Maria Catharina, dr. Mathias (Ref.) and Anna Maria;
b. May 10; bap. May 2;
sp. parents.

Gutman, Joh. Michael, s. Phillip and Eva Maria;
b. April 5; b. May 2;
sp. Johan Michael Mathiesen and w. Margaretha.

Schwindt, Hanna Maria Magdalena, dr. Johannes and w. Elisabeth,
(Ref.) Philadelphia;
bap. Dom. Jubilate, aged 2 months;
sp. H. M. Muhlenberg (Pastor Luth.) and Maria Muhlenberg.

Sommer, Fronia, dr. Joh. Henrich and Fronica:
b. March 8, bap. May 25; (Philadelphia)
sp. Joh. Schmid and w.

Pilger, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Daniel;
b. April 28, bap. May 19;
sp. David Kärcher and w., Gottfried Braun and w. Maria
Elisab.

Schönichs, — Anna Maria, dr. Conrad and Maria Elisabeth;
b. Jan. 9, bap. May 26;
sp. Johannes Schneider and w.

Loshets, Maria Eva, dr. John;
bap. June 2;
sp. Peter Miller and w. Maria Eva.

Ritter, Catharina, dr. Joh. Georg and Marcreta;
b. May 7, bap. June 10, 1745;
sp. Henrich Keppele and w.

Handwercker, Anna Dorothea, dr. Peter (Ref.) and Anna Christina
(Luth.)
b. May 17, bap. June 17.
sp. Joh. Oswald and w.

Bruh, Jurg Peter, s. Thomas and Maria Dorothea;
b. June 14, bap. June 24;
sp. Peter Wäger (Ref.) and w. Margretha Jürg David
Seckel (Luth.)

Weber, Thomas, s. Adam and Magdalena (Ref.) ;
 b. June 28, bap. July 7.
 sp. Thomas Durmer and w. Catharina (Ref.)

Remmy, Anna Eva, dr. Jacob and Anna Barbara (both Ref.)
 b. July 8, bap. July 14 ;
 sp. Johannes Köhler and w. Anna Eva.

Teus, Johan Jacob, s. Jacob (dec.)
 b. July 1, bap. July 19 ;
 sp. Jacob Euser (Luth.)

Illegitimate, Eva Catharina, dr. of a sailor and Ursula, a Swiss strumpet;
 b. July 15 ; bap. July 23 ;
 sp. Joh. Nagele and w.

Dürr, Johan Michael, s. Michael Maria Margretha ;
 b. July 18 ; bap. July 26 ;
 sp. parents.

Schneider, Joh. Mathias, s. Carl and Anna Margretha ;
 b. July 21 ; bap. July 28 ;
 sp Mathias Biehler and w.; (Ref.) .

Fehl, Eva, dr. Philip and Catharina ;
 b. July 10 ; bap. July 28 ;
 sp. Caspar Ulrich (Ref.) w. Eva (Luth.)

Koch, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Peter and Anna Catharina ;
 b. August 2 ; bap. Aug. 11 ;
 sp. Johan Wolf, Sahra Elisab. Mahn, Maria Elisab. Koch.
 (All three Ref.)

Stillwagen, Johannes Bernhard, s. Hans Quart and Maria Ursula, (both Ref.)
 b August 8 ; bap. Aug. 14 ;
 sp. Bernhard Laufersweiler, Amelia Catharina Kuh, (Ref.)
 Elisabeth Kargin, (Luth.)

Kruber, Jacob, s. Daniel (Luth.) and Anna Mar. (Ref.)
 b. August 25 ; bap. Sept. 1 ;
 sp. Elisabeth Sudin and Jacob Becker (Ref.)

Dull, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Philip and Catharina ;
 b. Sept. 8 ; bap. Sept. 10 ;
 sp. David Seckel and w. Maria Elisabetta.

Müller, Johan Georg, s.
 Müller, Elisabeth Magdalena, dr. Daniel (Ref.) and Sophia, (Luth.)
 bap. September 15 ;
 sp. Georg Müller, (Ref.) Elisabeth Gaistner, Johan Stegele
 and w. Catharina.

Lehrer, Johan Jusua, s. Mathias and Catharina Margretha ;
b. Sept. 12 ; bap. Sept. 15 ;
sp. Josua Dürr and w. Elisabeth, Johannes Ahlgyer and
w Margretha Catharina.

Neuman, Anna Elisabeth Catharina, dr Andreas and Anna Catharina,
from over the river ;
b. October 7, 1744, bap. Sept. 22, 1745 ;
sp. Johannes Printz and w. Anna Elisab.

König, Johan Jacob, s Nicolaus and Anna Elisabeth (Ref.)
b. Sept. 3, bap. dom 15, p. Trin ;
sp. Johan Jacob Fröhlig and Susanna.

Bast, Catharina, dr. Lorentz and Margretha ;
b. Oct. 12, bap. October 18 ;
sp. Jürg David Sekel and w. Catharina.

Schmidt, Elisabeth Barbara, dr. Conrad and Maria Elisabeth ;
b. October 19, bap. October 27 ;
sp. Jacob Flek (Ref.) Anna Elisab Kärgin, Anna Barbara
Schutzin.

Krebs, Joseph, s. Simon and Elisabeth ;
b. March 19, bap. October 27 ;
sp. Heinrich Müller and w. both (Ref.)

Negel, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Johannes and Eva Catharina ;
b. October 24, bap. Oct. 27 ;
sp. Wilhelm Kanst, Anna Maria Kanst, Josua Dürr and w.
Confirmando.

Karch, Peter, s. Peter and Anna Barbara ;
b. October 19, bap. Nov. 3 ;
sp. Jacob Becker and w. Susanna.

Klein, Joh. Philips, s. Matthias and Anna Marcreta ;
b. September 2r, bap. November 3 ;
sp. Joh. Philips Weinemer (Ref.) and w. Anna Barbara.

Finkes, Clara Ludewig, s. Joh. Gerhard (Ref.) and w. Maria Mag-
dalena (Luth.)
b. October 29, bap. Nov. 3 ;
sp. Carl Ludewig Essig, Joh. Jacob Hausmann.

Bacous, Maria Dorothea, dr. William and Maria Barbara ;
b. November 6, bap. November 9 ;
sp. William Gerhard (Ref.) Anna Maria Sattler w. Alex-
ander Maria Dorothea Bichlerin.

Knödler, Conrad, s. Hans Jürg and Anna Catharina ;
b. Oct. 25, bap. Nov. 11 ;
sp. Heinrich Bekelsin Josua Dürr and w.

Graf, Anna Eva, dr. Johan Georg and Anna Maria Catharna ;
 b. Nov. 12, bap. Nov. 14 ;
 sp. Jonas Köhler and w.

Seckel, Johan Heinrich, s. David and wife ;
 b. Nov. 16, bap. December 1 ;
 sp. Johan Heinrich Keppele and w., Philipp Dull and w.

Eppele, Johannes Andreas, s. Hans Jurg and Maria Juliana ;
 b. Nov. 30, bap. December 2.
 sp. Rev. Johann Helfrich Schaum, local Catechet Johannes Ahlgreyet and w.

Melchior, Anna Maria Magdalena, dr. Leonhard and Anna Maria ;
 b. October 29, bap. Dec. 3.
 sp. Jacob Beyer, Anna Margretha Beyer, Maria Magdalena Beyer (all Ref.)

Bodt, Maria, dr. Heinrich and Elisabeth ;
 b. December 4, bap. Dec. 8 ;
 sp. Leonhard Herrman, Regina Hermannin.

Krebs, Maria Barbara, dr. Adam and Anna Maria ;
 b. Dec. 12, bap. Dec. 15 ;
 sp. William Karst and Anna Maria Barbara Krebsin.

Frantz, Jurg Hinrich, s. Jacob and Maria ;
 b. Nov. 13, bap. Nov. 16 ;
 sp. Jurg Graff, from Lancaster, Henrich Keppele, Catharina Keppele.

Bruder, Johan Jonathan, s. Johan Melchior and Anna Gertraut ;
 b. Dec. 28, 1745, bap. Jan. 1, 1746.

1746.

Errhard, Anna Marcreta, dr. Johannis and Maria Louisa ;
 b. Jan. 13, bap. Jan. 18 ;
 sp. Carl Schneider and w. Anna Marcreta.

Müller, Anna Marcreta, dr. Henrich and Anna Marcreta ;
 b. Jan. 16, bap. Jan. 25 ;
 sp. Peter Wägele and w. Anna Marcreta ;

Schmidt, Johanna Judith, dr. Peter and Anna Marg ;
 b. Sept 28, 1745 (?) bap. Sept. 30; [1745?]
 sp. Herman Bast and w. Johanna Judith.

Schmidt, Regina Elisabeth ;
 b. and bap. in March, 1748 ;
 sp. Parents.

Schleyhaus, Johann Gottfried, s. Jurg Philipp and Anna Elisabetha ;
b. Dec. 30, 1745, bap. Jan. 12, 1746 ;
sp. Gottfried Wileke. Christina Nanamacherin, Johannes
Gebhard and Anna Maria.

Köhler, Henrich, s. Jonas and Anna Eva ;
b. Dec. 18, 1745, bap. Jan. 15, 1746 ;
sp. Henry Schleydorn, Mad. Schleydornin.

Franck, Anna Regina Margretha, dr. Johannis and Maria ;
b. Jan. 16, bap. Jan. 24 ;
sp. Christian Kohler and w. Regina.

Thürman, Maria Magdalena, dr. Thomas and Maria Catharina ;
b. Jan. 7, bap. Feb. 2 ;
sp. Adam Weber and w. Maria Magdalena.

Wolff, Johannes, s. Johannes and Annester ;
b. Feb. 4, bap. Feb. 10 ;
sp. Johannes Kaufmann and w. Sara Elisabeth Manin.

Mildberger, Maria Barbara, dr. Hans Georg (Luth.) and Anna Marcreta
(Ref.)
b. Jan. 13, bap. Feb. 10 ;
sp. Anna Maria Hartman, Maria Barbara Wiber, David
Kercher, Ludewig Seibel.

Koch, Anna Barbara, dr. Jacob and Maria Elisabeth (Ref.)
b. Jan. 21, bap. Feb. 13 ;
sp. Hans Walter (Ref.) and Anna Barbara (Ref.) Anna
Catharina Koch (Luth.)

Seibel, Anna Catharina, dr. Johan Ludewig and Eva Maria ;
b. March 1 ; bap. March 2 ;
sp. Jurg Strohauer and w.

Essig, Johannes, s. Carl Ludewig and Anna Elisabetha ;
b. March 8 ; bap. March 16 ;
sp. Johannes Eberhard, (single) Maria Dorothea Bickerin.

Geiger, Anna Meyer, dr. —— Paul and wife ;
b. —— bap. March 23 ;
sp. Johan Heinrich Keppele and Catharina.

Unger, Johan Hinrich, s. Johan Wolfgang and Anna Maria ;
b. April 13 ; bap. April 18 ;
sp. Johann Heinrich Keppele and Catharina.

Wambold, Johann Caspar, s. Georg and Anna Margretha ;
b. Dec. 6, 1745 ; bap. April 20, 1746 ;
sp. Johan Caspar Graf and w. Anna Catharina Elisabetha.

Fischler, Johan Felix, s. Joh. Jacob and Sophina ;
b. May 5, 1745 ; bap. April 21, 1746 ;
sp. Joh. Felix Fischler and w.

Hahn, — (?) Michael and Maria Catharina ;
 b. May 2 ; bap. May 18 ;
 sp. Wilhelm Karst and w. Anna Maria, Johannes Negel and
 w., Philipa Maria Kuntz, (single.)

Jungfr, Maria Catharina, dr. Conrad and Anna Catharina ;
 b. May 24 ; bap. June 8 ;
 sp. David Schlösser and w. Maria Catharina.

Von Erdten, Johannes, s. Christian and Maria Catharina ;
 b. June 6 ; bap. June 17 ;
 sp. Johannes Oswald and w. Dorothea.

Dexter, Anna Catharina, (illegitimate) Innes Dexter, an English-
 man and Dorothea Meyer ;
 b. May, 1741 ; bap. June 18, 1746 ;
 sp. Johannes Campach, (Ref.) w. Anna Catharina, (Luth.)

Dürr, Johan George, s. Josua and Elisabeth ;
 b. June 8, bap. June 22 ;
 sp. Joh. Georg Lober, Joh. Nägele.

Seckel, Lorentz, s. Jürg David and Anna Catharina ;
 b. May 11, bap. June 29 ;
 sp. Lorentz Bast and w.

Hausmann, Carl Ludewig, s. Jacob (Luth.) and Maria Barbara (Ref.)
 b. July 8, bap. July 13 ;
 sp. Carl Essig and w.

Leiser, Johannes, s. Nicolaus (Ref.) and Anna Catharina (Ref.)
 b. June 14, bap. July 13 ;
 sp. Johannes Oswald, Johannes Bickins (Ref.) Maria
 Elisabeth.

Juwis, Maria Magdalena, dr. Howel and Mary ;
 b. May 16, bap. July 13 ;
 sp. Henrich Jung and w. Maria Magdalena.

Weinheimer, Elisabeth, dr. Johann Philip and Barbara ;
 b. ——, bap. July 27 ;
 sp. Johan Matthias Clein and w. Anna Margretha.

Gutman, Margretha, dr. Philip and Eva Maria ;
 b. April 22, bap. July 27 ;
 sp. Johan Michael Mathiesen and Margretha.

Johnson, Johannes, s. Johannes and Catharina ;
 b. August 4, bap. August 10 ;
 sp. Johannes Bernhard Laufersweiler, Anna Elisabeth
 Kärcher, Hans Quart Stillwagen and w. Ursula.

Dull, Johan Philip, s. Joh. Philip and Catharina ;
 b. August 23, bap. August 31 ;
 sp. David Seckel and w. Maria.

Chushan, Maria Magdalena, dr. Philip Jacob Christian and Catharina;
b. Aug. 25; bap. Aug. 31;
sp. Hans Jacob Graf, Maria Magdalena Fuchs, servants.

Gräf, Johan Jacob, s. Caspar and Anna Catharina;
b. August 28; bap. Aug. 31;
sp. Johan Jacob Graf and w.

Lange, Nicolaus, s. Thomas and Margretha (in Cohakin, (sic) county
of Salem, N. J.)
b. April 4; bap. Aug. 31;
sp. Nicolas Iflan and w. Catharina.

Ahlgeyer, Johan George, s. Johannes and Catharina Margretha;
b. Sept. 11; bap. Sept. 14;
sp. Mathias Leher and w. Catharina, Hans Jürg Appel and
w Julianna;

Unbehend, Jacob, s. Jacob and Anna Margretha;
b. Sept. 6; bap. Sept. 14;
sp. Bastian and Catharina Unbehend, Jacob Fister.

Durr, Hinrich, s. Michael and Maria Margretha;
b. Sept. 14; bap. Sept. 28;
sp. Hinrich Schuttler, (Ref.) Anna Barbara Heering.

Noe, Johan Joseph, s. Johan Peter, [Ref.] from Chester, and
Susanna;
b. July 20; bap. Sept. 28;
sp. Johan Heinrich Keppele and w.

Brosius, Margretha, dr. Johan Nicolas and Charlotta;
b. Sept. 8; bap. Sept. 28;
sp. Wilhelm Berg and w. Margretha.

— Maria, dr. Henrich and Elisabeth;
b. Sept. 30; bap. Oct. 4;
sp. Johan David Seckel and wife Maria.

Betz, Johan Balthasar, s. Michael and Barbara;
b. Sept. 24; bap. Sept. 3 (?)
sp. Johan Balthasar Pilger, Catharina Wetzler, Jacob Bezel.

Fister, — of Jacob (Ref.) and Magdalena;
b. Sept. 18, bap. October 6;
sp. Hans Valentin Unbehend (single) Anna Margretha
Unbehend.

Trongin, Johannes Wolfgang, s. of a young fellow who went Priva-
teering and Anna Barbara, a strumpet;
b. October 9, bap. October 20;
sp. Johan Wolfgang Unngerer (Luth.) and w. Anna Maria
(Ref.)

Weber,	Christopher, s. Adam and Magdalena ; b. Sept 30, bap. October 26 ; sp. Christopher Keller and Jacob Beyer's dr.
Waker,	Anna Elisabeth, dr. Andreas and Magdalena ; b. Sept. 13, bap. October 26 ; sp. Anna Elisab. Kargerin and the father.
Kuhn,	Johannes, s. Johannes and Catharina ; b. October 31, bap. Nov. 9 ; sp. Johannes Frank's wife.
Oswald,	Johannes Wilhelm, s. Johannes and Dorothea ; b. Nov. 5, bap. Nov. 23 ; sp. Wilhelm Berg and w. Maria Margretha.
Souder,	Herman, s. Johannes and Maria Catharina ; b. Nov. 10, bap. Nov. 23 ; sp. Herman and Judith Bast.

1747.

Ringel,	Catharina Margretha, dr. Andreas and Anna Elisabeth, [Ref.]
	b. Jan. 1 ; bap. Jan. 4, 1747 ; sp. Johannes Ahlgeyer and w. Catharina Margretha.
Drift,	Frantz, Carl, s. Uhlrich and Maria ; b. Jan. 1 ; bap. Jan. 4 ; sp. Frantz Carl' Huyet and wife Gertraud Margretha Pheifer.
Keppele,	Jurg Christopher, s. Johan Heinrich and Maria Catharina ; b. Jan. 10 ; bap. Jan. 12 ; sp. Jürg Christopher Hepple in Heylbrun by Jürg Laudenberger as proxy.
Meyer,	Dorothea Susanna, dr. Johannes and Maria Agnese ; b. Jan. 14 ; bap. Jan. 23 ; sp. Susanna Somerhausen, [Ref.] Joseph Meyer, [Luth.]
Gilbert,	Mathias, s. Henrich and Catharina (Catholic) b. Jan. 18 ; bap. Feb. 1 ; sp. Mathias Meyer and Maria Magdalena Weber.
Poot,	Johann Hinrich, s. Peter and Anna Maria ; b. Jan. 26 ; bap. Feb. 1 ; sp. Johan Hinrich Kuns and Maria Catharina Schäfer.
Bartel,	Anna Magdalena,
Bartel,	Anna Christina, twin drs. Jacob and Anna Catharina ; b. Feb. 4 ; bap. Feb. 4 ; sp. Jacob Fischler and w. Anna Magdalena and Leonhard Beier and w. Anna Catharina.

Haas,	Johann, Mathias, s. Johan Friedrich and Anna Elisabeth ; b. Dec. 18, 1746 ; bap. Feb. 6, 1747 ; The parents were married Feb. 8, 1747 ; sp. Joh. Matthias Brunn and Joh. Adam Häck.
Remely,	Johann Friedericus, s. Conrad and Maria Sophia ; b. Feb. 2 ; bap. Feb. 9 ; sp. parents.
Ritter,	Johann Jurg, s. Johann Jürg and Maria Margretha ; b. Feb. 1, between 1 and 2 a. m.; bap. Feb. 12 ; sp. Johann Heinrich Keppele and w. Catharina.
Staus,	Anna Maria, dr. Balthes and Anna Maria ; b. and bap. Feb. 15 ; sp. Johan Balthes Bitzer and w. Dorothea Anna Clemere.
Huyn,	Johann Jacob, s. Frantz Carl and Gertraud ; b. Feb. 6, bap. Feb 11 ; sp. Peter Quatelbaum's w. and Johan Jacob Roth.
Bast,	Catharina, dr. Herman and Judith ; b. Sept. 4, 1746, bap. Sept. 12, 1746 ; sp. Lorenz Bast and w. Anna Margretha (both Ref.)
Kraft,	Peter, s. Johannes and wife ; b. Feb. 23, bap. March 2, 1747 ; sp. Peter Poot and w. Anna Maria.
Jacobi,	Elisabeth, dr. Johann Georg and Barbara ; b. Feb. 25, bap. March 4 ; sp. Carl Ewald and w. Elisabeth (Ref.)
Arnold,	Catharina, dr. Jurg (servant by Purchase) and Catharina (Catholic); b. March 8, bap. March 15 ; sp. Nicolas Island and Catharina.
Bube,	Christopher, s. Jacob and Barbara ; b. March 10, bap. March 19 ; sp. Christopher Bube and w. Dorothea, from Falkner's Schwann.
Graf,	Jonas, s. Johanne George and Anna Maria Catharina ; b. March 17, bap. March 21 ; sp. Jonas Köhler, and w. Anna Eva Köhler.
Hirt,	Sara Margretha, dr. Jurg and w. Anna Barbara ; b. April 5, bap. April 12 ; sp. Peter Koch, Casper Glockner (Ref.), Sara Elisabeth Mahn, Anna Margretha Unger.
Bamberg,	Eva, dr. Rudolf and Catharina ; bap. April 25, age about 6 weeks.

Pilger, David, s. Daniel and Sibilla ;
 b. May 1, bap. May 10 ;
 sp. David Kärger and w., Godfried Brown and wife.

Eppele, Maria Margretha, dr. Johann Jurg and Maria Julianna ;
 b. May 3, bap. May 10 ;
 sp. Wilhelm Berg and w. Maria Margretha.

Altenmoser, Nicolaus, s. Peter and Maria Elisabeth ;
 b. April 30, bap. May 20 ;
 sp. Nicholas Riebel (Ref.) and w. (Luth.)

Mühlberger, Johannes, s. Johannes Uhrlrich and Elisabeth (Ref.)
 b. May 21, bap. May 24 ;
 sp. Johannes Ahlgeyer and w.

Bruhn, Johan Adam,— s. Mathias and Appolonia ;
 b. June 1, bap. June 8 ;
 sp. Johannes Rudolf, Adam Krebs.

Gasner, Lorentz, s. Johann Martin (Catholic and dead) and Justina
 Elisabeth (widow);
 b. June 2, bap. June 8 ;
 sp. Lorentz Bast and w. (Ref.)

Kraft, Anna Margretha, dr. Jacob and Barbara ;
 b. June 20, bap. June 21 ;
 sp. Peter Schmidt and w. Anna Margretha.

Müller, Johan Hinrich, s. Henrich and Anna Margretha ;
 b. July 5, bap. July 18 ;
 sp. Johan Henrich Keppele and w. Catharina ;

Illegitimate, Dorothea, dr. Elisabetha Sösterntz and an Eyrischer [Irish-
 man];
 b. August 6, bap. August 19 ;
 sp. Dorothea Butzin.

Schneider, Anna Marcreta, dr. Carl and Anna Marcreta ;
 b. August 23, bap. August 30 ;
 sp. Jacob Schüber and w. Anna Marcreta [Ref.]

Wolfgang, —, child, Johan and Anna Maria ;
 b. August 25, bap. August 30 ;
 sp. Johan Heinrich Keppele and w. Catharina.

Dull, Johan David, s. Johan Philip and Catharina ;
 b. Sept. 1, bap. Sept. 3 ;
 sp. Johan David Sekel and w.

Krebs, Maria Catharina, dr. Adam and Anna Maria ;
 b. Aug. 23 ; bap. Sept. 13 ;
 sp. Wilhelm Carl and w. Anna Maria, Barbara Krebs.

Dürmer, Maria Magdalena, dr. Thomas and Maria Catharina ;
b. Aug. 17 ; bap. Sept. 13 ;
sp. parents, Maria Magdalena Fuchs, (single, serves by
Michael Hahling) Maria Philippina Graf and Jacob
Graf.

Wilhelm Peter, s. Peter and Mary, (free negroes)
b. Sept. 6 ; bap. Sept. 13 ;
sp. Wilhelm Karst and w., Peter Hey and w.

Ruht. Maria Eva, dr. Joh. Jurg: and Catharina Appolonia ;
b. Sept. 26 ; bap. Oct. 11 ;
sp. Jacob Walter (Ref.) and w. Maria Catharina, (Luth.)

Danchauar, Hans Michael, s. Hans Jurg and Catharina ;
bap. Nov. 1, age 7 weeks ;
sp. Hans Michael Neuheuser and w. Catharina.

Hochschild, Anna Elisabeth, dr. Johan Jürg and Anna Maria ;
b. Oct. 7 ; bap. Nov. 15 ;
sp. Hinrich Beckele, Anna Elisabeth Kürger,

Guttmann, Johann Friedrich, s. Stephan and Anna Marcreta ;
b. Oct. 23 ; bap. Nov. 19 ;
sp. Friedrich Stellwagen, [Ref.] and w. Anna Barbara.

Stellwagen, Johann Henrich, s. Friedrich and Anna Barbara ;
b. Aug. 31 ; bap. Nov. 19 ;
sp. Anna Barbara Foltzin and Joh. Henrich Kalbfleisch.

Stutz, Anna Catharina, dr. Conrad and Barbara ;
b. Nov. 21 ; bap. Nov. 29 ;
sp. Hans Jürg Graf and w. Catharina, Margretha Pheiferin.

Horn, Johan Hinrich, s. George and Maria ;
b. Oct. 31 ; bap. Nov. 29 ;
sp. Johan Hinrich Beckel and parents.

Lehrer, Catharina Margretha, dr. Mathias and Catharina, [Ref.]
b. Nov. 5 ; bap. Dec. 13 ;
sp. Jurg Heppele and w. Margretha.

Wildeberger, Friedrich Jacob, s. Johan George and Anna Margretha,
[Ref.]
b. Nov. 17 ; bap. Dec. 13 ;
sp. Henrich Jung and w. Maria Magdalena and son Fried-
rich Jacob.

Unbehend, Johan Jacob, s. Valentin and Anna Maria ;
b. Nov. 28 ; bap. Dec. 13 ;
sp. Jacob Unbehend and w. Margretha, [Ref.] Christina
Becker.

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Ewald, Johan Jurg, s. Carl and Justina Catharina ;
 b. Dec. 27, 1747 ; bap. Jan. 3, 1748 ;
 sp. Jurg Jacobi, [Luth.] Elisabeth Eberhard, [Ref.]

Grät, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Johan Caspar and Anna Catharina ;
 b. Dec. 31, 1747 ; bap. Jan. 3, 1748 ;
 sp. Friedrich Geiger and w. Maria Elisabeth.

Bruder, Anna Barb'ra, dr. Johan Melchior and Anna Gertraud ;
 b. Dec. 31, 1747 ; bap. Jan. 7, 1748 ;
 sp. Barbara Knoppelere, Friedrich Ransier.

Bek, Sibilla Sophia, dr. Johannes and Barbara ;
 b. Jan. 10 ; bap. Jan. 17 ;
 sp. Christopher Lehr and w. Sophia, Sibilla Loescher.

Keppele, Johan Peter, s. Johan Heinrich and Catharina ;
 b. Jan. 2, 1748 ; bap. Jan. 13 ;
 sp. Peter Brunnholtz, H. M. Muhlenberg and w. Maria ;
 [George Hüttner's wife as proxy.]

Alber, Eva Maria, dr. Joseph and Wallpburgh ;
 b. Jan. 9 ; bap. Jan. 24 ;
 sp. Eva Maria Seibelin and Johannes Fötter.

Köhler, Anna Eva dr. Jonas and Eva ;
 b. Jan. 23, bap. Feb. 1 ;
 sp. Gotfried Henke [Luth.] and Gertraud Henkin.

Kannbach, Eva Elisabeth, dr. Johannis Nicolaus [Ref. dec. six months]
 and w. Maria Elisabeth ;
 b. Dec. 26, 1747, bap. Jan. 31, 1748 ;
 sp. David Karcher and w. Eva.

Bender, Hans Jürg, s. Hans Jurg and Elisabeth ;
 b. Jan. 28, bap. Feb. 7 ;
 sp. Wilhelm Ruff and Hans Jürg Schäfer and w. Maria
 Agnes.

Schäfer, Justina Elisabeth, dr. Hans Jurg and Maria Agnes ;
 b. Feb. 5, bap. Feb. 15 ;
 sp. Carl Dewald and w. Justina, Hans Jürg Bender and w.
 Elisabeth ;

Kuhn, Catharina, dr. Johannes and Catharina ;
 b. Jan. 8, bap. Feb. 21 ;
 sp. Valentin Weinsamer and w. Catharina [both Ref.]

Jacob, Johan Valentin, s. Jürg and Barbara ;
 b. Feb. 18, bap. Feb. 28 ;
 sp. Valentin Leonard and Catharina Debald w. Carl.

Ries,	Johan Valentin, s. Martin and Catharina [Ref.] b. Feb. 17, bap. March 6 ; sp. Valentin Beyer and w. Anna [both Ref.]
Koch,	Maria Catharina, dr. Johan Jacob and Maria Elisabeth ; b. Feb. 26, bap. March 20. sp. Jacob Kraft and w. Maria Barbara, Anna Catharina Frank and Johan Groebril [single] [all Ref.]
Baccus,	Johan Conrad, s. William and Maria ; b. March 14, bap. March 27 ; sp. Conrad Gemmel and w.
Koch,	Anna Catharina, dr. Peter and Anna Catharina ; . b. April 2, bap. April 11 ; sp. Michael Krier and w. Anna Catharina.
Ahlgeyer,	Maria Elisabeth, dr. Johann and Catharina Margretha ; b. March 25 ; bap. April 11 ; sp. Johannes Riebele and w. Catharina Margretha.
Jung,	Johan Peter, s. Johan Henrich and Maria Magdalena ; b. April 18 ; bap. May 1 ; sp. Peter Koch, Johan Georg Mildeberger, Anna Margretha Debald.
Grüpel,	Maria Dorothea, dr. Andreas and Regina ; b. April 20 ; bap. May 1 ; sp. Friedrich Ransier, Dorothea Schaat.
Bruhn,	Michael, s. Thomas and Maria Dorothea ; b. Feb. 22 ; bap. April 24 ; sp. Michael Sekel and Maria Cath. Bekerin.
Klein,	Henrich, s. Matthias and Margretha ; bap. May 9 ; sp. Henrich Weinman, Maria Kuntz, (both single.)
Beker,	Catharina, dr. Friedrich and Christina ; b. May 3 ; bap. May 23 ; sp. parents.
Seckel,	Maria Elisabeth, dr. Johan David and Elisabeth ; b. March 7 ; bap. — sp. maternal and paternal grandmothers.
Karst,	Johan Wilhelm, s. Wilhelm and Anna Maria ; b. May 20 ; bap. May 30 ; sp. Johannes Negele and w. Eva Catharina, Adam Krebs and w. Anna Maria.
Fehl,	Eva, dr. Philipp and Catharina ; b. May 27 ; bap. June 10 ; sp. Caspar Ulrich and w.

Stuber, Sophia Christina, dr. Peter and Anna Margretha ;
 b. May 30 ; bap. June 12 ;
 sp. Christoph Lehr and w. Sophia.

Geiger, Henrich, s. Paul and Barbara ;
 b. June 6 ; bap. June 18 ;
 sp. Henrich Keppele and w.

Bob alias George, Johan Jürg, s. Joh. Jürg and Barbara ;
 b. June 30, and bap. immediately on account of weakness ;
 sp. parents.

Hirt, Elisabeth Barbara, dr. Jürg (Catholic) and Barbara ;
 b. June 23 ; bap. July 3 ;
 sp. Jacob Unger, Caspar Glöckner (Ref.) and w. Sarah
 Elisab. Mahnin.

Funk, Anna Catharina, dr. Conrad and Catharina ;
 b. July 1 ; bap. July 17 ;
 sp. Peter Grosnikel, Catharina Frank.

Willeboy, Maria Margretha Elisabeth, dr. Henrich and Margret,
 [English Lutherans]
 bap. July 20, age 14 months ;
 sp. Anna Maria Margretha Kuntin.

Müller, Jurg Hinrich, s. Jurg and Margretha ;
 b. Oct. 22, 1747 ; bap. July 31, 1748 ;
 sp. George Horn and w. Maria, Henrich Reik and w.
 Catharina.

Weber, Adam, s. Adam and Maria Magdalena, [Ref.]
 b. July 27 ; bap. Aug. 14 ;
 sp. Christophe Keller, [Ref.] and parents.

Armbrüster, Johannes, s. Gotthard and Anna Margretha, [Ref.]
 b. Aug. 11 ; bap. Aug. 14 ;
 sp. Johannes Becker and w.

Geiger, — child, Jacob ;
 bap. Aug. 16.

Gutmann, Johan, s. Philip and Eva Maria ;
 b. Aug. 28 ; bap. Sept. 20 ;
 sp. Michael Mathes and w. Margretha

Ernst, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Georg and Catharina ;
 b. Sept. 12 ; bap. Sept. 17 ;
 sp. Hinrich Bok and w. Maria Elisabeth.

Schäfer, Anna Maria, dr. David and Catharina ;
 b. Oct. 1 ; bap. Oct. 9 ;
 sp. Johannes Stellwagen and w. Anna Maria, [Ref.]

Lohninger, Johan Balthasar, s. Philip and Charlotta Maria ;
b. Sept. 4 ; bap. Oct. 9 ;
sp. Joh. Balthasar Neigand, Joh. Caspar Neigand, Eva
Maria Hubigin, Elisab. Marg. Wagner.

Friesel, Jacob, s. Philip and Susanna ;
bap. Oct. 14 ;
sp. Michael Katz, [Nicolaus Ifland, proxy] Ursula Katz.

Creutz, Johanetta Friedrica, dr. Johan Daniel and w. Anna Margretha ;
b. Oct. 13 ; bap. Oct. 23 ;
sp. Friedrich Hoeth [Ref.] and w. Johanetta Margretha, [Luth.]

Hausman, Maria Magdalena, dr. Christoph and Maria Barbara ;
b. Sept. 24 ; bap. Oct. 2 ;
sp. Ulrich Allen [Ref.] and w. Maria Magdalena.

Waker, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Andreas and Magdalena ;
b. Aug. 28 ; bap. Aug. 29 ;
sp. David Kärger's w.

Meyer, Barbara Margretha, dr. Adam, (from Hessen-Rheinfeldt)
and Dorothea ;
b. Sept. 18 ; bap. Sept. 20 ;
sp. parents and Barbara Margretha Bube w. Johan Henrich.

Schütze, Christina, dr. Mathias, jun., and Barbara ;
b. Oct. 12 ; bap. Nov. 6 ;
sp. Godfried Willk [Ref.] and w. Christina.

Frank, Johannes, s. Johannes and Maria Christina, [Ref.]
b. Nov. 7 ; bap. Nov. 20 ;
sp. Johan Herbert and w.

Kraft, Anna Dorothea, dr. Friedrich and Maria Margretha ;
b. Oct. 24 ; bap. Nov. 29 ;
sp. Jacob Babelitz, [Catholic] and w. Anna Dorothea.

Dull, Johan David, s. Johan and w ;
b. Sept. 1.

Huynt, Johan Jacob, s. Frantz Carl and Gertraut (Ref.)
b. Nov. 30, bap. Dec. 4 ;
sp. Johan Jacob Umstadt, Maria Quattelbaumin.

Eppele, Barbara, dr. Johan Jürg and Maria Juliana ;
b. Dec. 8, bap. Dec. 15 ;
sp. Joh. Heinrich Keppele, Barbara, wife of Ernestier de
Spitzer.

Schäfer, David, s. David and Catharina ;
b. March 25 ;
sp. Johannes Schneider and w. [Ref.]

1749.

Keppele, Maria Barbara, dr. Johan Heinrich and Maria Catharina ;
 b. Jan. 12 ; bap. Jan. 16 ;
 sp. Grandmother Hütner, Anna Maria Mühlenberg.

Unger, Anna Babara, dr. Wolfgang [dec.] and Maria ;
 b. Jan.—, 4 months and some weeks after her father's death ;
 bap. Jan. 16 ;
 sp. Georg Landeberger, Maria Elisabeth Sekel w. David.

Bast, Anna, dr. Herman and Judith ;
 b. Jan 12 ; bap. Jan. 19 ;
 sp. Michael Eve and w. Anna Catharina

Schleyhauf, Anna Maria, dr. Jurg Philip and Elisabeth ;
 b. Dec. 29, 1748 ; bap. Jan. 22, 1749 ;
 sp. Anna Maria Gerhard, Anna Maria Hastmann w. Heinrich.

Staus, Johan Andreas, s. Balthes and Anna Maria ;
 b. Jan 17 ; bap. Jan. 22 ;
 sp. Johan Hinrich Clemmer and w. Anna, Andreas Boshart [single].

Lehr, Regina, dr. Johan Christoph and Sophia [Ref.]
 b. Jan. 19 ; bap. Jan. 26 ;
 sp. Andreas Grüpel and w. Regina.

Sekel, Johan David, s. Jurg David and Anna Catharina ;
 b. Jan. 18 ; bap. Jan. 30 ;
 sp. Johan David Sekel and w. Maria Elisabeth.

Thomson, Maria Mary and Nelly, dr. Robert and Susanna [Ref.]
 b. Jan. 28 ; bap. Jan. 31 ;
 sp. Johan David Sekel and w. Maria Elisabeth, Eva Martin [widow].

Raht, Eva, dr. Johan Jacob and Margretha [Ref.]
 b. Feb. 10 ; bap. Feb. 19 ;
 sp. Hinrich Rik [Ref.] Eva Kuntz.

Dürmer, Maria Catharina, dr. Thomas and Maria Catharina (Ref.)
 b. Feb. 20 ; bap. Feb. 21 ;
 sp. Parents, Anna Margretha Strubel (widow Ref.).

Gilbert, Catharina, dr. Henrich and Christina (Catholic) ;
 b. Feb. 9 ;
 sp. Thomas Meyer and w. Cathrina.

Oswald, Dorothea, dr. Johannes and Dorothea ;
 b. Feb. 11 ; bap. March 10 ;
 sp. Wilhelm Berg and w. Maria Margretha.

Brosius, Niclaus, s. Niclaus and Charlotta ;
b. Jan. 10 ; bap. March 16 ;
sp. Wilhelm Berg and Maria Margretha.

Grupe, Daniel, s. Daniel and Annia Maria (Ref.)
b. March 5 ; bap. March 10 ;
sp. Bernhard Beker, Susanna Beker [widow].

Jacob, Elisabeth, dr. Jurg and Barbara ;
b. March 23 ; bap. March 26 ;
sp. Carl Ewald, Elisabeth Leonhard [Ref.]

Holtzländer, Elisabeth, dr. Nicolaus and Anna Magdalena ;
b. August 29, 1748 ; bap. March 26, 1749 ;
sp. Adam Fuchs, Elisabeth Pafferens

Reichard, Catharina Appolonia, dr. Johan Michael [Ref.] and Anna
Sophia [Luth.]
b. March 28 : bap. April 2 ;
sp. Jürg Ruth and w. Catharina Appolonia ;

Kraft, Jacob, s. Jacob and Maria Barbara ;
b. Feb. 26 ; bap. April 2 ;
sp. Jacob Christler, Maria Phileppina Gräfin. Jacob Koch
and w.

Bamberger, Agnesa, dr. Rudolf and Catharina ;
b. March 5 ; bap. April 14 ;
sp. parents.

Geiger, Susanna, dr. Caspar and Anna Margretha ;
b. July 24, 1748 ; bap. May 8, 1749 ;
sp. Wilhelm Berg and w. Margretha.

Rheinhard, Johannes Valentin, s. Christian and Veronica ;
b. April 29 ; bap. May 15.

Meyer, Anna Margretha, dr. Thomas and Catherine, [Ref.]
b. April 12 ; bap. May 15 ;
sp. Sebastian Miller and w. Anna Margretha.

Kern, Cathrina Elisabeth, dr. Jacob and Catharina ;
b. April 9 ; bap. May 15 ;
sp. Sara Elisab. Mahn, Cathrina Appelin.

Dürr, Maria Margretha, dr. Michael and Maria Margretha, [Ref.]
b. April 13 ; bap. May 15 ;
sp. parents.

Mühlberger, Catharina Margretha, dr. Johannes (dead) and Maria
Elisabeth, widow, [Ref.]
bap. May 20, age 5 weeks ;
sp. Johannes Ahlgeyer and w. Catharina Margretha, [Luth.]

Diado, Johannes Michael, s. Johann Michael [Catholic] and Anna Barbara, [Luth.]
 b. Feb. 20; bap. May 28;
 sp. Johan Michael Wolf and w. Anna Catharina.

Arnold, Margretha, dr. Johan Jürg and Catharina, [Catholic]
 b. May 28; bap. June 11;
 sp. Christoph Scheible and w. Margretha.

Graf, Johan Jurg, s. Johan Jurg and Maria Catharina;
 b. June 4; bap. June 11;
 sp. Johan Jurg Bender and w. Elisabeth.

Geiger, Christina Sophia, dr. Paul, [Luth.] and Barbara, [Ref.]
 b. June 21; bap. July 1;
 sp. Christina Sophia Beyer, [Luth.]

Armbrüster, Johannes, s. Godhard and Anna Marg. [Ref.]
 b. July 2; bap. July 9;
 sp. Johannes Stillwagen and w. Anna Maria Ursula [Ref.]

Dull, Catharina Margretha, dr. Johan Philipp and Catharin [both Luth.]
 b. June 18; bap. July 9;
 sp. Joh. David Seckel and w.

Göhler, Adam, s. Adam and Elisabeth;
 bap. July 14;
 sp. Parents.

Beck, Jacob Wilhelm, s. Andreas and Christina;
 b. June 24; bap. July 16;
 sp. Jacob Landenberger, Maria Koch.

Barthel, Anna Barbara, dr. Jacob and Anna Catharina;
 b. July 18; bap. July 23;
 sp. Johan Jacob Fleck and w. Anna Barbara.

Karg, Anna Margretha, dr. Joh. Peter and Anna Babara;
 b. July 2; bap. July 23;
 sp. Peter Grosmikel [single] Anna Margretha Becker [Ref.]

Kreier, Johan Jacob, s. Joh Jacob and Anna Maria;
 bap. August 6, age 6 months;
 sp. Andreas Heppenheimer and w.

Hencke, Anna Gertraut, dr. Joachim and Anna Christina;
 b. July 26; bap. August 20.
 sp. Godfried Hencke and w. Anna Gertraut [Ref.]

Newman, Anna Eva dr. Andreas and Anna Catharina;
 b. Feb. 15, in Gloucester Co; bap. June 7;
 sp. David Kärger and w.

Ewald, Anna Maria, dr. Carl and Justina Elisabeth ;
b. August 6 ; bap. August 20 ;
sp. Valentin Leonhard and Barbara Jacobi.

Preüsh, Anna Elisabeth, dr. Johannes [Luth.] and Maria Elisabeth
[Ref.]
b. August 21 ; bap. Sept. 3 ;
sp. Wilhelm Weber and Anna Elisabeth Fleurin [Ref.]

Hahn, Conrad, s. Joseph and Maria Elisabeth, (new comers)
b. at sea, Sept. 2 ; bap. Oct. 8 ;
sp. Conrad Jung and w. Catharina

Schaeffter, Susanna Maria, dr. Jacob and Anna Maria ;
b. Sept. 28 ; bap. Oct. 8 ;
sp. Anna Maria Walther, Susanna Klintz, Carl Hauser.

Eberhard, Johannes, s. Johannes and Anna Dorothea ;
b. Sept. 10 ; bap. Oct. 10 ;
sp. Johan Stugenberger (Ref.) and w. Margaretha.

Grüpel, Johan Christoph, s. Andreas and Regina ;
b. Sept. 1 —
sp. Johan Christoph Lehn and w. Sophia, (Ref.)

Heish, Maria Cathrina, dr. Reichard and Johanna Maria ;
b. Oct. 9 ; bap. Oct. 13 ;
sp. David Schafer and w.

Cuhni, Johan Jacob, s. Benjamin and Anna Maria ;
b. Sept. 24 ; bap. same day ;
sp. Anna Margretha — and Jacob —

Ohliger, Maria Elisabetha, dr. Johannes and Anna Sophia ;
b. Aug. 23, at Cowes ; bap. Oct. 15 ;
sp. Joh. David Schaeffer and w. Joh: Jacob Schaeffer and
w. Maria Elisabeth.

Vogt, Johan Philipp, s. Johan and Barbara ;
b. Sept. 17 ; bap. Oct. 19 ;
sp. Joh. Philipp Ulrich and Maria Magdalena Diebin.

Kress, Johan David, s. Johan Christoph and Maria Magdalena
(Würtenbergers)
b. Oct. 19 ; bap. Oct. 24 ;
sp. Johan David Sekel and w. Maria Elisabeth.

Ege, Anna, dr. Michael and Anna Cathrina ;
b. Oct. 20 ; bap. Oct. 30 ;
sp. Anna Holstin, Herman and Judith Bast.

Phoste, Joseph, s. William and Anna Barbara ;
b. Oct. 26 ; bap. Nov. 1 ;
sp. parents.

Bender,	Ludewig, s. Jacob and Dorothea ; b. August 14 ; bap. Nov. 2 ; sp. Ludwig Freyberg and w. Susanna Elisabeth.
Drift,	Cathrina, dr. Ulrich and Maria ; b. Nov. 1 ; bap. Nov. 12 ; sp. Johannes Peltz and w. Cathrina (Ref.) Jacobi Stucki single.
Henshuh,	Johan Philipp, s. Andreas (dec.) b. October 14 ; bap; Nov. 12 ; sp. Johan Philipp Kneybaum and w. Anna Margretha.
Stief,	Johan Jacob, s. Henrich and Regina ; b. Nov. 14 ; bap. Nov. 16 ; sp. Johan Jacob Behnen and w. Anna Margretha ;
Ransier,	Philip, Jacob, s. Jurg Fredrich and Dorothea ; b. Oct. 8 ; bap. Nov. 27 ; sp. Johan Jacob Grilf. Cathrina Abelin.
Schrefler,	Christoph, s. Johan Hinrich Schrefler (from Mount Holly) and Anna Maria (Ref.) b. Oct. 15 ; bap. Nov. 26 ; sp. Christoph Scheibeler, and w. Margretha.
Weiss,	Elisabeth, dr. Benedict (from Gehnhausen) and Elisabeth ; b. Nov. 28 ; bap. Dec. 10 ; sp. Sigismund Baselman and w. Elisabeth (Ref.)
Grief,	Johannes, s. Caspar and Catharine Elisabeth ; b. Nov. 1 ; bap. Nov. 12 ; sp. Johannes and Magdalena Grief.
Söfferens,	David, s. Johannes and Elisabeth ; b. Dec. 7 ; bap. Dec. 24 ; sp. David Schäfer and w. Catharina.
Böhm,	Benjamin, s. Johannes and Elisabeth ; b. Dec. 14 ; bap. Dec. 26 ; sp. Benjamin Franklin and w.
Weller,	Cathrina Barbara, dr. Johannes and Maria Barbara ; b. Dec. 28, 1749; bap. Jan. 1, 1750 ; sp. Leonhard Melchior and w. Cathrina Nullin.

ANNO 1750.

Macklew,	Maria, dr. Robert Macklew and Maria ; bap. Jan. 1, age 2 years, 2 months ; sp. Niclas Ifland and w. Cathrina.
Macklew,	Johannes ; b. Dec. 18, 1749 ; bap. Jan. 1, 1750 ; sp. Johan Jacob Minner, Maria Elisab. Hermannin.

Klein,	Johan Heinrich, s. Henrich Klein and Cathrina, (Ref.) b. Jan. 5; bap. Jan. 21; sp. Henrich Rick and w. Cathrina, (both Ref.)
Wagner, Stuber,	— Jürg Henrich, s. Peter Stuber and Anna Margretha ; b. Jan. 19; bap. Jan. 28; sp. Jürg Melchior Stuber, Henrich Brosius, Maria Eva Kuntzin.
Bossarde,	Maria Barbara, dr. Andreas Bossarde and Christina Cath- rina ; b. Jan. 15; bap. Jan. 29; sp. parents.
Stutz,	Wilhelm, s. Conrad Stutz and Barbara ; b. Jan. 20; bap. Feb. 4 ; sp. Wilhelm Statelmann and w.
Ahlgeyer,	Cathrina, dr. Johannes Ahlgeyer and Cathrina Margretha ; b. Dec. 27, 1749; bap. Feb. 4, 1750 ; sp. Michael Virier, jun., Cathrina Matzingerin.
Bender,	Jacob, s. Hans Jürg Bender and Elisabeth ; b. Feb 9; bap. Feb. 27 ; sp. Hans Jürg Graf and w. Cathrina.
Weber,	Johan Michael, s. Adam Weber and w. Maria Magdalena ; b. Feb. 9; bap. March 1 ; sp. Thomas Durmer and w. Cathrina.
Krezel,	Anna Christina, dr. Christophel Krezel and w. Anna Barbara ; b. Feb. 25 ; bap. March 4 ; sp. Matthes Schitz and w. Anna Christina, Anna Maria Gilman.
Lehrer,	Andres, s. Matthias Lehrer and w. Cathrina Margareta . bap. Feb. 18 ; sp. Andreas Beller and w. Cathrina.
Shippy,	Johan Wilhelm, s. Edward Shippy (English) and w. Barbara (Ref.) b. Feb. 9; bap. March 4 ; sp. Johan Wilhelm Manger (Ref.) Johanna Margretha Schemer Gruberin.
Hitter,	Johan Gottfried, s. Joseph Hitter from Wurtenberg and w. Maria ; b. Feb. 4; bap. March 4 ; sp. Johan Gottfried Bohuperr, Maria Christina Brunhandtin.

Polich, Johan Andreas Jacob, s. Joh. Nicol. Polich and Maria Margaretha;
 b. May 1; bap. May 8;
 sp. Jacob Fox, Andreas Behler and w.
 Ritter, Peter, s. Jürg Ritter and w. Margareth;
 b. Feb. 10; bap. March 8;
 sp. Peter Walter Elisabeth Beschin.
 Bope, Margretha, dr. Hans Jürg Bope and w. Barbara;
 b. March 15; bap. March 18;
 sp. Jürg Ritter and w. Margretha.
 Illegitimate, Johan Jacob, s. Michael Seybert (Ref.) and Anna Margretha Walters, widow of Simon, now married to Jacob Nick;
 b. March 18; bap. March 25;
 sp. Jacob Nick and present wife, the mother; also Regina, w. Adam Buchbinder.
 Gemel, Margretha, dr. Thomas Gemel and w. Beiden;
 b. Feb. 9, 174—; bap. April 5, 1750;
 sp. in presence of three witnesses, Maria Appollonia Haegerin, Pastor P. Brunnholtz, Joh. Fried. Vigera.
 Schäfer, Johan Georg David, s. Johan Jurg Schäfer and w. Anna Maria Agnes;
 b. April 13; bap. April 15;
 sp. Conrad Keimle and w. Johan David Wilpert.
 Horn, Anna Christina, dr. Georg Horn and w. Maria;
 b. March 10; bap. April 15;
 sp. —— Sommer, Christina Sommerin.
 Koch, Peter ——
 Fischer, Anna Maria,
 Fischer, Barbara, twin drs. Melchior Fischer and Maria;
 b. Dec. 9, 1749; bap. April 15;
 sp. William Karst and w. Anna Maria, George Marquart and wife Barbara;
 Kaufman, Anna Dorothea, dr. Johannes Kaufman and w. Ursula;
 b. Nov. 1749; bap. April 18, 1750;
 sp. Andreas Beck and parents.
 Grosnikel, Bernhard Peter, s. Peter Grosnikel and w. Anna Margretha,
 (Ref.)
 b. April 19; bap. May 13;
 sp. Bernhard Becker and w. Cathrina, (both Ref.)-
 Schütz, Johan Jurg, s. Mathias Schütz and w. Barbara;
 b. March 30, 8 p. m.; bap. May 13;
 sp. Johan Jurg Wilckin, Anna Rosina Rollere.

Dres, Johan Jacob, s. Peter Dres and w. Margretha ;
b. May 13; bap. May 27 ;
sp. Jacob Cop, (Ref.) Elisabeth Matzingerin

Arnold, Johan Christian, s. Johannes Arnold and w. Sara Elisabeth ;
b. May 20; bap. May 26 ;
sp. Christian Reinhardt and Veronica.

Eppele, Maria Catharina, dr. Joh. Georg Eppele and w. Juliana
Maria ;
b. May 18; bap. May 27 ;
sp. Henrich Keppele and w. Catharina.

Baccus, Maria Barbara, dr. William Baccus, (Luth.) and w. Maria
Barbara, (Ref.)

Reifen, b. May 19; bap. May 27 ;
sp. Johann Fritz, (Luth.) Maria Barbara Develin, (Luth.)
Schneider, ——

Mildeberger, Anna Margretha, dr. Jurg Mildeberger and w. Anna Mar-
gretha (Ref.)

Unangst, b. Dec. 31, 1749; bap. July 1, 1750 ;
sp. Jacob Jung, Anna Margretha Weberin.

Hafner, Anna Margretha, dr. Hans Jürg Unangst, servant in Trent.
[on] and w. Anna Elisabeth ;

Lehr, b. June 13; bap. July 15 ;
sp. Johan Jacob Roht and w. Margretha.

Hafner, Catharina Dorothea, dr. Hans Jürg Hafner and w. Cathrina
Dorothea ;

Lehrer, b. July 12; bap. July 15 ;
sp. Hans Michael Rommel (Ref.) Catharina Fehlin.

Grupe, Elisabeth, dr. Johan Christoph Lehr and w. Sophia ;

Hahling, b. July 11; bap. July 16 ;
sp. Johan Philipp Schmück and w. Elisabetha.

Pheifer, Andreas, s. Matthias Lehrer and w. Cathrina Margretha
(Ref.)

Hahling, b. (?) bap. (?)

Grupe, sp. Andreas Beller and w. Cathrina.

Pheifer, Jacob, s. Daniel Grupe and w. Anna Maria (Ref.)

Hahling, b. July 3; bap. August 19 ;
sp. Jacob Becker and Anna Barbara Beckerin.

Pheifer, Maria, dr. Michael Hahling and w. Dorothea (Ref.)

Hahling, b. June 26; bap. August 20 ;
sp. Parents.

Pheifer, Michael, s. Michael Pheifer and w. Margretha (Ref.)

Hahling, b. August 5; bap. August 19 ;
sp. Simon Pelanus and w. Elisabeth ;

Geiger,	George David, s. Paul Geiger and Barbara ; b. August 11 ; bap. August 24 ; sp. Johan David Sekel and w. Maria Ursula.
Beck,	Johan Jurg, s. Johannes Beck and w. Anna Barbara ; b. August 15 ; bap. August 30 ; sp. Hans Jurg Hafner, Andreas Diemer, Anna Salome Huberin, Anna Maria Beckerin.
Rösler,	Maria Rosina dr. Johan Jürg Rösler and w. Rosina ; b. August 15 ; bap. Sept. 2 ; sp. Johann Sauder and w. Maria.
Freder,	Margretha, dr. Ludwig Freder and w. Anna Maria ; b. Aug. 5 ; bap. Aug. 11 ; sp. Margretha Schmidtin.
Negele,	Wilhelm, s. Johannes Negele and w. Catharina ; b. Aug. 22 ; bap. Sept. 2 ; sp. Wilhelm Karst and w. Anna Maria.
Sanger,	Anna Margretha, dr. Georg Ludwig Sanger and w. Maria Eva ; b. Aug. 19 ; bap. Sept. 2 ; sp. Peter Stuber and w. Anna Margretha,
Beck,	Jurg Jacob, s. Theobald Beck and w. Anna Margretha ; b. Sept. 4 ; bap. Sept. 5 ; sp. Hans Jurg Rupp, (Ref.) Jacob Wernert, (Luth.) Margretha Haberin.
Bach,	Johan Wilhelm, s. Johannes Thomas Bachand w. Cathrine Salome ; b. Sept. 2 ; bap. immediately ; sp. Wilhelm Karst, Johannes Negele.
Fleischman,	Johan Jacob, s. Joh. Jacob Fleischman and w. Anna Margretha. (Ref.) b. Sept. 25 ; bap. same day ; sp. the father and —— Freyerin. (Ref.)
Illegitimate,	Johan Gottlieb, s. Johan Salomo and Christina Maria [Gorlitzin] b. Sept. 25 ; bap. Sept. 28 ; sp. Christian Traugott Leberecht, Bernhard aus Sachsen by Mr. Riem, Maria Fischerin at Pembertons.
Kirchner,	Johan Jacob, s. Andreas Kirchner and w. Agnesa, (Ref.) b. Sept. 24 ; bap. Sept. 30 ; sp. Johan Jacob König and w. Juliania.
Eger,	Catharina, dr. Philipp Jacob Eger and w. Cathrina Elisabeth ; b. Sept. 14 ; bap. Sept. 30 ; sp. Johann Becker and w. Cathrina.

Rau, Johan Jacob, s. Hans Jacob Rau and w. Maria Elisabeth, (Ref.)
b. Sept. 20; bap. Sept. 30;
sp. Johan Jacob Weissmann and Magdalena Lattigin, (Ref.)

Leim, Bernhard, s. Johan Friedrich Leim (Luth.) and w. Maria Salome;
b. Aug. 29; bap. Oct. 6;
sp. Bernhard Rupp, (Ref.) Anna Maria Debaldin, (widow.)

Hartung, Johan Mathias, s. Jürg Philipp Hartung and w. Anna Milia;
b. Oct. 5; bap. Oct. 14;
sp. Mathias Meyer and w. Esther.

Kämpf, Wilhelm, s. Christian Kämpf and w. Charlotta;
b. Oct. 11; bap. Oct. 14;
sp. Wilhelm Karst and w.

Kuhn, Maria Christina, dr. Johannes Kuhn and Anna Christina;
b. Oct. 15; bap. Oct. 22;
sp. Johannes Frank and w. Maria Christina.

Krier, Maria Sophia, dr. Hans Jacob Krier and Anna Maria;
b. Aug. 22; bap. Nov. 4;
sp. Conrad Keimle and w. Maria Sophia.

Tiefenthal, Peter Jacob, s. Andreas and Maria Margretha;
b. Oct. 31; bap. Nov. 4;
sp. Jacob Barthel and w., Peter Poot and w.

Gnef, Maria Magdalena, dr. Johannes Guef and w. Maria Magdalena;
b. Nov. 5; bap. Nov. 14;
sp. Andreas Fuchs and w. Maria Magdalena.

Sommer, Anna Cathrina, dr. Mathias Sommer and Christina;
b. Oct. 10; bap. Nov. 18;
sp. Jacob — (Luth.) Barbara Rikin, (Ref.) single.

Zinser, Barbara, dr. Hans. Michael Zinzer and w. Utilia;
b. Sept. 23; bap. Nov. 18;
sp. Christian Teubele, Barbara Baccusin.

Köhl, Jacob Ludwig, s. Joh. Ludwig Köhl and Cathrina Margretha;
b. Nov. 10; bap. Nov. 18;
sp. Jacob Fister and Jacob Barthele.

Schäfer, Cathrina, dr. Johan David Schäfer and w. Cathrina;
b. Oct. 29; bap. Nov. 18;
sp. Conrad Jung and w. Cathrina.

Klein, Cathrina, dr. Mathias Klein and Margretha;
b. Oct. 10; bap. Nov. 18;
sp. Jürg David Sekel and w. Cathrina.

Horst, Maria Eva, dr. Hans Jurg Horst and w. Eva ;
 b. Oct. 28 ; bap. Nov. 18 ;
 sp. Nicolaus Kobia and w. Maria Theresia.

Häntzmann, Anna Elisabeth, dr. Christopher Häntzmann and Maria Barbara ;
 b. Nov. 24 ; bap. — ;
 sp. Carl Ludwig Essig and w. Anna Elisabeth.

Hohl, Johan Jacob, s. Mathias Hohl and w. Maria Magdalena (Ref.)
 b. Nov. 23 ; bap. Dec. 9 ;
 sp. Johan Jacob Gnesh, Joh. Jac. Laudenberger, Maria Elisabeth Sucherin (wid.)

Koch, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Jacob Koch and w. Eva Cathrina ;
 b. Nov. 29 ; bap. Dec. 5 ;
 sp. Cathrina Iflandin and Elisabeth her dr.

Krier, Johan Michael, s. Michael Krier jun. and w. Cathrina ;
 b. Nov. 30 ; bap. Dec. 16 ;
 sp. Johannes Ahlgeyer and w. Margretha.

Knauss, Elisabeth Barbara, dr. Johannes Knauss and w. Christina ;
 b. Dec. 8 ; bap. Dec. 16 ;
 sp. Christian Daneke, Maria Gausin.

Fuchs, Jacob, s. Philipps Fuchs and w. Maria Cathrina ;
 b. Nov. 18 ; bap. Dec. 15 ;
 sp. Jacob Fuchs and w. Susannah.

Copia, Johan Conrad, s. Nicl. Copia and w. Maria Theresia (Catholic);
 b. August 10 ; bap. Dec. 25.

ANNO 1751.

Kraft, Jacob, s. Jacob Kraft and Cathrina Dorothea ;
 b. Dec. 30, 1750 ; bap. Jan. 1, 1751 ;
 sp. Jacob Prägele and w. Elisabeth.

Stucky, Johan Ulrich, s. Jacob Stucky and Elisabeth Griesingen ;
 b. Dec. 24, 1750 (before marriage); bap. Jan. 2 ;
 sp. Johan Ulrich Drifts, Sibilla Stuckin (single).

Litzingham, Henrich Jacob, s. Warwik Litzingham and w. Maria ;
 b. Dec. 25, 1750 ; bap. Jan. 5, 1751 ;
 sp. Henrich Leppig, Jacob König and w. Juliana.

Hebel, Johannes, s. Johannes Hebel (Ref.) and w. Anna Elisabeth ;
 b. Dec. 28, 1750 ; bap. Jan. 6 ;
 sp. Johannes Beth, (Ref.) Anna Maria Driftin, Cathrina Dorothea Hafnerin, (Luth.)

George, Johannes George, s. Peter George and w. Susannah ;
b. Sept. 10, 1747 ; bap. Jan. 9, 1750.

George, Elisabeth Margretha ;
b. Oct. 16, 1749 ; bap. Jan. 9, 1750 ;
sp. Georg Ritter, Margretha Ritterin.

Oswald, Johannes Leberecht, s. Johannes Oswald and w. Dorothea ;
b. Jan. 1, 1751 ; bap. Jan. 16 ;
sp. the father and Maria Magdalena Dorbin.

Clepfer, Maria Catharina, dr. Joseph Clepfer and w. Anna Christina ;
b. Jan. 19, 1751 ; bap. Jan. 26 ;
sp. Michael Hahn (Ref.) and w. Cathrina. (Ref.)

Christler, Maria Philippina dr. Jacob Christler and w. Maria Philippina ;
b. Jan. 27 ; bap. Jan. 3 ; (?)
sp. Jacob Graf and w. Maria Philippina.

Meyer, Henrich, s. Thomas Meyer and w. Cathrina, (Ref.)
b. Feb. 1 ; bap. Feb. 16 ;
sp. Henrich Schelleberger and w. (both Ref.)

Illegitimate, (1) Johan Philipp,
(2) Joseph, twins of Anna Maria Briglere, servant of
Philipp Dulle and Joseph Hatter. [Ref.] a widower and
servant of Anthony Sykes in Jersey ;
b. Feb. 22 ; bap. same day ;
sp. Johan Philipp Dull and w. —— Wolfin.

Böhme, — s. Johannes Böhme and w. ;
bap. Feb. 10, 1751.

Rheinhard, Johannes, s. Christian Rheinhard and w. Veronica ;
b. Feb. 22 ; bap. Feb. 27 ;
sp. Johannes Arnold and w. Sarah Elisabeth.

Reis, Anna Maria, dr. Martin Ries and w. Cathrina (Ref.)
b. Feb. 19 ; bap. March 3 ;
sp. Michael Meyer and w. Anna Maria.

Horst, Johannes, s. Ludwig Horst and w. Cathrina ;
b. Dec. 16 ; bap. March 3 ;
sp. Johannes Hinfinger and w. Maria Magdalina.

Kohler, Susannah, dr. Johan Hinrich Kohler and w. Gertraut [Ref.]
b. March 4 ; bap. March 10 ;
sp. Caspar Glöckner and w. Susannah.

Durr, Anna Maria, dr. Friedrich Durr and w. Anna Margretha ;
b. Feb. r6 ; bap. March 14 ;
sp. Johannes Grup (Ref.) Anna Maria Grupin his dr.

Meyer, Anna Barbara, dr. Mathias Meyer and w. Esther ;
 b. Feb. 28 ; bap. March 10 ;
 sp. Jurg Philipp Hartung and w. Anna Attilia Barbara
 Hermannin.

Lederle, Friderica Henrica, dr. Hans Michael Lederle and w.
 Cathrina ;
 b. Dec. 14, 1750 ; bap. March 14, 1751 ;
 sp. Johan Gotfried Bohner, Agnes Henrich Meyere.

Keppele, Augustinus, s. Henrich Keppele and w. Catharina ;
 b. March 10 ; bap. March 15 ;
 sp. Rev Peter Brunnholtz.

Forst, Johannes Ernst, s. Johan Jürg Forst and w. Cathrina
 Elisabeth ;
 b. March 11 ; bap. March 16 ;
 sp. Johan Ernst Heiser and w. Maria Elisabeth.

Durmer, Anna Sophia, dr. Thomas Durmer and w. Cathrina (Ref.)
 b. March 8 ; bap. March 18 ;
 sp. Peter Brunnholtz and the Father.

Wekeser, Anna Margretha, dr. Andreas Wekeser and w. Anna
 Susannah (Ref.)
 b. Feb. 8 ; bap. March 29 ;
 sp. Jacob Schneider, Maria Margretha Mullerin.

Cress, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Johan Christop Cress and w. Maria
 Magdalena ;
 b. March 19 ; bap. April 1 ;
 sp. Johan David Seckel and w. Maria Elisabeth.

Bechtold, Anna Catharina, dr. Johan Viet Bechtold and w. Susannah,
 (Ref.)
 b. Dec. 1750 ; bap. March 23, 1751 ;
 sp. Johan Georg Meckle, Anna Cathrina Lonin.

Schäfer, Conrad, s. Jacob Schäfer and w. Anna Maria ;
 b. Jan. 7 ; bap. April 3 ;
 sp. Conrad Ries, Anna Gertraut Riesin, (single) Barbara
 Heiserin.

Hirt, Anna Cathrina, dr. Jurg Hirt and w. Anna Barbara ;
 b. March 3, — bap. April 3 ;
 sp. mother and Sarah Elisabeth Mahnii.

Mildberger, Johan Jurg, s. Michael Mildberger and w. Cathrina, (Ref.)
 b. Jan. 2 ; bap. April 7 ;
 sp. Johan Jurg Mildberger and w. Anna Margretha.

Horst, Johannes, s. Ludwige Horst and w. Anna Cathrina ;
 b. Dec. 11, 1750 ; bap. March 3, 1751 ;
 sp. Johannes Hunsinger and w. Magdalena.

Lauterbach, Friedrich Bernhard, s. Johannes Lauterbach and w. Margretha ;
b. March 30 ; bap. April 7 ;
sp. Bernhard Rupp and w., Johan Gotfried Bohner, Christina Catharina Phitscher.

Bast, Elisabeth, dr. Hertnan Bast and w. Judith ;
b. March 23 ; bap. April 7 ;
sp. Lorentz Bast and w. Anna Margretha.

Landgraf, Peter, s. Jacob Landgraf and w. Maria ;
b. Feb. 13 ; bap. April 7 ;
sp. Peter Dräss, Appolonia Bruhnin, Daniel Scheibeler.

Holtzlander, Adam, s. Niclas Holtzlander (Roman Catholic) and w. Anna Magdalena ;
b. Oct. 21, 1750 ; bap. April 7, 1751 ;
sp. Adam Fuchs, Elisabeth Softerens.

Thomson, —

Unbehend, Johan Michael, s. Valentin Unbehend and w. Anna Maria ;
b. April 3 ; bap. April 14 ;
sp. Johan Michael Creuss and w. Elisabetha.

Vetter, Maria Elisabeth, dr. Peter Vetter and Hannah Müllerin ;
b. April 8 ; bap. April 14 ;
sp. Michael Egolt, Elisabeth Vohmassin (Ref.) Maria Stromannin.

Becker, Johannes, s. Friedrich Becker and w. Christina ;
b. Nov. 13, 1750(?) bap. April 14 ;
sp. Valentin Unhehend and Mother.

Illegitimate, Johannes. s. Kan Mackines (Eyrish) and Juditha Bossertin (widow);
b. April 2 ; bap. April 17 ;
sp. Johannes Wolf and Esther Wolfin.

Gerzmann, Johan David, s. Ludwig Gerzmann and w. Cathrina (both Ref.)
b. April 11 ; bap. April 15 ;
sp. Johan David Schäfer and w. Cathrina.

Bernhard, Henrich Joseph, s. Martin Bernhard (servant) and w. Elisabeth ;
bap. April 23, age 17 months ;

Bernhard, Johan Jürg, s.
bap. April 23, age 10 weeks next Thursday ;
sp. Hinrich Clemmer and w. Anna, Johan Jürg Ruht and w. Cathrina Appolonia

Wäger, Johan Peter, s. Peter Wäger (dec.) and w. Margretha ;
 b. March 28; bap. April 29 ;
 sp. Rev. Peter Brunnholtz, Johan David Seckel and w.
 Maria Ursula.

Phorte, Philipp, s. Wilhelm Phorte and w. Barbara .
 b. May 6; bap. May 12 ;
 sp. Johan Philipp Fuchs and w. Maria Cathrina.

Grüpel, Sophia Charlotta, dr. Andreas Grüpel and w. Regina ;
 b. April 28; bap. May 19 ;
 sp. Johan Christoph Lehr and w. Sophia Charlotta.

Fusel, Anna Margretha, dr. Christian Fusel and Anna Maria ;
 b. April 18; bap. April 30 ;
 sp. Peter Dross and w. Anna Margretha.

Lingele, Johan Martin, s. Andreas Zingele and w. Catharina ;
 b. St. Martin's day 1750 ; bap. May 27, 1751 ;
 sp. Parents.

Wirth, Rosina Magdalena, dr. Hans Jeorg Wirth and w. Salome ;
 b. May 21 ; bap. May 27, 1751 ;
 sp. Rosina —— and Johan Conrad Katz, (servants of
 Abraham Mason.)

Bichler, Johan Ulrich, s. Andreas Bichler and w. Margretha ;
 b. May 21 ; bap. June 2 ;
 sp. Johan Ulrich Drift and w. Anna Maria.

Koch, Anna Cathrina, dr. Johan Henrich Koch and w. Eva Mar-
 gretha ;
 b. Feb. 23 ; bap. Feb. 4. (?)
 sp. Carl Ewald, Anna Cathrina Riesin.

Lintz, Anna Magdalena, dr. Christopher Lintz and w. Anna Eva ;
 b. June 19 ; bap. June 23 ;
 sp. Magdalena Schermerin.

Weiss, Peter, s. Carl Ludwig Weiss and Elisabeth Heidin, (both
 Ref.)
 b. May 19 ; bap. June 23 ;
 sp. Peter Heyde, Christina Heydin.

Pott, Johannes, s. Henrich Pott and w. Elisabeth, (Ref.)
 b. June 6 ; bap. June 23 ;
 sp. Johannes Eberhard and w. Anna Dorothea.

Arnold, Johan Christoph, s. Jurg Arnold and w. Cathrina ;
 b. June 23 ; bap. July 7 ;
 sp. Christopher Scheibe (Ref.) and w. Maria Margretha,
 (Luth.)

Prichard,	Thomas, s. William Prichard and w. Cathrina ; b. March 6 ; bap. July 12 ; sp. Rowland Prichard, Elisabeth Herbein
Seckel,	Maria Barbara, dr. Jurg David Seckel and w. Anna Cathrina ; sp. Maria Barbara Bockelsin.
Grafe,	Jaeob, s. Jacob Graf and w. Anna Cathrina ; b. July 19 ; bap. July 21 ; sp. Jacob Gräf, Philippina Gräfin.
Jung,	Elisabeth, dr. Conrad Jung and w. Cathrina ; b. July 4 ; bap. July 28 ; sp. Johan Peter Weimer and w. Elisabeth in Koppensteinischen, in the Pfaltz, near Mandel, in their absence stand as proxy, David Schaefer and w. Cathrina.
Koch,	Johan Wilhelm, s. Johan Ludwig Koch and w. Catharina ; b. July 20 ; bap. July 28 ; sp. Johan Willhelm Gerhard, Rosina Geredin.
Sommer,	Maria Barbara, dr. Daniel Sommer and w. Anna Maria ; b. August 7 ; bap. August 10 ; sp. Barbara Bube and the Father.
Fischer,	Maria Agnes, dr. Melchior Fischer at Neshaminy Ferry and w. Maria ; b. June 20 ; bap. August 11 ; sp. Wilhelm Karst and w. Anna Maria.
Slatterer,	Johannes,
Slatterer,	Agnes Barbara, twins of Martin Slatterer and w. Brigitta (dec.)
	b. August 1 ; bap. August 11 ;
	sp. Johannes Ott and w. Anna, Philip Rieber and w. Agnes.
Werner,	Leonard, s. Peter Werner (from Schafhausen district) and w. Maria ; b. August 10 ; bap. August 19 ; sp. Michael Danner and Ursula Slatterin (Ref.)
Geyer,	Andreas, s. Johan Friedrich Geyer and w. Maria ; b. August 17 ; bap. August 21 ; sp. Andreas Grüpel and w. Maria Regina.
Diel,	Johannes, s. Johannes Diel and w. Susannah Cathrina ; b. August 10 ; bap. August 28 ; sp. Parents.
Box,	Robert, s. Robert Box (English) and w. Cathrina ; bap. August 31, age 4½ years ; sp. Peter Gärtner.

Fuhr, ——— child Gerhard Fuhr and w. Eva Maria ;
 bap. September 1 ;
 sp. Johannes Ernst Krammer (Ref.) Christoph Jung and w.
 Cathrina.

Fleischer, Anna Elisabeth, dr. Baltzer Fleischer and w. Cathrina ;
 b. Sept. 6 ; bap. Sept. 8 ;
 sp. Anna Elisabeth ——— (Ref.)

Hofmann, Carl, s. Wilhelm Hofmann and w. Margretha ;
 b. August 26 ; bap. Sept. 8 ;
 sp. Carl Ewald and w. Elisabeth.

Alber, Joseph, s. Joseph Alber and Walpurga ;
 b. Sept. 13 ; bap. same day ;
 sp. parents.

Musgung, Anthony, s. David Musgung (from Grotzingen Durlach
 Ober A.) and w. Elisabeth ;
 b. Sept. 18 ; bap. Sept. 19 ;
 sp. Anthony Hauer and w. Anna Maria, Jacob Lehman and
 w. Anna Magd., Joachim Nageler and w. Juliana,
 Johan Dan. Rober and w. Barbara.

Meister, Johan Jürg, s. Veidt Meister (from Hofenheim by Heidelberg)
 and w. Anna Elisabeth, (Ref.)
 b. Sept. 18 ; bap. Sept. 21 ;
 sp. Johan Jurg Kraft, (Luth.) Johan Jürg Hofmann, Elisabeth Barbara Kraftin.

Friedburg, Anna Maria, dr. Ludwig Friedburg and w. Elisabeth ;
 b. August 11 ; bap. Sept. 22 ;
 sp. Jacob Bender, Anna Maria Ewigin.

Dielman, Cathrina Appolonia, dr. Jürg Dielman and w. Margretha ;
 b. Sept. 12 ; bap. Sept. 22 ;
 sp. Jurg Ruht and w. Catharina Appolonia.

Weber, Johannes, s. Michael Weber and w. Anna Barbara ;
 b. Sept. 21 ; bap. Sept. 22 ;
 sp. Johannes Meitzer and w. Catharina.

Crämer, Jacob, s. Balthes Crämer and w. Elisabeth ;
 b. August 31 ; bap. Sept. 22 ;
 sp. Michael Muldebarger and w. Cathrina. (Ref.)

Ernst, ——— child George Ernst ;
 bap. Sept. 22 ;
 sp. Henrich Pott and w.

Illegitimate, Mathias, s. Gabriel Braunewell [single] and Wendel Braunewell his father, and Susannah Maria Heyserin ;
 b. Sept. 21 ; bap. Sept. 24 ;
 sp. Mathias Bruhn, Anna Maria Krebson.

Bluhm,	Anna Margretha, dr. Peter Bluhm and w. Cathrina ; b. Sept. 22 ; bap. Sept. 24 ; sp. Peter Dress and w. Anna Margretha.
Bauer,	Samuel, s. Carl Bauer and w. Barbara [Ref.] b. June 7 ; bap. Sept. 27 ; sp. Parents.
Trauts,	Johannes, s. Hans Jürg Trauts and w. Christina ; b. Sept. 27 ; bap. Sept. 30 ; sp. Johannes Negele and w. Eva Cathrina.
Ellenbach,	Johan Leonard, s. Johan Jürg Ellenbach (from the Pfaltz) and w. Agatha ; b. Sept. 30 ; bap. same day ; sp. Johan Leouhard Schäfer (from the Pfaltz).
Kubler,	Johan Ulrich, s. Hans Jurg Kubler and w. Anna Maria ; b. Sept. 30 ; bap. Oct. 6 ; sp. Johan Ulrich Drift and w. Anna Maria.
Kessler,	Johan Leonhard, s. Johan Leonhard Kessler and w. Maria Cathrina ; b. Oct. 11 ; bap. same day ; sp. the father from necessity.
Brosius,	Johan Wilhelm, s. Nicolas Brosius and w. Charlotta ; b. August 28 ; bap. Oct. 30 ; sp. Johan Wilhelm Brosius, Anna Margretha Bergin.
Abel,	Johan Mathias, s. Johan Mathias Abel and w. Anna Cathrina Feldinbret (Ref.) b. Oct 27 ; bap. Nov. 1 ; sp. Michael Egolf, Elisabeth Egolfin.
Vischer,	Anna Barbara, dr. Jacob Vischer (Newcomer) and w. Anna Maria ; b. Oct. 16 ; bap. Nov. 4 ; sp. Gottfried Bohner and Barbara his sister.
Jacobi,	Carl. Justina Elisabeth, twins of Jürg Jacobi and w. Barbara ; b. Sept. 28 ; bap. same day ; sp. Carl Ewald and w. Justina Barbara.
Kapel,	Maria Anna, dr. Johan Daniel Kapel (from Umstadt) and w. Elisabeth Cathrina, (<i>nee</i> Miesmerin) b. Nov. 1 ; bap. Nov. 4 ; sp. Johan Jacob Hut, Anna Barbara Hallerin.
Meyer,	— child Georg Joseph Meyer (dec.) and w. Anna Maria ; b. Oct. 30 ; bap. Nov. 4 ; sp. Andreas Jötter, Maria Magdalena Jetterin.

Schenken, Maria Cathrina, dr. Hans Jürg Schenken, (from Bentzwangen, Köpping Amt) and w. Anna Magdalena ;
 b. Oct. 28 ; bap. same day ;
 sp. Andreas Hittig, (from Stuttgart) Christina Elisabeth Koche, Michael Wolf (single)

Vogel, Johan Hinrich, s. Johannes Vogel and w. Anna Margretha ;
 b. Oct. 25 ; bap. Oct. 30 ;
 sp. Henrich Rüdler and w. Anna Maria.

Whitehead, Mary, dr. James Whitehead and Mary his wife ;
 bap. Oct. 31, 1751 ;
 sp. parents.

Hess, Johannes, s. Jacob Hess (Ref.) and w. Elisabeth ;
 b. July 31 ; bap. Nov. 3 ;
 sp; Johannes Francke and w. Maria Christina.

Keppler, Juliana Cathrina, dr. Sebastian Keppler and w. Anna Elisabeth ;
 b. Oct. 28 ; bap. Nov. 3 ;
 sp. Juliana Schmidtin. Johan Strub, Anna Cathrina Strubin.

Schönfeldt, Joh. Godfried, s. Friedrich Schönfeldt and w. Maria Cathrina ;
 b. Sept. 20 ; bap. Sept. 29 ;
 sp. Joh. Godfried Bonner, Cathrina Anthonisin.

Kelly, Maria Cathrina, dr. Wilhelm Kelly (Ref.) and w. Cathrina ;
 b. Jan. 11 ; bap. Nov. 9 ;
 sp. Henrich Pott, Maria Elisabeth [Pott].

London, Joh. Georg, s. Thomas London (an Englishman of the church of England) and w. Cathrina (Ref.)
 b. Nov. 7 ; bap. Nov. 15 ;
 sp. Jacob Taubendietel, Anna Elisabeth Mockelie.

Poot, Cathrina Margr. dr. Peter Poot and w. Anna Maria ;
 b. Nov. 13 ; bap. Nov. 17 ;
 sp. Andreas Tiefendahl and w. Maria Margretha, Mathias Bauer and w. Cathrina.

Nick, Anna Barbara, dr. Wilhelm Nick and w. Anna Cathrina ;
 b. Nov. 20 ; bap. Nov. 30 ;
 sp. Hinrich Schneider and w. Anna Barbara.

Gilbert, Anna Margretha, dr. Henrich Gilbert and w. Anna Cathrina ;
 b. March 9, 1750 ; bap. Dec. 2, 1751 ;
 sp. Anna Margretha Gilbertin.

(*To be Continued.*)